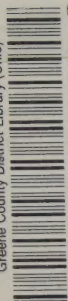


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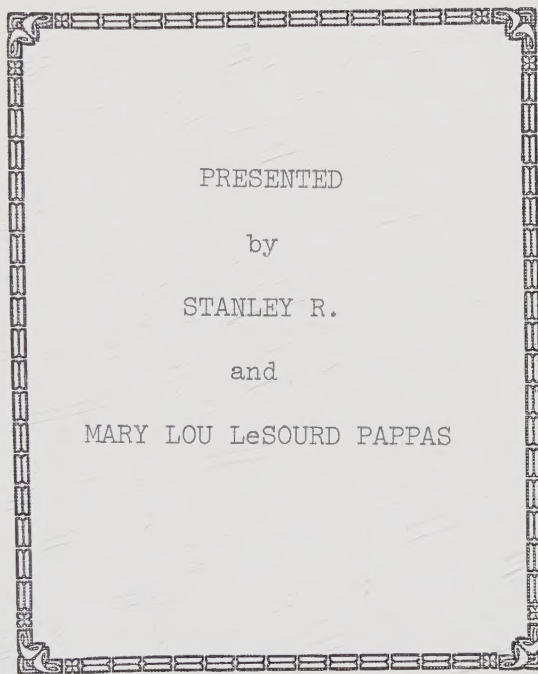
McKelvey, A.T., 1844-

1903 centennial history of
Belmont County, Ohio ...1977

General Comments gleaned here:

1. Belmont County is not overly rich in agriculture
2. By 1900, rural population numbers had stabilized or declined
3. Farmers had sold mineral (coal) rights for \$5 to \$12 per acre
4. Early settlers were
 - A - Quakers from VA
 - B - Scots-Irish (mostly Presbyterian) from PA & MD
& Scots
 - C - circa 1830-50 - German emigrants (many R.C.)
5. Biographical sketches have few farmers, many white-collar men.

① One town of about 200 people - almost entirely R.C.
 ↑
 Temperanceville



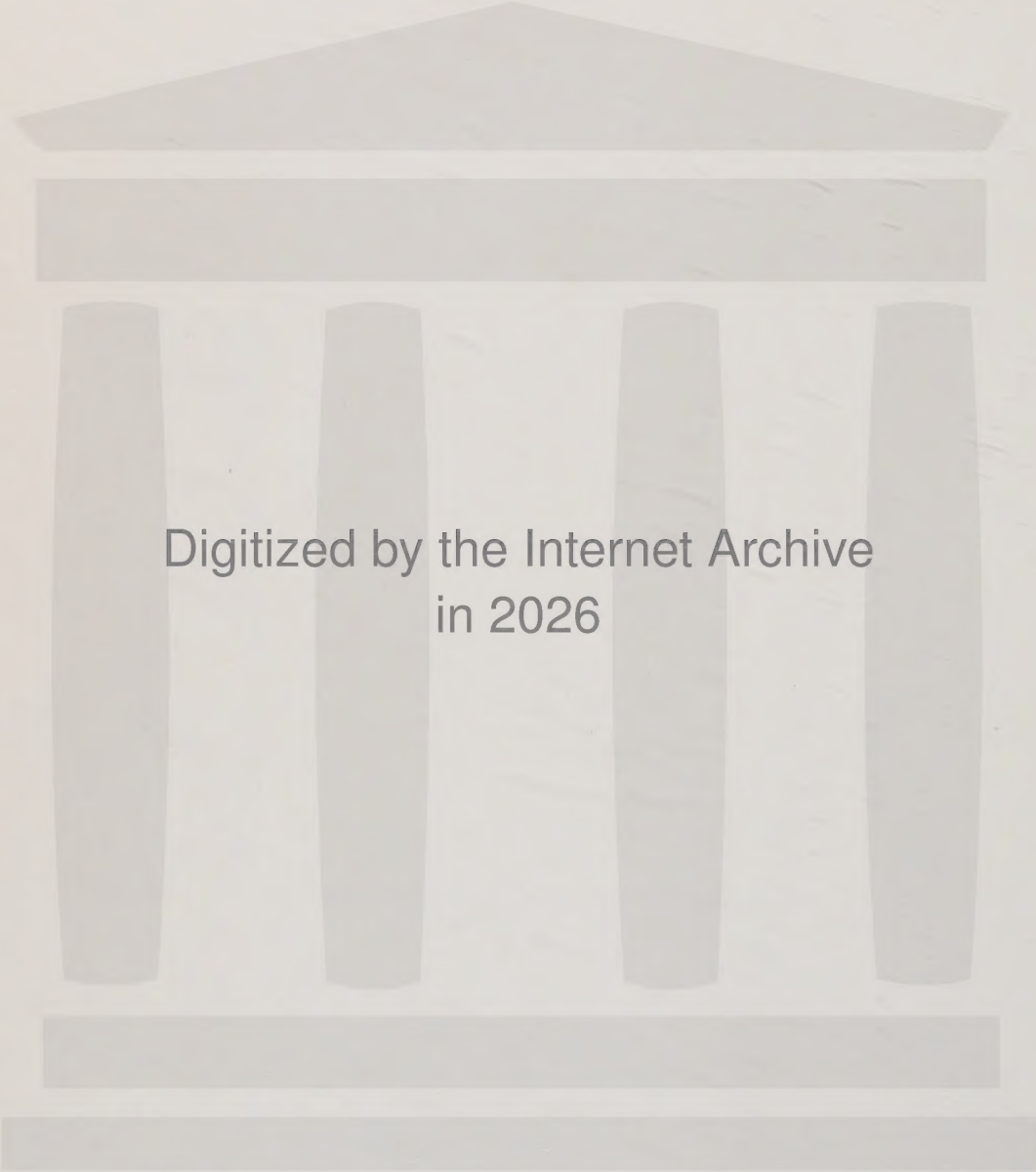
PRESENTED

by

STANLEY R.

and

MARY LOU LeSOURD PAPPAS



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1903

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO,

AND

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

EDITED AND COMPILED BY

HON. A. T. MCKELVEY

Sketch 27
page 324

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples."

1801-1901.

PUBLISHED BY

BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

GEORGE RICHMOND, PRESIDENT, C. R. ARNOLD, TREASURER.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

1903.

REPRINTED 1977 BY THE BOOKMARK

P.O. BOX 74, KNIGHTSTOWN, IND. 46148

Preface.

THE aim of the publishers of this volume has been to secure for the historic portion thereof full and accurate information respecting all subjects therein treated, and to present the data thus gathered in a clear and impartial manner. If, as is their hope, they have succeeded in this endeavor, the credit is mainly due to the diligent and exhaustive researches of Hon. A. T. McKelvey, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, whose high character and recognized ability, together with his public services to his State and County, have brought him prominently before the people of this section. Mr. McKelvey has devoted himself to this important task as a labor of love, and his patient and conscientious efforts are conspicuously manifest in every page of the historical narration. Although the purpose of the author was to limit the narrative to the close of 1901, he has deemed it proper to touch on some matters over-lapping into the succeeding year. The wide range and circumstantial thoroughness of this history are readily discernible by a perusal of its table of contents.

In its preparation, the editor desires to express his acknowledgments to the many friends in every township in the county for valuable assistance rendered, but in an especial sense to Drs. A. H. and Elizabeth Hewetson for the history of the Belmont County Medical Society, to Edwin and Sarah D. Sears for their aid in preparing the account of the Friends' Settlement, and to Ellis B. Steele for his instructive sketch of the operation of the "Underground Railroad."

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives, which make up the biographical department of the volume, and whose authorship is independent of the history, are admirably adapted to foster local ties, to inculcate civic virtue, and to emphasize the rewards of industry, dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals, and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those therein commemorated. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, have been carefully revised by friends or relatives; they will naturally prove to many of the readers of this book a most attractive feature, and will increase in value as the years pass by.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs, thus collated, will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Belmont County, which will fitly supplement the historic statement; for the development of the county is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored in the preparation of the work to pass over no feature of it slightly, but to give heed to the minutest details, and thus to invest it with a substantial accuracy which no other treatment would afford. They have given especial prominence to the portraits of representative citizens, which appear throughout this volume, and believe they will prove a most interesting feature of the work. To all who have kindly aided in the successful production of the book, by voluntarily contributing most useful information and data, are tendered most grateful acknowledgments.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Chicago, Ill., January, 1903.

—NOTE—

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects, or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the type-written copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.

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HON. A. T. McKELVEY.

Centennial History

Of

Belmont County.

CHAPTER I.

DAWN OF CIVILIZATION IN THE COUNTY.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK—A REVOLUTIONARY HERO—INDIAN OCCUPATION OF THE COUNTY—THE TRAGEDIES AT YELLOW CREEK AND CAPTINA—THE DISASTROUS DUNMORE WAR—THE FOREMOST AMERICAN HEROINE—SIEGE OF FORT HENRY—"WHISTLING TO START THE TUNES"—KILLING OF WILLIAM COCHRAN—THE TRAGEDY NEAR KIRKWOOD'S BLOCK-HOUSE.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

History inspires patriotism. It gives a classic character, a romantic value to the scenes of sacrifice and bloodshed enacted by the pioneers in opening up the primeval forest to civilization.

No people of any country or age made greater sacrifices for the benefit of posterity than the first settlers of the great Northwest Territory. Virginia's claim to the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, was based on charters granted by James I of England, bearing date April 1, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611, but for 158 years, while not relinquishing her claim, Virginia made little or no effort to exercise authority over it, until Gen. George Rogers Clark, an eminent Virginia

soldier during the War of the Revolution, while floating down the beautiful waters of the Ohio, remarked the fertility and wealth of its western bank.

Repairing immediately to the old colonial capital of Virginia, he interviewed Gov. Patrick Henry and said a country that is not worth defending is not worth claiming, and thereupon laid before the Governor a comprehensive plan for capturing the whole Northwest Territory from the British and their savage allies. Patrick Henry approved the scheme and the Virginia Legislature appropriated £12,000 for its execution.

GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

Thus 25 years before Belmont County was organized Gen. George Rogers Clark of Virginia with less than 300 courageous Vir-

ginians had captured every British fort in the Northwest Territory, and floated the stars and stripes over their battlements. When the Northwest Territory was thus thrown open to immigration, hundreds poured across the Ohio to occupy the land. Permit me to digress for a moment to speak of the sad fate of this gallant young Virginia soldier, who achieved so much for the people of the Northwest Territory.

Judge Burnett, in narrating a visit to Gen. George Rogers Clark before his death, found him poor and broken in spirit, his private property sold for supplies furnished to the needy comrades that followed him to victory.

He was a pauper and a bankrupt depending upon his brother's bounty. Then it was that Virginia sent him a sword in recognition of his gallantry. To his friend Judge Burnett he said: "When my country was in danger I furnished her a sword; when she is in peace and plenty and I am in need of bread, she sends me a sword." And this Revolutionary hero, the conqueror of the Northwest Territory, died in poverty.

In 1888 through the efforts of Senator John Sherman, a national monument was placed above Gen. George Rogers Clark's humble grave.

It was not until the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain that Great Britain would admit the claim of the United States to the Northwest Territory. However, the American commissioners insisted upon their claim upon the grounds of its capture by General Clark, and that claim after much contention was admitted by the conference. Previous to this, however, Virginia had organized the Northwest Territory into the county of Illinois, a county lieutenant was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry to regulate the unoccupied lands and, following the precedents of the French commanders in the Northwest Territory, the court granted the settlers 48,000 acres of land and this continued until the cession of the territory to the United States by Vir-

ginia in March, 1784, when land grants were forbidden by Congress.

Prior to the recovery of the Northwest Territory by General Clark, there had been a long and stubbornly contested war between France and England for the possession of the Ohio lands within the territory, a contention in which the Indian tribes were divided, part being on the side of each contestant. England finally conquered, and France by the treaty of 1763 ceded all these Ohio lands to England, who was in turn obliged to cede them to the United States in the treaty of 1783, because of their conquest by General Clark in the War of the Revolution.

After the cession of the Northwest Territory by Virginia to the United States, Congress continued to pursue the policy of discouraging and preventing settlements within its limits until the Indian titles had been extinguished, and the lands were regularly surveyed and ready for sale.

As early as 1785 a number of settlements were again attempted to be made on the west side of the Ohio, especially along the river front of Belmont County. The government at once took action in the matter to prevent them, and finally resorted to force to expel the squatters and destroy their improvements. The extent and location of these attempts at settlement at that early period within the present limits of Belmont County are shown by the report of Ensign Armstrong, who was sent down the river with a detachment of soldiers for the purpose of enforcing the government's order.

In 1785 Congress passed an ordinance for the survey and sale of certain lands in the Northwest Territory, included in which was the territory now known as Belmont County. Previous to this, however, many squatters' claims were effected, cabins built and lands occupied from the Muskingum River east to the Ohio and much trouble was anticipated, not only with the Indians, who still laid claims to the territory, but because of the conflicting claims of settlers.

Doddridge in his notes says: "Our people

had become so accustomed to the mode of getting land by taking it up, that for a long time it was generally believed that the land on the west side of the Ohio would ultimately be disposed of in that way." Hence, almost the whole tract between the Ohio and Muskingum was parceled out in "tomahawk" improvements, but these latter improvers did not content themselves with a single 400-acre tract. Many of them laid claim to a greater number of tracts of the very best land, and thus in imagination were as wealthy as a "south sea dream." Many of the land jobbers of this class did not content themselves with marking the trees at the usual height, but climbed up the large beech trees, and cut their initials in the bark from 20 to 40 feet from the ground. In consequence of the refusal of the settlers along the west banks of the Ohio to remove in obedience to the orders issued by Congress, Colonel Harmar was instructed to send a detachment of troops down the river to eject them by force, and destroy their improvements. But many of the cabins were rebuilt, and many of the claims re-occupied when the troops departed. This was notably true at Norristown, now Martin's Ferry, in 1785. Indeed at Norristown there had been formed a little colony consisting of 40 or 50 souls in opposition to Congressional orders, and this society had elected Charles Norris and John Carpenter, justices of the peace. It was here in 1788 that Capt. Absolem Martin was granted by patent the land upon which Martin's Ferry now stands, and in 1795 he laid out a town and called it Jefferson, but, disappointed in his efforts to secure the county seat, he abandoned the town, believing it could not succeed as a rival of Wheeling. Notwithstanding there were many squatters' claims established as early as 1780-85 and little colonies had been established at many points, perhaps the first legal claim was 2,000 acres of land granted Captain Kirkwood by the government of Virginia in appreciation of his gallant services in the Revolutionary War.

Of this hero Judge G. L. Cranmer in a recent contribution to the West Virginia Historical Magazine, says:

"A REVOLUTIONARY HERO."

"During a recent visit made by the writer to the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society at Wilmington in that State, among many other interesting curiosities which claimed his attention were the shoulder straps and military sash which were worn by Maj. Robert Kirkwood on that fatal field where the army of General St. Clair was defeated by the Indians in the month of November, 1791.

"The sight of these mementoes suggested the idea of collecting such data as bore upon the revolutionary life of this worthy and distinguished soldier and patriot in which we have not been altogether unsuccessful, but have secured enough to give a general idea of the deeds and character of the man upon which as upon a firm foundation rests his enduring fame and reputation.

"Robert Kirkwood was born in Mill Creek Hundred on a farm near to White Clay Creek Church in the State of Delaware.

"At the outbreak of the Revolution he was living with a married sister in Newark, Delaware, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits.

"He abandoned his business before the formal declaration of war which at the time was threatened and enlisted as lieutenant in Col. John Haslet's regiment, which was mainly composed of members from the counties of Newcastle and Kent. This was in the month of January, 1771.

"A few days after the reception of the news of the passage by Congress of the Declaration of Independence, orders were received for his regiment, then at Dover, Delaware, to march and report at the headquarters of the army, which were then located at New York. Upon its arrival there, it was brigaded with four Pennsylvania regiments and Smallwood's Maryland regiment.

"On the 27th of August, 1776, young Kirkwood received his first baptism of fire in the disastrous battle of Long Island, where he showed conspicuous gallantry. The loss of his regiment in this battle amounted to 33 killed, including two officers.

"The next general battle in which he was engaged was that of White Plains, followed by that of Trenton, which latter occurred on Christmas day, 1776, where the British loss in killed, wounded and missing amounted to 900 men. Nine days after this occurred the battle of Princeton, where the colonel of his regiment was killed.

"Under a resolution of Congress, the quota of the State of Delaware was fixed at one battalion consisting of 800 men. The regiment known as Haslet's regiment was never re-organized after the battle of Princeton.

"Of this new regiment, Capt. David Hall, who had been an officer in the disbanded regiment commanded by Haslet, became the colonel, and Lieutenant Kirkwood became a captain, and his company was mustered into the service on the first day of December, 1776. The regiment joined Washington's army in the Jerseys in the spring of 1777, and in September of the same year they were engaged in the battle of Brandywine, and in October following in the battle of Germantown, also in that of Monmouth.

"In 1778 and 1779 they were actively engaged in operations in the Middle States.

"In April, 1780, his regiment together with the Maryland troops was ordered south, and were assigned to the command of Baron De Kalb. The following description of the appearance of these troops, as they passed through Philadelphia on this march, is taken from the letter of a lady who was a witness of the same, and was written at the time:

"What an Army, said both Whig and Tory as they saw them. The shorter men of each company in the front rank, the taller men behind them, some in hunting shirts, some in uniforms, some in common clothes, some with their hats cocked, and some with-

out, and those who did cock them not all wearing them the same way, but each man with a green sprig emblem of hope in his hat, and each bearing his firelock with what, even to uninstructed eyes, had the air of skillful training.'

"The first battle in the South in which Kirkwood's regiment was engaged was that of Camden into which it went 500 strong, and came out with only 148. In this battle his regiment was placed in the front division as were the Marylanders. They maintained their position with noble intrepidity until the retreat was ordered, undismayed by the conduct of the panic-stricken condition of the Virginia and North Carolina militia. Both the colonel and major of his regiment were taken prisoners and sent to Charleston, South Carolina, where they were paroled, but never exchanged.

"After this battle the Delaware regiment was reduced to less than two companies. This shattered remnant was placed under command of Captain Kirkwood as senior captain, who commanded it until the close of the war. De Kalb with his dying breath showered benedictions on the brave men for their stern courage and unflinching gallantry in the fierce tide of battle, and even Cornwallis, Rawdon and the bitter and cruel Tarleton praised their constancy and valor.

"It was at the battle of Cowpens with the aid of cavalry that Kirkwood's command saved the day. He relied much upon the use of the bayonet and amid the roar of the battle he would shout in stentorian tones, 'Give them the bayonet, boys!' An eye witness of this last mentioned fight wrote as follows: 'Capt. Robert Kirkwood's heroic valor and uncommon and undaunted bravery must needs be recorded in history through the coming years!'

"At the second action at Camden, which terminated unfavorably to the Americans, Kirkwood and his command showed the same indomitable spirit which characterized them in all previous encounters. General Greene, who succeeded to the command

after the death of the lamented De Kalb, said: 'The extraordinary exertions of the cavalry, the gallant behavior of the light infantry commanded by Captain Kirkwood, and the firmness of the pickets, rendering the advantage expensive to the enemy, highly merit the approbation of the general and the imitation of the rest of the troops.' Also in his report to the President of Congress after the battle of Eutaw Springs, General Greene speaks in highly laudatory terms of Captain Kirkwood and his command. The battle of Guilford Court House, Waxhan and Ninety-Six were all scenes of his heroic fortitude and matchless bravery.

"Wherever danger called or disaster threatened, there Kirkwood and his little band of faithful Delawareans were stationed. The battle of Eutaw Springs was the last in which Kirkwood and his command participated and this was virtually the end of the war, as Cornwallis had surrendered and there was but little, if any, fighting afterwards. On the 29th of October, 1781, a resolution of thanks was passed by Congress in which the services of the Delaware battalion were specially recognized.

"The State of Virginia recognized and appreciated his services by making a grant to him in 1787 of 2,000 acres of land in the Northwest Territory, the grant being in what is now the State of Ohio.

"He married a Miss England of White Clay Creek Hundred in New Castle County, Delaware, by whom he had issue two children, a son and a daughter. Joseph, the son, removed to Ohio, and Mary, the daughter, married a gentleman of Dorchester County, Maryland. She died in 1850. Joseph, his son, married Margaret Gillespie in 1806, and during the same year removed to Ohio. They had issue, one son and eight daughters.

"Major Kirkwood's commission as 1st lieutenant of Delaware State troops is dated January 13, 1776, and is signed by John Hancock, President of Congress, and by Charles Thompson as Secretary. His brevet major's commission is also signed by the

same persons and is dated September 30, 1783. Both of these commissions are in the possession of one of his descendants who resides in St. Clairsville, the county seat of Belmont County, Ohio.

"He was engaged in 32 battles during the War of the Revolution. At its close he returned to Delaware and established himself in the mercantile business at Cantwell's Bridge, and occupied a house which is still standing, or was not long since, which is situated east of the Old Tavernhouse. In 1785 he moved to St. George's, Newcastle County, which is situated about one mile south of Kirkwood, a station on the Delaware branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. He remained here but a short time, when he removed with his family to what is now Belmont County, Ohio, and located on the Ohio River immediately opposite the present city of Wheeling, where he built his cabin, cleared the land and commenced farming. Subsequently he commenced the erection of a block-house, but before it was completed in the early spring of 1789 a large body of Indians attacked his cabin during his absence in the East on business. It happened that at this time Capt. Joseph Biggs with his company of scouts and others were in the cabin sheltering there. The savages fired the cabin and thus sought to drive the inmates out, expecting that they might fall an easy prey to their murderous ferocity. Those within, however, kept the fire in check with milk, water and damp earth. Finding themselves foiled, the Indians then attempted to burst in the door which had been firmly barricaded, in which they failed.

"The rapid exchange of shots between the besiegers and besieged was heard at Fort Henry (Wheeling). The swivel gun in the fort was fired, notifying the besieged that succor was at hand.

"The savages accordingly relaxed their efforts, and made preparations to depart, knowing full well that the inmates of Fort Henry would soon appear and that they

would suffer from an attack in the front and rear. Hence they promptly gathered their dead and wounded and hastily retreated. Five of the defenders were severely wounded—one of them mortally. The wounded were Capt. Joseph Biggs, John Walker, Elijah Hedges, John Barrett and Joseph Van Meter. Walker, who had been shot through the hip during the siege, died the following day at Colonel Zane's cabin in Wheeling, where he had been transferred. He was buried in the old cemetery which then occupied the site of the present residence of George K. Wheat, Esq., on Main street in the city of Wheeling.

"When the army was organized under the command of General St. Clair to march against the Indians of the Northwest, Kirkwood volunteered his services, and was commissioned as captain. The rendezvous of the army was at Fort Washington (Cincinnati), from which place it took up its line of march on the 17th of September, 1791. It camped at Ludlow's station for two weeks, about six miles from Cincinnati. There was a tree standing there as late as the year 1837 with the fact and date of the encampment carved in the bark. They were delayed in their progress by the construction of several forts which were duly garrisoned and provisioned.

"On the night of November 2nd the army encamped near the Great Miami village, and on the following morning were attacked by the Indians in great force, which resulted in the defeat of St. Clair and the scattering of his forces. Of the distressing scenes witnessed by him on this occasion, Lieut. Michael McDonough wrote as follows: 'We left everything behind, eight pieces of cannon, cattle, horses, flour, officers' and soldiers' baggage, officers' private property, in cash supposed to be of the value of £10,000, besides all their clothing. We retreated day and night for this place (Cincinnati), which is 98 miles, arriving on the 8th inst. The number of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who fell on the field were upwards of 600. More than 60 women were

killed and I saw some of them cut in two, their breasts cut off and burning, with a number of our officers on our own fires before I left the field of action. I saw Captain Smith just after he was scalped, his head smoking like a chimney. Some soldiers have come in with all the skin and hair taken close off their heads.'

"The regiment to which Kirkwood belonged consisted of 258 commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates, 111 of whom were left after the battle and 42 of these were wounded, Captain Kirkwood himself falling in a bayonet charge against the enemy. But two officers, McDonough and Bissell, survived. Out of 1,200, nearly 800 officers, men and women were killed and wounded.

"Thus ended the days of a brave and gallant officer, who gave his life for his country after having passed unscathed through 32 battles during the stormy period of the Revolution, leaving as a legacy to his countrymen an untarnished name and a memory fragrant with noble deeds and chivalrous impulses."

INDIAN OCCUPATION OF THE COUNTY.

Belmont County, indeed the country immediately bordering on the upper Ohio River, was not occupied by the Indians as homes or villages, but was rather a vast hunting ground, a favorite resort where game of all kinds was found in abundance. And it is not surprising that the encroachments of the white man upon the western shores of the Ohio should be regarded with jealousy, or that the Indians should seek to repel it by driving the aggressors away.

The tribal towns were located as follows: The Shawnees in the central part of the State, and extending westward to the Indiana line, the Delawares bordering on the Muskingum and Cuyahoga, and the Ottawas bordering the Great Lakes in the North and Northwest. There was also a number of less prominent tribes, such as the Wyandottes, Chippewas, Miamis and Pottowatomies, sur-

rounding the counties of Eastern Ohio, that contributed much to the annoyance of the first settlers of Belmont County.

However, for a period of 10 years tranquility prevailed through the eastern section of Ohio, because of the treaty entered into by the Delawares and Shawnees, and Colonel Bouquet, the French commander. Prior to the year 1774, many emigrants had crossed the Ohio, and acquired claims in the new territory, but as previously stated, some of these claims were only tomahawk rights. Encouraged by the peace and quiet that prevailed between 1764 and 1774, numerous land jobbers in addition to the regular settlers appropriated thousands of acres. This of course aroused the jealousy of the neighboring Indian tribes. This jealousy was intensified by the appropriation of lands below the mouth of the Scioto River, and claimed by the Shawnees as Indian territory. And now there were in circulation exaggerated stories of Indian outrages, retaliatory measures, such as thieving, plundering and robbing, and fears were expressed that the Indians would fall upon and slaughter the white intruders. In this emergency Col. Ebenezer Zane, who was in command of Fort Henry, just opposite Bridgeport, counseled peace and moderation, and if his advice had been heeded, the bloody Dunmore war would have been averted.

Doddridge in his notes says: "Devoutly might humanity wish that the record of the causes which led to the destructive war of 1774 might be blotted from the annals of our country, but it is now too late to efface it, the black lettered list must remain, a dishonorable blot in our national history; good, however, may spring out of evil. The injuries inflicted upon the Indians in early times by our forefathers may induce their descendants to show justice and mercy to the diminished posterity of those children of the wilderness whose ancestors perished in cold blood and by the scalping knife of the white savages."

THE TRAGEDIES AT YELLOW CREEK AND CAPTINA.

In the month of April, 1774, a rumor was circulated that the Indians had stolen several horses from some land jobbers on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. No evidences of the fact having been adduced leads to the conclusion that the report was false. This report, however, induced a pretty general belief that the Indians were about to make war upon the frontier settlements, but for this apprehension there does not appear to have been the slightest foundation.

In consequence of this misapprehension of being attacked by the Indians the land jobbers ascended the river and collected at Wheeling. On the 27th of April it was reported in Wheeling that a canoe containing two Indians and some traders was coming down the river, and was then not far from the place. On hearing this Captain Cresap proposed taking a party and go up the river and kill the Indians. This project was vehemently opposed by Colonel Zane, the proprietor of the place. He stated to the captain that the killing of those Indians would inevitably bring on a war, in which much innocent blood would be shed, and that the action itself would be an atrocious murder, and a disgrace to his name forever. His good counsel was lost. The party went up the river. On being asked at their return what become of the Indians, they coolly answered, "They had fallen overboard into the river." Their canoe on being examined was found bloody and pierced with bullets. This was the first blood which was shed in this war, and terrible was the vengeance which followed. In the evening of the same day, the party hearing that there was an encampment of Indians at the mouth of the Captina, went down the river to the place, attacked the Indians and killed several of them. In this affair one of Cresap's party was severely wounded. The massacre at Captina and that which took place at Baker's,

about 40 miles above Wheeling, a few days after that at Captina, were unquestionably the sole cause of the war of 1774.

The last was perpetrated by 32 men under the command of Daniel Greathouse. The whole number killed at this place and on the river opposite to it was 12, besides several wounded. This horrid massacre was effected by an hypocritical stratagem which reflects the deepest dishonor on the memory of those who were agents in it. The report of the murders of the Indians near Wheeling induced a belief that they would immediately commence hostilities, and this apprehension furnished the pretext for the murder above related. The ostensible object for raising the party under Greathouse was that of defending the family of Baker, whose house was opposite to a large encampment of Indians at the mouth of Big Yellow Creek. The party were concealed in ambuscade while their commander went over the river under the mask of friendship to the Indian camp to ascertain their number; while there an Indian woman advised him to return home speedily, saying that the Indians were drinking and angry, on account of the murder of their people down the river, and might do him some mischief. On his return to his party he reported that the Indians were too strong for an open attack. He returned to Baker's and requested him to give any Indians who might come over in the course of the day as much rum as they might call for, and get as many of them drunk as he possibly could.

The plan succeeded. Several Indian men with two women came over the river to Baker's, who had previously been in the habit of selling rum to the Indians. The men drank freely and became intoxicated. In this state they were all killed by Greathouse and a few of his party. I say a few of his party; for it is but justice to state that not more than five or six of the whole number had any participation in the slaughter at the house.

The rest protested against it as an atro-

cious murder. From their number being by far the majority, they might have prevented the deed; but alas! they did not. A little Indian girl alone was saved from the slaughter, by the humanity of some one of the party whose name is not now known.

The Indians in the camp hearing the firing at the house sent a canoe with two men in it to inquire what had happened. These two Indians were both shot down as soon as they landed on the beach. A second and larger canoe was then manned with a number of Indians in arms; but in attempting to reach the shore some distance below the house were received by a well directed fire from the party, which killed the greater number of them and compelled the survivors to return. A great number of shots were exchanged across the river, but without damage to the white party, not one of whom were even wounded. The Indian men who were murdered were all scalped. The woman who gave the friendly advice to the commander of the men in the Indian camp was among the slain at Baker's house.

The massacres of the Indians at Captina and Yellow Creek comprehended the whole of the family of the famous but unfortunate Logan, who before these events had been a lover of the whites, and a strenuous advocate for peace; but in the conflict which followed by way of revenge for the death of his people, he became a brave and sanguinary chief among the warriors. The settlers along the frontiers knowing that the Indians would make war upon them for the murder of their people, either moved off to the interior or took up their residence in forts.

THE DISASTROUS DUNMORE WAR.

The apprehension of war was soon realized. In a short time the Indians commenced hostilities along the whole extent of our frontier.

Express was speedily sent to Williamsburg, the then seat of government of the colony, communicating intelligence of the certainty

of the commencement of an Indian war. The Assembly was then in session.

A plan for the campaign for the purpose of putting a speedy conclusion to the Indian hostilities was adopted between the Earl of Dunmore, the governor of the colony, and Gen. Andrew Lewis. General Lewis was appointed to the command of the southern division of the forces to be employed on this occasion, with orders to raise a large body of volunteers from the southeastern counties with all dispatch. These forces were to rendezvous at Camp Union in the Greenbrier country. The Earl of Dunmore was to raise another army in the northern counties of the colony, and in the settlement west of the mountains, and assemble them at Fort Pitt, and from thence descend the river to Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanahwa.

On the 11th of September the forces under General Lewis, amounting to 1,100 men, commenced their march from Camp Union to Point Pleasant.

The tract of country between these two points was a trackless desert. After a painful march of 19 days the army arrived on the 1st of October at Point Pleasant. General Lewis was exceedingly disappointed at hearing no tidings of the Earl of Dunmore, who was to form a junction with him at this place. Very early on the morning of the 10th, two young men set out from the camp to hunt up the river. Having gone about three miles they fell upon a camp of the Indians, who were then in the act of preparing to march to attack the camp of General Lewis. The Indians fired upon them and killed one of them; the other ran back to the camp with intelligence that the Indians in great force would immediately give battle. General Lewis instantly ordered out a detachment of troops under Colonel Fleming and another under Col. Charles Lewis, remaining himself with a reserve for the defense of the camp. The detachment met the Indians about 400 yards from the camp. The battle commenced a little after sunrise by a

heavy firing from the Indians. At the onset our troops gave some distance until met by reinforcements, on the arrival of which the Indians retreated, and formed a line behind logs and trees. By this maneuver our army was completely invested, being enclosed between the two rivers, with the Indian line of battle in front, so that no chance of retreat was left.

An incessant fire was kept up on both sides until sundown, when the Indians retreated in the night across the Ohio, and the next day commenced their march to their town on the Scioto. Our loss in this destructive battle was 75 killed and 140 wounded.

Among the killed were Col. Charles Lewis, Colonel Fields, and Captains Buford, Murray, Ward, Willson and McClenahan.

Colonel Lewis, a distinguished and meritorious officer, was mortally wounded by the first fire of the Indians, but walked into the camp and expired in his own tent. The Indians during the battle were commanded by the Cornstalk warrior, the king of the Shawnees. This son of the forest in his plans of attack and retreat, and in all his maneuvers, displayed the skill and bravery of the consummate general. During the whole of the day he was heard from our lines shouting with the voice of stentor, "Be strong, Be strong." It is even said that he killed one of his own men with his own hand for cowardice. On the day following General Lewis commenced his march for the Shawnee town. This march was made through a trackless desert and attended with great privations and difficulties.

In the meantime the Earl of Dunmore, having collected a force, and provided boats at Fort Pitt, descended the river to Wheeling, where the army halted at Fort Henry for a few days, and then proceeded down the river within eight miles of the Shawnee town. Before the army had reached the place the Indian chiefs had sent several messengers asking for peace.

With this request he soon determined to comply, and therefore sent a request to Gen-

eral Lewis with an order for his immediate retreat.

It was with the greatest reluctance and chagrin that General Lewis returned from the enterprise in which they were engaged. The order of Dunmore was obeyed with every expression of regret and disappointment.

The Earl and his officers having returned to his camp, a treaty with the Indians was opened the following day. In this treaty every precaution on the part of our people was taken to prevent the Indians from ending the treaty in the tragedy of a massacre. Only 18 Indians with their chiefs were permitted to pass the outer gate of their fortified encampment, after having deposited their arms with the guard at the gate. The treaty was opened by Cornstalk, the chief of the Shawnees, in a lengthy speech, in which he boldly charged the white people with having been the authors of the commencement of the war, in the massacres of the Indians at Captina and Yellow Creek. This speech he delivered in so loud a tone of voice, that he was heard all over the camp. The terms of the treaty were soon settled, and the prisoners delivered up. Logan, the Cayuga chief, assented to the treaty, but, still indignant at the murder of his family, refused to attend with the other chiefs at the camp of Dunmore. According to the Indian mode in such cases, he sent his speech in a belt of wampum, by an interpreter to be read at the treaty. "I appeal to any white man to say if he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if he ever came cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate of peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed and said, 'Logan is the friend of the white man.' I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relatives

of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I full glutted my vengeance; for my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one." Thus ended at the treaty of Camp Charlotte in the month of November, 1774, the disastrous war of Dunmore. It began in the wanton and unprovoked murders of the Indians at Captina and Yellow Creek and ended with an awful sacrifice of life and property to the demon of revenge. On our part we obtained at the treaty a cessation of hostilities and a surrender of prisoners, and nothing more. The plan of operations adopted by the Indians in the war of Dunmore shows very clearly that their chiefs were by no means deficient in their foresight and skill necessary for making the most prudent military arrangement for obtaining success and victory in their mode of warfare. At an early period they obtained intelligence of the plan of the campaign against them concerted by the Earl of Dunmore and General Lewis.

With a view, therefore, to attack the forces of these commanders separately, they speedily collected their warriors and by forced marches reached the Point, before the expected arrival of the troops under Dunmore. Such was the privacy with which they conducted their march, that General Lewis knew nothing of the approach of the Indian army, until a few minutes before the commencement of the battle, and it is probable that if Cornstalk, the Indian commander, had had a little larger force at the battle of Point Pleasant, the whole army of General Lewis would have been cut off, as the wary savages had left them no chance of retreat. Had the army of Lewis been defeated, the army of Dunmore, consisting of but little more than 1,000 men, would have shared

the fate of those armies which at different periods have suffered defeats in consequence of venturing too far into the Indian country. It was the general belief among the officers of our army at this time that the Earl of Dunmore, while at Wheeling, received advice from his government of the probability of the approaching war between England and the colonies, and that afterwards all of his measures with regard to the Indians had for their ultimate object an alliance with those ferocious warriors for their aid of the mother country in their contest with us. This supposition accounts for his not forming a junction with the army of Lewis at Point Pleasant. This deviation from the original plan of the campaign jeopardized the army of Lewis, and well nigh occasioned its total destruction. The conduct of the Earl at the treaty shows a good understanding between him and the Indian chiefs.

He did not suffer the army of Lewis to form a junction with his own, but sent them back before the treaty was concluded, thus risking the safety of his own forces, for at the time of the treaty the Indian warriors were about his camp in force sufficient to have intercepted his retreat and destroyed his whole army.

THE FOREMOST AMERICAN HEROINE.

Perhaps the severest battle with the Indians, fought within the boundaries of Belmont County, was the attack on Fort Kirkwood in the spring of 1791, as narrated in the story of "A Revolutionary Hero." But there were many acts of heroism and deeds of daring and danger familiar to the people of that generation that history needs to preserve for generations to come. Perhaps the foremost is the thrilling adventure of Elizabeth Zane, the heroine of Fort Henry, and who was for many years a resident of Martin's Ferry, and her remains are interred there.

She was twice married, first to a Mr. Mc-

Laughlin of Martin's Ferry, and second to Mr. Clark, and her lineal descendants still reside in Belmont County. A few years ago President Roosevelt, in a circle of eminent literary characters in New York State among whom was William Dean Howells, pronounced Betty Zane the foremost American heroine. He said her daring deed in replenishing the powder supply at Fort Henry had never been surpassed, a sentiment in which Mr. Howells heartily concurred.

SIEGE OF FORT HENRY.

The story is briefly told in Judge Cranmer's report of the siege of Fort Henry. In September, 1782, a large force of Indians, headed by a company of British soldiers, laid siege to Fort Henry at Wheeling. East of and but a short distance from the fort stood the log dwelling of Col. Ebenezer Zane, attached to which was a small magazine containing the military supplies which had been furnished by the government of Virginia, and also a kitchen or outbuilding occupied by "Daddy Sam," so called (a negro slave owned by Colonel Zane, and to whom he was much attached), and his wife, familiarly known by the name of "Katey." On the occasion of the attack upon the fort by the Indians in the year 1777, Colonel Zane and his family had abandoned his cabin and sought shelter in the fort, at which time it was reduced to ashes by the besiegers. He then declared that if the Indians again made their appearance he would not abandon his dwelling, but would defend it to the last extremity. As an outpost for the protection for the fort, and as an annoyance to an hostile force, it could not be excelled.

Hence on the appearance of the Indians at this time he made all necessary preparations possible for its defense. Had he retired from it; all the military stores and ammunition stored there would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and have been destroyed or appropriated by them.

The names of those who remained with

him in his cabin are: Andrew Scott, George Green, Elizabeth Zane, Wallace Scott, Miss McColloch, a sister of Maj. Sam McColloch from Short Creek (who at this time was on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Zane); "Daddy Sam," and "Katey," his wife. The savages approached under cover of the British flag, which was unfurled to the breeze and waved in proud defiance by the color-bearer in the face of the little band of heroic defenders. Before commencing their attack they demanded the immediate surrender of the fort, in the name of His Brittanic Majesty, to which no other reply was given than by the firing of a shot by some one in the fort at the offensive colors which were flaunted before them. Thereupon the assault commenced in dreadful earnest, the frenzied savages rushing forward like mad men, and in their wild attempt striving to destroy the pickets so as to effect an entrance to the fort, and take it by storm. Colonel Zane had arranged and posted his limited force within his house to the best advantage, and where it could do the most execution.

As the Indians sounded their war whoop and made their desperate rush, he opened upon them with a well directed and brisk fire simultaneously with the one from the fort, so as to cause them to fall back in great disorder, and to seek cover where their persons would be less exposed.

But others, again, seeing the discomfiture of their comrades, promptly with loud and deafening yells rushed forward to take the places of those who had retired, only to be repulsed again, and although these charges were repeated again and again, they suffered a recoil. These unsuccessful efforts upon their part were continued until night threw her mantle over the earth and a brief cessation of conflict and a temporary rest was secured. Yet it was but for a brief time this respite was granted.

Their assailants were engaged in holding a consultation and deliberating among themselves how best to obtain possession of or destroy the cabin of Colonel Zane, which had

proven so offensive to them in their repeated assaults on the fort and thus balked their efforts at its reduction.

The conclusion arrived at was to make an attempt under the cover of darkness to destroy it by firing it and reducing it to ashes. After an interval of an hour or two, when silence had settled down upon the scene and the campfires of the savages had been put out, and it was presumed that the whites had relaxed in some degree their caution and vigilance, a savage with a half burned brand in his hand crawled in the direction of the kitchen of the house, upon nearing which he slowly rose from the ground and waving the brand to and fro, and blowing upon it to rekindle it, was about to stealthily apply it to the building, when of a sudden the quiet was disturbed by the sharp crack of a rifle which rang out in the stillness of the night, which a moment later was accompanied by a sharp yell of pain and rage, ere the echoes of the shot had ceased to resound in the mazes of the forest. The vigilant and quick eye of "Daddy Sam" had detected the savage in time to foil him in his design and spoil his calculations, thereby saving his master's property from destruction. Other similar attempts were made on the same night, but in every instance "Daddy Sam" was on the alert, and always frustrated them. And here we will be pardoned if in passing we say a word or two concerning this individual.

He was an original importation from Guinea, and had all the characteristics of a native of the country, believing in charms, incantations and signs, and was a bundle of strange superstitions and beliefs, and these he retained until the day of his death. He and his wife were cared and provided for by Colonel Zane and his family until their decease.

This gentleman erected for them a cozy cabin on the upper portion of the island, immediately opposite the city of Wheeling. "Daddy Sam" died in peace and contentment, honored and respected by the whole

community, worn out with age and its attendant infirmities. At his death he left strict injunctions to have his rifle and his accoutrements—tomahawk, knife and silver snuffbox—buried with him, that they might bear him company to the happy hunting grounds of the African. So greatly was he esteemed that he was buried with military honors, and he was followed to the grave by an immense concourse of citizens, composed of the most prominent as well as the humblest members of society. In stature he was small and of light frame, with arms of unusual length, and a complexion as black as coal.

But to resume our narrative. At daylight on the following morning the lines of the enemy showed that they were tightly drawn and in compact order, but they were laggard in renewing the assault. However, they were not idle, but were actively employed in making preparations evidently for some important event. Shortly after dark of the preceding day a canoe, loaded with cannon balls from Fort Pitt and destined for the falls of the Ohio, had put ashore under the cover of the fort. It was discovered by the Indians, but its occupants succeeded in effecting an entrance for themselves into the fort, in their efforts to do which, however, one of them, Daniel Sullivan, was wounded in the foot. The savages secured the canoe and took possession of its contents. A new idea now dawned upon them—why not utilize these missiles and make them play a part in the reduction of the forts. The idea was approved and the suggestion was at once put into execution. Securing a hollow log which they deemed adapted for the purpose, they proceeded to bind it with iron chains which they found in the blacksmith shop of the village. Filling it with a heavy charge of powder, they rammed home as many of the captured balls as it could conveniently hold, and with as much accuracy as possible under the circumstances aimed it against one of the bastions. All was now ready as

soon as it was primed, for which purpose a big Indian stepped forward, emptying from his powder horn a sufficient quantity around the vent. A crowd of Indians collected around to witness the new engine of destruction, and the effect produced upon the fort by its discharge, not doubting in the least that it would prove more or less destructive in its effects. In this supposition they were not deceived, but were sorely disappointed in the nature of the result which ensued. All things being ready, an Indian advanced with a lighted brand, which he applied to the vent hole and thereby stamped "finis" on the last page of his own and the life history of his curious companions who were near by him at the time. Several were killed, many were seriously and some slightly wounded, and all were terror stricken by the unexpected result. The unlooked for and unexpected havoc caused among their number, by the explosion of their wooden artillery which burst into fragments, led them to become wild and furious under their disappointment, and the loss and wounding of so many of their number, and wild with rage in their excitement they redoubled their exertions, renewing the assault with heedless desperation, and exposing themselves in the most careless manner to the shots from the house and the fort. At times it appeared that the Indians would succeed, but then the fortunes of the day would change, and the fortunes of the inmates of the fort appeared to be in the ascendant. Thus the conflict wavered until noon, when the forces of the Indians were drawn off temporarily. It was exceedingly fortunate for the little garrison that the savages desisted from their attack when they did, as the ammunition of the defenders of the fort was beginning to grow short. The alarm given by Linn of the approach of the enemy having, as we have stated, been so limited, and the fact that the fort was destitute to a great extent of any large supply of ammunition to enable it to withstand a protracted siege, it was discovered that the

supply on hand was being rapidly exhausted, and some measures must be adopted to supply the need.

As before stated, there was plenty of powder stored in the magazine at Colonel Zane's house, but for all practical purposes it might as well have been a hundred miles away. The contingency which now happened could not have been foreseen, and the emergency now upon them was a grave one.

But it was one which had to be met, and the question was how could they best replenish their almost exhausted stock. An effort at least to obtain powder from Colonel Zane's house it was absolutely necessary should be made, for should the enemy return to the assault in their then condition the danger of the inmates was not only imminent, but their doom was almost sealed. Among the many propositions which were made and the one which seemed to obtain favor, was that one of the fleetest runners among the younger men should be selected for the perilous undertaking of obtaining a keg of powder from Colonel Zane's house and hasten with it to the relief of the besieged. It was an undertaking full of daring with the prospect of almost certain death to the person who should essay the task. But undeterred by the magnitude of the feat and the peril which attended it, at the call of Captain Zane for a volunteer, several brave men stepped forward, each one of whom insisted on being permitted to make the attempt. The loss of a single man at this juncture would have been keenly felt by the entire company. While Captain Zane was hesitating in arriving at a decision and making his choice from among those chivalric spirits who had so promptly offered their services, there came bounding into his presence his own sister, Elizabeth Zane, in the elasticity of her youthful strength, and volunteered to attempt the accomplishment of the errand, regardless of what might befall her if thereby she could be instrumental in saving the lives of others. When told that a man would encounter less danger by reason of his superior

fleetness, she nobly replied that the loss of a man under the circumstances would be more severely felt than her own. "You have not one man to spare," she said. "A woman will not be missed in the defense of the fort." All the arguments adduced by her brother and others to dissuade her from making the attempt together with the expostulations of the other females had the effect of only confirming her in her resolution.

Reluctantly they finally acquiesced in her purpose and her services were accepted. Divesting herself of all unnecessary clothing which might impede her in her progress, she appeared ready for the dangerous ordeal.

The gate was swung open and the young heroine sprang out in the swelling buoyancy of hope, knowing no such word as fail in the full confidence of success, and swift as a deer she sped away on her mission, arriving safely at the cabin of her brother, Col. Ebenezer Zane, who saw her coming and promptly opened the door to receive her. When the Indians saw her bounding along at the top of her speed they were amazed at her temerity but did not offer to fire at her, but contented themselves with simply exclaiming with contemptuous sneers, "A squaw, a squaw." Upon reaching her destination she lost no time in stating her business. After a brief breathing spell she announced her readiness to return, whereupon Colonel Zane, taking a tablecloth and fastening it securely around her waist with two of its ends, while the other ends were held by her in her hands, emptied into it a keg of powder when she again ventured forth on her return to the fort. Her black hair, like a banner, streamed out upon the air as with swift feet she lessened the intervening distance.

But she had not covered more than half the space between the cabin and the fort when the savages, apprehending her purpose, showered a rain of bullets around her, none of which, however, did any execution, as she reached the fort in safety and delivered the powder without losing any percepti-

ble portion of it. Subsequently in recounting her experience on this occasion, she would relate how the bullets whistled around her so thick and fast that the dust thrown up by them as they struck the ground blinded and confused her so that she could scarcely distinguish her way.

As she neared the fort the gate was again thrown open for her entrance when the Indians made an unavailing effort to reach it, before it could be closed, by making a sudden rush. Finding themselves foiled, they quickly withdrew. This act of heroism on the part of Elizabeth Zane doubtless saved the lives of the inmates of the fort, and enabled them successfully to withstand the siege. As night closed in, the enemy renewed their efforts to reduce the fortress, and continued them until daylight. Times almost without number, during that trying and eventful night, the enemy attempted to accomplish by the torch what they could not by superior numbers and advantage. Bundles of hemp and wood and rubbish were heaped by them against the pickets and set fire to at different places.

The hemp, fortunately being wet, would not burn, and the dry wood and rubbish proved also vain in accomplishing their end. When the day dawned after that terrible and trying night, it was greeted by the besieged with a renewal of hope which had been well nigh banished. When the intelligence reached Shepherd's Fort, located at the forks of Wheeling Creek, of the investiture of Fort Henry by Indians and British soldiers, a party left the former fort with a view of rendering assistance to the inmates of the latter, but on arriving in the vicinity they found that it would be impossible to gain admission and therefore reluctantly determined to return.

This conclusion was arrived at in opposition to the views of their leader, Francis Duke, a relative of Colonel Shepherd. He insisted that if no one else would, he alone would make the attempt to gain ingress at the fort at the risk of his life. To all per-

suasions against the undertaking he turned a deaf ear. He recognized their force and complained not at the resolution of his men to return, but his chivalric character and determined spirit could not be curbed by argument or persuasion.

He did not regard the imminent danger attaching to the bold undertaking, but, subordinating this to the higher and nobler promptings of his nature which enabled him only to see the peril of friends, he spurned all restraint, and taking his life in his hands and putting spurs to his horse, he sped swift as his horse could carry him toward the gate of the fort, calling aloud as he rode, "Open the gate, open the gate."

He was recognized by those within the fort and the gate was swung open for his admission, but before reaching it he was pierced with bullets, and this young and gallant chevalier fell a martyr to his reckless daring and noble disinterestedness.

On the morning of the third day the enemy, despairing of success and abandoning all hope of the reduction of the fort, resolved on raising the siege. This resolution was announced to the inmates by a series of terrific yells and deafening whoops, which was the means adopted by them to give expression to their disgust at their failure. Turning their backs upon the scene, they took their departure and recrossed the river into Belmont County.

"WHISTLING TO START THE TUNES."

It was a trying experience for a young and refined woman like Mrs. Zane to be called upon to pass through—to sever the ties of home and kindred and forego all social advantages and the pleasures of civilized life, and be deprived of much of its conveniences, and plunge into the depth of the wilderness, the abode of savages and wild beasts.

Doddridge says: "This lady was said to have been the first convert to Methodism in all the country surrounding Fort Henry.

The religious services were conducted by a 'circuit rider,' Rev. Wilson Lee, in 1789.

"Her consistent work and Godly conversation was proverbial, and her zeal kept pace with her piety. It was esteemed no hardship those days to travel long distances to attend divine worship, and the meetings were largely attended by young and old.

"Not the least enjoyable feature of the service was the singing in which young and old participated.

"At one of these meetings there was no one to start the tunes. In this dilemma Betty Zane, the heroine of Fort Henry, volunteered to 'whistle' the tunes, and those who could not sing might catch up the tune and 'carry it along.' The proposition was accepted and the forest was soon ringing with the melody of their voices."

KILLING OF WILLIAM COCHRAN.

Judge Cochran of Martin's Ferry has often heard his grandfather tell the tragic story of his father's death. Said he: "About the time of father's death there were great disturbances on the frontier. It was customary for us to keep our horses hobbled or belled. One morning, failing to hear the sound of the bells as usual, father sent me to the block-house at West Liberty, while he and my older brothers started out in search of the horses. It was arranged between them after starting that they should separate and pursue the object of their search in different directions, my father taking one direction and the boys in company another. The latter soon discovered signs which led them to believe that the horses had been captured or driven off by the Indians, and they at once started on the nearest way leading to the block-house, upon reaching which they gave the alarm. From Billy Boggs, who was held by the Indians as a prisoner at the time, but who shortly afterwards escaped, we learned the particulars of father's death, as told to him by the Indians while he was in captivity.

"Father was a very active and resolute

man, and the savages wanted to capture him. It appears that they had caught the horses, and wrapping moss around the bell-clappers had led them away to a distance, placing six of their number in ambush, to capture father, or anyone who might venture to search for them. Not finding the horses, he started on his return toward the block-house, on the way passing in sight of his own house, in expectation, as he hoped, of seeing the boys. The Indians meanwhile had gone into his cabin. Intending to enter, he was prevented by having his suspicions aroused from certain appearances around and in the vicinity, which only the keen eye of a disciplined woodsman would detect, and which caused him to change his purpose, and start for the block-house at the top of his speed. The Indians at once started in pursuit of him, but when they found that the gap between the pursued and the pursuers was widening, and they could not overtake him, a half-breed, wearing the cognomen of 'Dolway Jim,' suddenly dropped on his knees and, taking fatal aim, fired and killed him just as he was crossing a piece of rising ground. His remains were afterwards found and buried by a party from the fort on the spot where he fell. His scalp had been taken by the Indians to their camp, where it was flaunted in the face of Boggs, the prisoner, who recognized it.

"Boggs subsequently escaped, having run the gauntlet, and these details of my father's death he repeated to me and my brothers, as related to him by his captor."

THE TRAGEDY NEAR KIRKWOOD'S BLOCK-HOUSE.

About 1795 Lieut. Duncan McArthur and a posse of men, numbering in all a dozen, were stationed at the block-house on the lands of Robert Kirkwood. One morning they noticed a young Indian dodging along not far from the fort among the trees. He had been sent by a body of Indians, who had ambushed about three miles below, on the

banks of the Ohio River, to decoy the soldiers from their fort.

As soon as he was discovered, Lieutenant McArthur and his men started out to catch him. They followed him as he ran down the river about three miles to where the Indians had secreted themselves, when 15 of the redskins fired into their number, killing six of them instantly.

So unexpected was the attack that the remaining six, completely bewildered and frightened, turned and retreated, McArthur behind. As he turned his head to take in

the situation his foot caught in a grape vine and he was sent sprawling on his face just as the Indians fired a volley of bullets after him and the limbs and leaves dropped all around him.

He regained his feet and started at full speed, following the course of his men. He was closely pursued by the savages, but being very swift of foot, the latter soon gave up the chase, and the remnant of the party gained the block-house in safety. Lieutenant McArthur was afterwards made governor of Ohio.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN TRAGEDIES AND LIFE OF THE EARLY PIONEERS.

THE INDIAN SUMMER—ANECDOTES OF LEWIS WETZEL—"HUNTING THE COWS"—"THE GOBBLER INDIAN"—THE EARLY SETTLERS—GATHERING THE PIONEER'S CROPS—THE PIONEER'S DRESS—DISEASES AND REMEDIES OF THE PIONEERS—BUSINESS METHODS—LAW AND MORALITY—AMUSEMENTS AND GAMES—THE MECHANIC ARTS—SUPERSTITIONS OF THE PIONEER AGE—CHANGES IN THE WEATHER—THE HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

As connected with the history of the Indian wars of the Western Country, it may not be amiss to give an explanation of the term "Indian Summer." This expression, like many others, notwithstanding its original import, has continued in general use, while its meaning has been forgotten.

A backwoodsman seldom hears this expression without feeling a chill of horror, because it brings to his mind with painful recollection its original application. The reader must here be reminded that during the long continued Indian wars sustained by the first settlers of the Western Country, they enjoyed no peace excepting in the winter season, when, owing to the severity of the weather, the Indians were unable to make their excursions into the settlements. The onset of winter was therefore hailed as a jubilee by the early inhabitants of the country, who throughout the spring and the early part of the fall had been cooped up in their little uncomfortable forts and subjected to all the distresses of the Indian war.

At the approach of winter, therefore, all the farmers, excepting the owner of the fort, removed to their cabins on their farms with

the joyful feelings of a tenant of a prison on recovering his release from confinement. All was bustle and hilarity in preparing for winter by gathering in the corn, digging potatoes, fattening hogs and repairing the cabins.

To our forefathers the gloomy months of winter were more pleasant than the zephyrs of spring and the flowers of May. It, however, sometimes happened that after the apparent onset of winter the weather became warm; the smoky time commenced and lasted for a considerable number of days.

This was the Indian summer, because it afforded the Indians another opportunity of visiting the settlements with their destructive warfare.

The melting of the snow saddened every countenance and the genial warmth of the sun chilled every heart with horror. The apprehension of another visit from the Indians and of being driven back to the detested fort was painful in the highest degree, and the distressing apprehension was frequently realized. Toward the latter part of February we commonly had a fine spell of open warm weather, during which the snow melted away.

This was denominated "Powwowing

Days," from the supposition that the Indians were then holding their war councils, for planning off their spring campaigns into the settlements. Sad experience taught us that in this conjecture we were not often mistaken. A man of the name of John Carpenter was taken early in the month of March in the neighborhood of Wheeling. There had been several warm days, but the night preceding there was a heavy fall of snow. His two horses which he took with him nearly perished in swimming the river into what is now Belmont County. The Indians as well as himself suffered greatly before they reached the Moravian towns. In the morning after the first day's journey the Indians sent out Carpenter to bring in the horses, which had been turned out in the evening after being hobbled. The horses had fallen into the trail by which they came and were making their way homeward. When he overtook the horses and had taken off their fetters, he had to make a most awful decision. He had a chance, and barely a chance, to make his escape, with a certainty of death should he fail. On the other hand, a horrible prospect of being tortured to death by fire presented itself, as he was the first prisoner taken that spring, and the general custom of the Indians was to burn the first prisoner every spring. After spending a few minutes in making his decision, he resolved on attempting an escape, and effected it, bringing both his horses with him. The capture of Mr. Carpenter and the murder of two families contributed materially to the Moravian campaign and the murder of that unfortunate people.

ANECDOTES OF LEWIS WETZEL.

On the farm of J. B. McMechen, two miles east of St. Clairsville, on the National Road, better known in the early days as the "Zane Trail," there is a celebrated spring known as the "Indian Spring," where in 1782, a short time before the siege of Fort Henry, occurred one of the most stirring

events in our history. In the interval after Crawford's defeat and before the attack on Fort Henry in September of this year, occurred an incident of local interest, which shows the dexterity and skill of the famous Indian scout, Louis Wetzel. Thomas Mills, who lived on Wheeling Creek, had accompanied Crawford on his campaign, and on his return had left his horse on the west side of the Ohio River near the spot where St. Clairsville now stands, and distant 12 miles from Wheeling. One day, securing the services of Wetzel, Mills and his companion left Fort Henry to get his horse and bring the animal home. When within a mile or two of St. Clairsville they were met by a band numbering 40 or 50 Indians, who were roaming around in search of stragglers on the return from the army of Crawford. The Indians and white men discovered each other about the same time. Wetzel fired first and killed one of the savages, which shot was promptly returned by one of the Indians. The Indian's fire had wounded Mills in the foot, which prevented him from eluding the savages, who soon succeeded in overtaking and killing him. Four of the Indians then dropped their guns and pursued after Wetzel, who at first succeeded in keeping a respectable distance between him and his pursuers, and loaded his rifle as he ran.

But after running some distance one of the Indians rapidly gained upon him until he approached within a few steps of Wetzel, who wheeled around, shot him down and ran on loading as he ran. After running some distance farther a second Indian came so close to him that, as he turned to fire, the Indian clinched the muzzle of the gun and he and the Indian had quite a tussle for the possession of it. He, however, succeeded in killing the savage. The pursuit was continued by the two remaining Indians, who now exhibited signs of caution, for when Wetzel would wheel to fire on them they would seek cover behind trees. After running some distance Wetzel thought he would practice a little piece of strategy,

and so made for a small piece of comparatively open ground. The Indians were not far behind him, and as he was passing over this he suddenly wheeled and stopped with a view of shooting the foremost one, who as promptly jumped behind a small tree, which failed to cover his body. Wetzel shot and wounded him in the thigh, which put a stop to further pursuit on his part.

The last of the Indians then gave a little yell and exclaimed, "No catch dat man—gun always loaded!" and gave up the chase.

Of this noted hunter it may be said that while his home was on Big Wheeling Creek east of Wheeling, the most of his exploits took place on the Ohio side of the river and in what is now Belmont County. Lewis Wetzel was a son of John Wetzel, a German emigrant, and his education, like that of all the frontiersmen, was that of the hunter and Indian fighter. Attaining manhood, he was courageous, manly, yet cunning as an Indian in warfare.

In stature he was tall, with jet black hair, broad shoulders and deep chest; though his face was slightly pock-marked, his countenance was pleasing.

Of this noted hunter a writer in the history of Belmont and Jefferson Counties says: "In early youth Lewis Wetzel acquired the habit of loading his gun while at full run, which gave him a great advantage as an Indian fighter, and was of immense consequence in the next important event of his life. This incident in his career occurred when he was but 16 years old, and was a most remarkable event, an exploit rarely equaled for courage and daring in any age. Some time during the summer of 1780 a party of Indians had crossed the Ohio and stolen several horses from settlers on Wheeling Creek and were making their way back through Belmont County.

"A party of the whites were soon gathered and en route to recapture the horses and punish the savages. In the pursuit, the party passed the farm of the elder Wetzel, who was then absent. Lewis was engaged in cul-

tivating a crop of corn. They urged him to join their party, but he had been forbidden by his father to leave home, but the adventure was too great a temptation for the spirit of young Wetzel and he was easily persuaded to join them. He accordingly took from the plow a favorite horse of his father and started along in pursuit. They had not proceeded far until they came upon the enemy, who were carelessly loitering about their camp, apparently off their guard. The stolen horses were spanicked and grazing at a short distance. The Indians were easily surprised and fled, leaving the horses, which were recovered. The party of settlers, having accomplished their purpose, prepared to return, but their horses were jaded and hungry and they agreed that they should be turned out to grass, and three of their number left to bring them, after they had refreshed for a short time.

"They had not proceeded many miles until they were overtaken by three of their number they had left behind to bring their horses, who informed them that soon after their departure they were surprised by the savages, leaving them no alternative in saving their lives but to abandon everything and escape by flight.

"A parley was called and the hasty determination was soon formed to continue their way homeward and leave their horses with the Indians.

"To this determination Wetzel earnestly remonstrated. He protested he would never return alive to his father without the favorite horse—swore he preferred the mare without his scalp to his scalp without the mare, and urged the company to return and retake the horses. In this he was overruled. He then swore he would go alone; that the mare he must and would have, when two others who had been active in persuading him to go agreed to accompany him. The three left their companions and soon reached the camp and found the Indians engaged at their meals, with the horses safely secured at a safe distance. The plan of attack was soon

agreed upon. They were to advance in single file, Wetzel in front until they passed two trees, behind which his companions were to ambush. When he reached the third it was a signal for attack. Wetzel reached his tree and discovered that the Indians had also treed; but in looking around for his companions he found they had retreated at the top of their speed.

"His condition was really critical; to come out in an open field was almost certain death. His only hope was in strategy. He therefore placed his hat on the end of his ramrod and gently pushed it partly from behind the tree. This was no sooner done than all the Indians fired at it.

"The hat was literally riddled, and Wetzel still secure behind the tree, quick, but cautiously, dropped the hat to the ground. At this the Indians, believing they had killed their adversary, all sprung from their ambush and rushed towards him. Wetzel, taking advantage of the enemy, whose guns were empty, left his tree and firing on the foremost, brought him to the ground, and then with the fleetness of the wind ran from the scene, followed by the survivors. Wetzel loaded as he ran and, wheeling quickly, fired into the breast of the foremost savage, again ran, loaded and fired on the last of the Indians just as he was in the act of hurling his tomahawk at the head of Wetzel. His fire was successful, and all three were dead on the plain. Wetzel secured the evidence of his victory, obtained the horses and overtook his companions before they had stopped for the night. The news of this daring adventure soon made him the man of the frontier."

"HUNTING THE COWS."

It was during the summer of 1782 that two boys belonging to Wheeling were sent out for the purpose of driving back some stray cows which had wandered away. They concluded that they had swam the river and crossed to the Ohio side, so jumping into a

canoe they paddled across, and commenced their search for them. While so engaged, they were surprised by three Indians, who were watching them, and by them taken prisoners. Cranmer says: "At once the Indians set out on their journey, compelling each of the boys to carry a large bag, of which they had several in their possession.

"From the weight of the bags the boys concluded that they must be filled with gold. Urged as they were to their utmost speed, one of them when he could do so unperceived would break off twigs from the branches of trees, to mark the direction in which they had traveled. When night came on, the Indians selected a camping place, and prepared to retire, before doing which, however, they tied the hands of the boys, as well as their feet, with strips of bark. They were then compelled to lie down between two of the Indians, while the third Indian seated himself upon a fallen log in front to keep watch. Deering, the elder of the two boys, who was about 15 years of age, managed to disengage his hands from the thongs which bound them, and slyly drew a knife from the belt of one of the sleeping Indians, with which he succeeded in loosing his feet. Overcome with fatigue, the third Indian had braced his back against the trunk of a friendly tree, with his legs astraddle of the log upon which he sat. Whispering to his companion to lie perfectly quiet, Deering sundered the thongs which bound him. With great caution so as not to disturb the sleeping Indians, they quietly arose, and the elder of the two took the loaded rifle of one of their captors, placing it upon a log for a rest in a line with the head of one of the sleeping savages, and gave it in charge of the younger brother, and instructed him not to fire, until he gave the signal.

"He himself took a tomahawk, and stealing on the sleeping Indian who had been placed on watch instantly buried his tomahawk in his brains, and then rushed to the Indians lying on the ground, at the same time giving the signal to his companion to fire

and struck deep into the skull of his sleeping victim. The Indian at which the younger of the two boys had fired, sprang to his feet howling with rage and pain. The boys not stopping to ascertain the result at once took to their heels and, following the trail over which they had passed the preceding day, late in the afternoon of the day following reached the fort in safety, to the surprise of their friends who had given them up as lost. A hunter who was present, and heard the recital given by the boys, who stated in the course of their narration that they believed the bags contained gold, was shortly afterward missing.

"This individual, whose conduct in the past justified the belief (which was general among the settlers), was looked upon as dishonest. The scouting party set out, and found the bodies of two Indians who had been tomahawked, just as the boys had stated, but no signs of the bags were visible. On their return to the fort they found the suspected hunter still absent, which confirmed the common belief that he had anticipated the visits of the scouts, and secured the bags of gold; for afterwards he became one of the wealthiest settlers in all the section of country in which he resided."

THE GOBBLER INDIAN.

The gobbler Indian incident is so familiar to the youth of the past generation that its repetition scarcely seems necessary today. But for the benefit of future generations we give Joshua Davis' account of it, as related to R. H. Tannyhill 50 years ago: "Well in January, 1783, on the twelfth day, or old Christmas which was always punctually kept at the fort, we had two large turkeys roasted and a lot of twelfth-day cake baked. Twelfth-day cake is made of unleavened dough slightly sweetened with spice, cloves and cinnamon bark worked in it and then baked in a Dutch oven. It was baked a day or two before and eaten cold. When we were killing the turkeys, Wetzel had the feet of

one cut off up where the feathers come on and the wings at the first joint, before it was scalded.

"These he put away in his hunting bag very carefully. Now for several winters in turkey time, we had been plagued by an Indian, who could call so much like a turkey that no one could tell the difference. He would secrete himself, and when our men would be creeping along expecting every minute to shoot a turkey he would shoot them. His operations were carried on usually on the ridges north or south of Wheeling Creek in Belmont County. The next morning, an hour or two before day, Wetzel got up, took his rifle down, flung his hunting bag over his shoulder, and took with him the turkey's feet. The rest I will tell you as he told me.

"I crossed over the river, went up the north side of Wheeling Creek about a mile, then made to the top of the ridge.

"It was now good daylight. I went as carefully as I could down to where the snow was still on and made some tracks along its edge with my turkey feet. I then came on down the ridge within a hundred yards of the place where I intended to hide myself. And wherever there was snow on that line I made turkey tracks, but kept clear of the snow with my own feet. When I got within about 20 steps of my place to hide, I made tracks as near as I could like a turkey does when it is about to fly to roost. I then fixed the wings and flapped them in the snow. I then went up the point of the ridge to my hiding place and took my drumsticks and began to call like a turkey. In a little while my call was answered, and presently a large Indian came in sight, leaning down, and going to and fro, as if hunting a trail. I kept on calling; he answered. After a little, he came to my line of turkey tracks, and examined them closely looked up into the trees and began making long, cautious steps. I still called; he answered, and came on towards me. I now examined my priming and rubbed the flint with a piece of punk to be

sure of my shot. By this time he had got to the little raise, then looked about in the trees, then down at the tracks again. He kept moving, so I was afraid to shoot. He now lifted his gun in his left hand and turned it sideways, and struck it with his right.

"He then stood still and looked right towards me. I pulled on him. He threw up his hands, trembled, and fell backwards. He didn't get his turkey this time. We were no longer plagued with the gobbler Indian."

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The deprivations of early settlers of Belmont County were inconceivably great. The farmers and citizens of today with their well filled larders, and overflowing granaries, have little conception of the wants and deprivations of their forefathers.

The first settlers in this mountainous, densely wooded, though rich soiled county, did not find it a paradise. The giant oak, walnut, beech, maple, poplar and ash trees of more than a century's growth, locked and intertwined with grape vines, could only be subdued and removed, so that the rich soil might be utilized, by earnest, persistent labor. There were some favoring circumstances; the land was covered with the wild pea vine, and other forage plants, which proved beneficial to the pioneer, in furnishing forage for his stock. The soil also yielded liberal crops, while the large number of deer, wild turkeys and smaller game, furnished abundant meat for the family. The first effort of the settler was to build a house. At most it was but a rude log cabin. The logs were unhewed, the cracks were stopped with stones, and plastered with mud. The floors were of puncheon, and sometimes of mother earth. The doors were of heavy timbers, and the windows were of greased paper, stretched over an opening in the logs. The pine knots and glowing logs, that burned in the great open fire-place, answered for both light and fuel at night. Upon a few pegs in the wall hung the scanty wardrobe

of the entire family, and some clapboard shelves, supported by pins in the logs, served the double purpose of cupboard and closet. The scanty furniture consisted of a split slab table, and some three-legged stools, a forked pole with one end fastened to a joist overhead, and the other sunk in the floor, and cross poles extending to cracks between the logs afforded the rude bed. Bunches of seeds and herbs, which the good wife had collected, as simple remedies for the ailments of the family, hung in festoons over the high mantel, and the trusty flintlock and powder horn were suspended from a pair of polished buck's horns. The tableware consisted of a few pewter dishes, with wooden bowls and trenchers, and if these were scarce, gourds and hard shelled squashes supplied the deficiency. The rude articles of furniture corresponded with the plain but wholesome diet that made up the pioneer farmer's bill of fare; hog and hominy for breakfast was followed by mush and milk for supper; roasting ears, pumpkins, potatoes and beans from the little truck patch varied the diet in summer, and wild turkey, venison and bear's meat were the variations in winter. For years, corn bread, corn pone, and johnnycake, were the only form in which bread was made, and sometimes, when the supply of cornmeal was exhausted, pumpkin meal was used instead, or the children grated the new corn upon coarse tin graters to minister to their necessities. As water was a primary object, the location of the home was always near a spring of water or a flowing stream. Their implements of labor were no less simple and rude. Before the days of the water mill, the hominy block and hand mill for crushing and grinding corn were rude attachments to every farmer's home—deerskin sieves took the place of bolting cloth in these primitive machines, and the whole were operated by the good wife and the children, who, in addition, wove and spun the flax and the wool that composed the warp woof of the substantial linseys with which the entire family were clothed. While the needs of the pioneer family were many,

they were more than counter-balanced by a natural ingenuity that developed in many of them a fertility of resources of which the modern farmer has little knowledge. He was a tanner, a shoemaker, a tailor, a carpenter, and a blacksmith, and to his neighbors who could not exercise the mechanic's art, he was willing to exchange his hand craft for their labor. The implements of labor employed by the farmers of the upper Ohio Valley a century ago were very simple and rude. Primitive plows with wooden mold-boards, and harrows with wooden teeth were employed; and scythes (with straight handles) reaped the wheat and cut the grass, and the grain was threshed with a flail, or trodden by horses or cattle. With these crude instruments of labor, and amid dangers, deprivations and discouragements, the character of which I have only hinted at, our forefathers began the herculean task of felling the primeval forests and opening up its fruitful valleys and fertile plains.

GATHERING THE PIONEER'S CROPS.

The crops cultivated by these early settlers were gathered with infinite toil and danger; from the opening of spring until the advent of winter, the pioneer farmer was forced to abandon his cabin home and seek protection for his family in the shelter of the block-house or the fort.

When the rigors of winter locked field and forest in its icy embrace, he was exempt from the depredations of his savage foes, but just at the time when his constant presence upon the farm was of the utmost need, when the spring was opening and the time of seeding was at hand, the implacable savages started on the war path and began their work of pillage and destruction, hence it was necessary for the farmers to go out upon their farms to work in companies, one party doing guard duty with their muskets in hand, while the other party cultivated the growing crops; thus they alternately worked and stood guard until the shades of night forced them to

again seek the shelter of the block-house or the fort. Not unfrequently, while thus involuntarily absent from their cabins, the savages would make a raid during the night, pillaging the home, driving off the stock, and burning their scanty store of grain. Amid dangers and discouragements like these the intrepid farmers of a century ago, aided by their heroic wives and children, "made the wilderness to blossom," and pushed the frontier a little nearer the setting sun each passing year. The necessary labors of these pioneer farmers were performed amid dangers and difficulties little understood or appreciated by their descendants of the present generation. The disheartening losses they sustained by the wolves and bears, destroying their flocks and herds, were oftentimes aggravated and augmented by the total destruction of their crops of corn by the multitudinous squirrels and raccoons, and thus it was that many families, after a hazardous and laborious spring and summer, would enter upon the long and dreary winter but illy provided with the necessities of life.

THE PIONEER'S DRESS.

Referring to the pioneer's dress, Doddridge says: "On the frontiers, and particularly among those who were in the habit of hunting, and going on scouts and campaigns, the dress of the men was partly Indian and partly that of civilization. The hunting shirt was universally worn. This was a kind of loose frock, reaching half-way down the thighs, with large sleeves, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot or more when belted.

"The cape was large and sometimes handsomely fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that of the hunting shirt itself.

"The bosom of this dress served as a wallet to hold a chunk of bread, cake, jerk, tow for wiping the barrel of the rifle, or any other necessary for the hunter or warrior. The belt, which was always tied behind, answered

several purposes besides that of holding the dress together. In cold weather the mittens and sometimes the bullet bag occupied the front pocket. To the right side was suspended the tomahawk; to the left the scalping knife in its leathern sheath. The hunting shirt was generally made of linsey, sometimes of coarse linen, and a few of dressed deer skins.

"These last were very cold and uncomfortable in wet weather. The shirt and jacket were of the common fashion. A pair of drawers, or breeches and leggins, were the dress of the thighs and legs; a pair of moccasins answered for the feet much better than shoes. These were made of dressed deerskin. They were mostly made of a single piece, with a gathering seam along the top of the foot, and another from the bottom of the heel without gathers as high as the ankle joint or a little higher.

"Flaps were left on each side to reach some distance up the legs. These were nicely adapted to the ankles and lower part of the leg, by thongs of deerskin, so that no dust, gravel or snow could get within the moccasin. The moccasins in ordinary use cost but a few hours' labor to make. This was done by an instrument denominated a moccasin awl, which was made of the back spring of an old clasp knife. This awl with its buckhorn handle was an appendage of every shot pouch, strapped together with a roll of buckskin, for mending the moccasin. This was the labor of almost every evening. They were sewed together, and patched with deerskin, thongs, or whangs as they were commonly called. In cold weather the moccasins were well stuffed with deer's hair, or dry leaves, so as to keep the feet comfortably warm, but in wet weather it was usually said that wearing them was 'a decent way of going barefooted,' and such was the fact, owing to the spongy texture of the leather of which they were made.

"Owing to this defective covering for the feet, more than to any other circumstance, the greater number of our hunters and war-

riors were afflicted with rheumatism in their limbs. Of this disease they were all apprehensive in cold or wet weather, and therefore always slept with their feet to the fire, to prevent or cure it as well as they could.

"This practice unquestionably prevented many of them from becoming confirmed cripples in early life. In the latter years of the Indian war, our young men became more enamored of the Indian dress throughout, with the exception of the match coat. The young warrior instead of being abashed by his nudity was proud of his Indian-like dress. In some few instances I have seen them go into places of public worship in this dress.

"Their appearance, however, did not add much to the devotion of the occasion. The linsey petticoat and bed gown, which were the universal dress of our women in early times, would make a strange figure in our day.

"A small homemade handkerchief in point of elegance would illy supply the place of the profusion of ruffles with which the necks of our ladies are now ornamented. They went barefooted in warm weather, and in cold, their feet were covered with moccasins, coarse shoes, or shoepacks, which would make but a sorry figure beside the elegant morocco slippers, which at present ornament the feet of their daughters and granddaughters.

"The coats and bed gowns of the women, as well as the hunting skirts of the men, were hung in full display, on wooden pegs round the walls of their cabins. They announced to the stranger, as well as neighbor, the wealth or poverty of the family in the articles of clothing."

DISEASES AND REMEDIES OF THE PIONEERS.

In writing of the diseases that afflicted the early settlers the same author says: "For many years there was no person who bore even the name of a doctor. The diseases of children were mostly ascribed to worms for the expulsion of which a solution of common

salt was given. The dose was always large. I well remember having been compelled to take half a tablespoonful when quite small. To the best of my recollection it answered the purpose. Scrapings of pewter spoons was another remedy. This dose was also large and commonly given in sugar. Green copperas was a third remedy for this disease. The dose of this was larger than we would venture to give at this time. For burns a poultice of Indian meal was a common remedy. A poultice of scraped potatoes was also a favorite remedy with some people. Roasted turnips made into a poultice was often used by others.

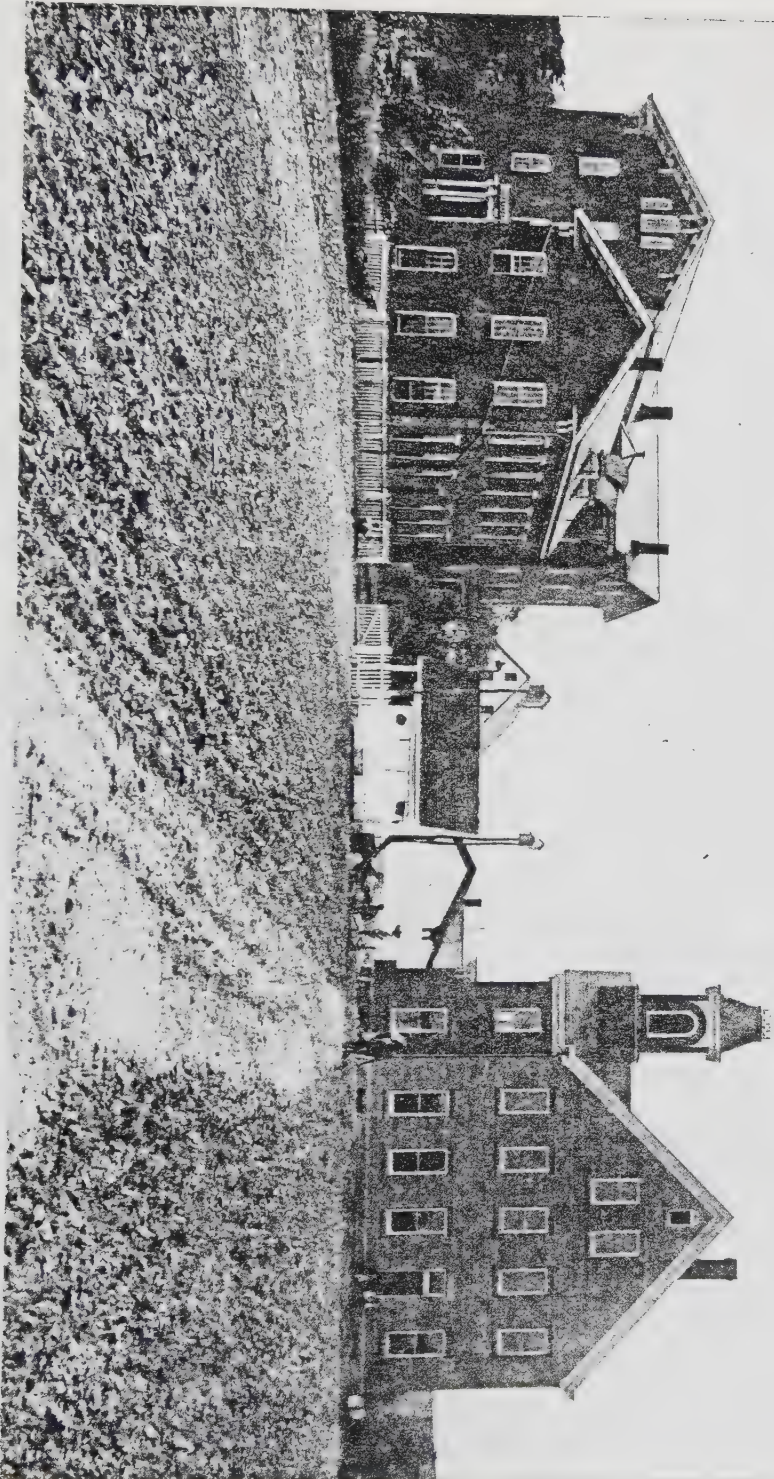
"The croup, or what was then called the 'bold hives,' was a common disease among the children, many of whom died of it. For the cure of this, the juice of roasted onions or garlic was given in large doses. Wall ink was also a favorite remedy with many of the old ladies. For fevers, sweating was the general remedy. This was generally performed by means of a strong decoction of Virginia snakeroot. The dose was also large. If a purge was used, it was about half a pint of a strong decoction of white walnut bark. This when intended for a purge was peeled downwards; if for a vomit, it was peeled upwards. For the bite of a rattle or copperhead snake a great variety of specifics were used." Doddridge says when a small boy he saw a man, bitten by a rattlesnake, brought into the fort on a man's back.

"One of the company dragged the snake after him by a forked stick fastened in its head. The body of the snake was cut into pieces, which were split open in succession and laid on the wound to draw out the poison. When this was over, a fire was kindled in the fort yard and the whole of the serpent burned to ashes. After this process was over, a large quantity of chestnut leaves was collected and boiled in a pot. The whole of the wounded man's leg and part of his thigh were placed in a piece of chestnut bark fresh from the tree and the decoction poured on the leg so as to run down into the

pot again. After continuing this process for some time a quantity of boiled leaves were bound to the leg. This was repeated several times a day. Whether owing to the treatment or not, the man got well.

"Cupping, sucking the wound and making deep incisions which were filled with salt and gunpowder were among the remedies for snake bites. The cure of the fever occasioned by this animal poison must be effected with reference to those general indications which are regarded in the cure of other fevers of equal force. The truth is that the bite of a rattle or copperhead snake in a fleshy or tenderous part, where the blood vessels are neither numerous or large, soon healed under any kind of treatment. But when the fangs of a serpent, which are hollow, eject the poison into a blood vessel of any considerable size, a malignant and incurable fever was the immediate consequence, and the patient often expired in the first paroxysm. Horses were frequently killed by them, as they were commonly bitten somewhere about the nose, in which the blood vessels are numerous and large. Cattle were less frequently killed because their noses are of a gristly texture. Hogs when in tolerable order were never hurt by them, owing to the thick layer of fat between the skin and blood vessels.

"The hog took immediate revenge by instantly tearing to pieces and devouring the serpent which bit it. The itch, which was a very common disease in early times, was commonly cured by an ointment made of brimstone and hog's lard. Gunshot and other wounds were treated with slippery elm bark, flaxseed and other such poultices. Many lost their lives from wounds which would now be considered trifling and easily cured. For the relief of rheumatism, the oil of rattlesnakes, geese, wolves, bears, ground-hogs and pole cats was applied to swelled joints and bathed in before the fire. Coughs and pulmonary consumption were treated with a variety of syrups; the principal ingredient was commonly spikenard. These certainly gave but little relief. Charms and



BELMONT COUNTY INFIRMARY.

incantations were in use for the cure of many diseases. The erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire was circumscribed by the blood of a black cat. Hence there was scarcely a black cat to be seen whose ears and tail had not been frequently cropped for a contribution of blood. The pleurisy was the only disease which was in any considerable degree understood by our people. A pain in the side called for the use of the lancet if there was any to be had, but owing to its sparing use the patient was apt to be left with a spitting of blood, which sometimes ended in consumption. Remittent and intermittent fevers were treated with warm drinks for the purpose of sweating.

"The patients were denied the use of cold water and fresh air. By reason of which many of them died.

BUSINESS METHODS.

"They had no stores of any kind," says Doddridge, "no salt, iron nor iron works, nor had they money to make purchases where those articles could be obtained. Peltry and furs were their only resources before they began to raise cattle and horses for sale in the Atlantic States.

"Every family collected what peltry and fur they could obtain through the year for the purpose of sending them over the mountains for barter.

"In the fall of the year, after seeding time, every family formed an association with their neighbors for starting a little caravan. A master driver was selected from among them, who was to be assisted by one or more young men and sometimes a boy or two. The horses were fitted out with pack saddles to the hinder part of which was fastened a pair of hobbles made of hickory withes; a bell and collar ornamented his neck. The bags provided for the conveyance of the salt were filled with feed for the horses; on the journey a part of this feed was left at convenient stages on the way down to support the return of the caravan; large wallets well filled

with bread, jerk, boiled ham, and cheese, furnished provisions for the driver.

"At night after feeding, the horses were put in pasture or turned into the woods, were hobbled and the bells were opened.

"The barter for salt and iron was made first at Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown, Oldtown and Fort Cumberland in succession became the place of exchange. Each horse carried two bushels of alum salt, weighing 84 pounds to the bushel. The common price of a bushel of alum salt was a good cow and calf; and until weights were introduced the salt was measured into the half bushel by hand as lightly as possible. No one was permitted to walk heavily over the floor while the operation of measuring was going on. The following anecdote will serve to show how little the sons of the forest knew of the etiquette of the Atlantic cities. Among the hands employed to drive a caravan from here was one who never had seen any society but that of a woodsman. At one of their lodging places in the mountain the landlord and his hired man in the course of the night stole two of the bells belonging to the drove. The drove had not gone far in the morning before the bells were missed and a detachment went back to recover the stolen bells. The men were accused of the theft, but denied the charge.

"The torture of sweating, according to the custom of that time, that of suspension by the arms pinioned behind their backs, brought a confession.

"The bells were procured and hung around the necks of the thieves. In this condition they were driven on foot, before the detachment, until they overtook the drove, which by this time had gone nine miles. A halt was called and a jury selected to try the culprits. They were condemned to receive a certain number of lashes on the bare back, from the hand of each drover. The man who was the owner of the bells, when it came his turn to use the hickory, said to the thief, 'You infernal scoundrel, I'll work your jacket nineteen to the dozen. Only think what a

rascally figure I should make in the streets of Baltimore without a bell on my horse.'

"The man was in earnest, having seen no horses used without bells, he thought they were requisite in every situation."

LAW AND MORALITY.

Before the establishment of a civil government, disorderly characters by common consent were punished by the whipping post and stocks.

Although there was no legal compulsion to the performance of military duty, every man on attaining majority was expected to do his full share of public service. Such was the situation of our people along the frontier of our settlements. Doddridge says that they had no civil, military or ecclesiastical laws, at least none that were enforced, and yet they were a law unto themselves. The turpitude of vice and the majesty of moral virtue were then as apparent as they are now, and they were then regarded with the same sentiments of aversion or respect which they inspire at the present time. Industry in working and hunting, bravery in war, candor, honesty, hospitality, and steadiness of deportment, received their full reward of public confidence. The punishments which they inflicted upon offenders by the imperial court of public opinion were well adapted for the reformation of the culprit or his expulsion from the community.

The punishment for idleness, lying, dishonesty, and ill fame was generally that of "hating the offender out." This mode of chastisement was a public expression in various ways, of indignation against such as transgressed the moral maxims of the community to which they belonged.

This commonly resulted either in the reformation or banishment of the person against whom it was directed. At house raisings, log rollings, harvest parties, everyone was expected to do his duty faithfully.

A person who did not perform his share of labor on these occasions was designated

by the opprobrious epithet of "Lawrence." A man who without a reasonable cause did not perform military duty was hated as a coward. A man failing to go on a scout or campaign when it came his turn met with an expression of indignation, and epithets of dishonor were heaped upon him without mercy. Debts which make such an uproar in civilized life were but little known by our forefathers at the settlement of this country. They had no money of any kind; everything purchased was paid for in produce or labor. If a contract was not punctually fulfilled, the credit of the delinquent was at an end. Any petty theft was punished with all the infamy that could be heaped on the offender. If a theft was detected in any of the frontier settlements, a summary code of punishment was always resorted to; their maxim was a thief must be whipped.

If the theft was of some value, a kind of jury of the neighborhood after hearing the testimony would condemn the culprit to Moses' law, that is, "forty stripes save one." If the theft was of some small article, the offender was doomed to carry on his back the stripes of the flag of the Union, which then consisted of 13, and the stripes were sure to be well laid on. This punishment was followed by a sentence of exile; if he did not decamp in so many days the stripes were doubled. If a woman was given to tattling or slandering she was by common consent given the right to say whatever she pleased without being believed.

Her tongue was then said to be harmless. If one man called another a liar he was considered as having given a challenge to fight, which the person who received it must accept or be deemed a coward, and the charge was generally answered on the spot with a blow. If the injured person was unable to fight he might get a friend to do it for him. The same thing took place on a charge of cowardice or any other dishonorable action.

The mode of single combats in those days was dangerous in the extreme; although no weapons were used, fists, teeth and feet were

employed at will; but above all the detestable practice of gouging, by which eyes were sometimes put out, rendered this mode of fighting frightful indeed.

AMUSEMENTS AND GAMES.

The pioneers were not without diversions, though they were such as might be expected among a people who owing to their circumstances, as well as education, set a higher value on physical than on mental endowments, and on skill in hunting, and bravery in war, than on any polite accomplishments or fine arts. Doddridge says: "Amusements are in many instances either imitations of the business of life, or some of its particular objects of pursuit. Many of the sports of the early settlers of this country were imitative of the exercises and stratagems of hunting and war. Boys were taught the use of the bow and arrow at an early age, so they acquired considerable adroitness in the use of them so as to kill birds or squirrels. Dancing and horse-racing were regarded as a preparation for the personal deportment, in public and military life. One important pastime of our boys was that of imitating the noise of every bird and beast in the woods. This faculty was not merely a pastime, but a very necessary part of education, on account of its utility in hunting. The imitations of the gobbling and other sounds of wild turkeys often brought those keen-eyed, and ever watchful, tenants of the forest within the reach of the rifle. The bleating of the fawn brought its dam to her death in the same way. Throwing the tomahawk was another boyish sport, in which many acquired great skill. A little experience enabled the boy to measure the distance with his eye, when walking through the woods, and strike a tree with his tomahawk in any way he chose. The athletic sports of running, jumping and wrestling were the pastimes of boys in common with the men.

"A well grown boy, at the age of 12 or 13, was furnished with a small rifle and shot

pouch. Shooting at marks was a common diversion among the men when their stock of ammunition would allow it.

"Singing and dancing was another, but not very common, amusement among our first settlers. Their dances, to be sure, were of the simplest form.

"Three and four-handed reels and jigs, Cotillions and minuets were unknown. In singing, their tunes were rude enough, to be sure. Robin Hood furnished a number of our songs, the balance were mostly tragical. The last were denominated 'love songs about murder.' Cards, dice, and other games of chance were unknown. These are among the gifts of civilization."

THE MECHANIC ARTS.

The same author says: "Our readers will ask where were the mills for grinding grain, the tanners for making leather, where were the smith shops for making and repairing farming utensils? Who were the carpenters, tailors, cabinet workmen, shoemakers and weavers? The answer is those manufacturers did not exist, nor had they any professional tradesmen.

"Every family were under the necessity of doing everything for themselves. The hominy block and hand mill were in use in most of our houses.

"The first was made of a large block of wood about three feet long, with an excavation burned in one end, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom, so that the action of the pestle on the bottom threw the corn up to the sides toward the top, from whence it continually fell down into the center. In consequence of this movement, the whole mass of the grain was subjected to the strokes of the pestle. In the fall of the year when the Indian corn was soft the block and pestle did very well for making meal, but were rather slow when the corn became hard. The sweep was sometimes used to lessen the toil of pounding grain into meal. This was a pole of some springy wood 30 feet long or

more, the butt end was placed under the side of a house or a large stump; this pole was supported by two forks placed about one-third of its length from the butt end so as to elevate the smaller end about 15 feet from the ground.

"To this was attached by a large mortice a piece of sapling about five or six inches in diameter and eight or ten feet long. The lower end of this was shaped so as to answer for a pestle. A pin of wood was put through it at a proper height so that two persons could work at the sweep at once. This simple machine very much lessened the labor and it was kept going almost constantly from morning to night by our neighbors for several weeks. Our first water mills were of the description denominated tub mills. It consists of a perpendicular shaft to the lower end of which an horizontal wheel of about five feet in diameter was attached. These mills were built with but very little expense. Instead of bolting cloths, sifters were in general use. These were made of deerskins in a state of parchment, stretched over a hoop and perforated with a hot wire. Our clothing was all of domestic manufacture. We had no other resource for clothing and this indeed was a poor one. The crops of flax often failed and the sheep were destroyed by wolves. Linsey, which is made of flax and wool, the former the chain and the latter the filling, was the warmest and most substantial cloth we could make.

"Almost every house contained a loom and almost every woman was a weaver. Every family tanned their own leather. The tan vat was a large trough sunk to the upper edge in the ground. A quantity of bark was easily obtained every spring in clearing and fencing the land. This, after drying, was brought in, and on wet days was shaved and pounded on a block of wood. Ashes were used in place of lime for taking off the hair. Bear's oil, hog's lard and tallow answered the place of fish oil. The leather to be sure was coarse but good. The blacking for the leather was made of soot and hog's lard.

Almost every family contained its own tailors and shoemakers. Those who could not make shoes could make shoe packs. These like moccasins were made of a single piece of leather, with the exception of a tongue piece on top of the foot. To the shoe pack a sole was sometimes added. The women did the tailor work. They could all cut out and make hunting shirts, leggins and drawers. There was almost in every neighborhood someone whose natural ingenuity enabled him to do many things for himself and his neighbors, far above what could have been reasonably expected with the few tools which they brought with them into the country.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE PIONEER AGE.

"The belief in witchcraft was prevalent among the early settlers of the Western Country. To the witch was ascribed the power of inflicting strange and incurable diseases, particularly of children; of destroying cattle by shooting them with hair balls, and a great variety of other means of destruction; of inflicting spells and curses on guns, and other things; and lastly, of changing men into horses, and after driving and saddling them, riding them in full speed over hill and dale to their frolics, and other places of rendezvous. Wizards were men supposed to possess the same mischievous powers as witches; but these were seldom exercised for bad purposes. The powers of the wizard were exercised almost exclusively for the purpose of counteracting the malevolent influences of the witches of the other sex. The means by which the witch was supposed to inflict diseases, curses and spells could not be learned; they were sciences which no one was supposed to understand except the witch herself. Diseases which could neither be accounted for nor cured were usually ascribed to some supernatural agency of a malignant kind. For the cure of the diseases inflicted by witchcraft, the picture of the supposed witch was drawn on a stump or piece of board and shot at with a bullet containing a little

bit of silver. This silver bullet transferred a painful and sometimes a mortal spell on that part of the witch corresponding with the part of the portrait struck by the bullet. The witch had but one way of relieving herself from any spell inflicted on her in any way, which was that of borrowing something of a family to which the subject of the exercise of her witchcraft belonged. When cattle or dogs were supposed to be under the influence of witchcraft they were burned in the forehead by a branding iron, or when dead burned wholly to ashes. This inflicted a spell upon the witch which could only be removed by borrowing as above stated.

"Witches were often said to milk the cows of their neighbors. This they did by fixing a new pin in a new towel for each cow intended to be milked. This towel was hung over her own door and by the means of certain incantations the milk was extracted from the fringes of the towel after the manner of milking a cow."

CHANGES IN THE WEATHER.

Since the settlement of our country great changes have taken place in our weather system. Doddridge says: "These changes have been so gradual that it is no easy task to describe them. For many years we scarcely ever had a single warm night during the whole summer. At the first settlement of the country, the evenings were cool and the mornings frequently uncomfortably cold. The coldness of the nights was owing to the deep shade of the forest trees which everywhere covered the ground.

"At sundown the air began to become damp and cool, and continued to increase in coldness until warmed by the sunshine of the succeeding day.

"Our summers in early times were mostly very dry. The beds of our large creeks, excepting in the deep holes, presented nothing but deep rocks.

"The mills were not expected to do any grinding after the end of May. It was a fre-

quent saying among our farmers that three good rains were sufficient to make a crop of corn if they happened at the proper time.

"Hunting snows usually commenced about the middle of October. November was regarded as a winter month. The winter frequently set in with severity that month and sometimes at an earlier period. For a long time after the settlement of the country we had an abundance of snow in comparison to the amount we usually have now. It was no unusual thing to have snows from one to three feet in depth and of long continuance. Our people often became tired of seeing the monotonous aspect of the country so long covered with a deep snow, and longed to see the ground bare once more.

"The labor of getting wood after a deep fall of snow and opening of the roads was in the highest degree disagreeable. A tree when fallen was literally buried in the snow, so that the driver of the horses had to plunge the whole length of his arm into it to get the log chain around the butt end of the trees in order to haul it home. The depth of the snows, the extreme cold and length of our winters, were indeed distressing to the first settlers, who were but poorly provided with clothing, and whose cabins were mostly very open and uncomfortable. Getting wood, making fires, feeding the stock, going to the mill, were considered sufficient employment for any family, and truly those labors left them but little time for anything else. As our roads in early times did not admit of the use of sleighs, the only sport we had in the time of a deep snow was that of racing about on the crust on its surface. This was formed by a slight thaw, succeeded by a severe frost. On this crust we could haul our logs and brush, and owing to great drifts of snow in many places, over the highest fences. These crusts were often fatal to the deer. Wolves, dogs and men could pursue them without breaking through the crust. The deer on the contrary, when pursued, owing to the smallness of their hoofs, always broke through it, unless when it was uncommonly

hard. The hunters never killed the deer in the dead of winter, as their skins and flesh was then of but little value. On the whole, although the same variable system of weather continued, our springs were formerly somewhat colder, and accompanied with more snow than they are now. But the change in these respects is not favorable to vegetation, as our late springs are uniformly followed by the most fruitful seasons. It is the law of the vegetable world that the longer the vegetative principle is delayed, the more rapid when put in motion. From this it appears that our seasons have already undergone great and important changes. Our summers are much warmer, our falls much milder and longer, and our winters shorter by at least one month and accompanied with much less snow and cold than formerly. What causes have affected these changes in our system of weather, and what we may reasonably suppose will be the extent of this revolution we can only conjecture."

THE HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

The horrors of slavery as practiced in pioneer days and in the slave State adjoining Belmont County, is but little understood by the people of this generation and in this free State. When Dr. Doddridge lost his mother he was placed under the care of relations in Maryland for the purpose of being sent to school. The Doctor says: "When I arrived there I was in a new world. I had left the backwoods behind me. I had exchanged its rough manners and poor living for the buildings, plenty, and polish of civilized life. My residence was in a neighborhood where slaves and convicts were numerous and where tortures inflicted upon them had become the occurrences of almost every day, so that they were viewed with indifference by the population of the neighborhood as matters of course.

"Thus it is that custom reconciles human nature with all its native sympathies to the grossest barbarities and hardens the heart

against the most intense suffering of a fellow creature. Not so with me who never had witnessed such tortures. I had not been long in my new habitation before I witnessed a scene which I shall never forget. A servant accused of some trivial offense was doomed to the whip, tied with his arms extended upwards to the limb of a tree, a bundle of hickories were thrown down before him, and he was ordered to look at them and told that they should all be worn out on him, and a great many more, if he did not make a confession of the crime charged against him. The operation began by tucking up the shirt over his head so as to leave the back and shoulders naked. The master then took two of the hickories in his hand and by forward and backhanded strokes, each of which sounded like a wagon whip, and applied with the utmost rapidity and with his whole muscular strength. In a few seconds the lacerated shoulders of the poor miserable sufferer were covered with not less than 50 scourges, so that in a little time the whole of his shoulders had the appearance of a mass of blood, streams of which soon began to flow down his back and sides; he then made a confession of his fault. A fault not worth naming, but this did not save him from further torture. He had put his master to the trouble of whipping him and he must have a little more. His trousers were then unbuttoned and suffered to fall about his feet; two hickories were selected from the bundle and were so applied that in a short time his posteriors like his shoulders exhibited nothing but laceration and blood. A consultation was then held between the master and the bystanders, who had been coolly looking on, in which it was humanely concluded that 'he had got enough.'

"A basin of brine and a cloth were ordered to be brought, and with this his stripes were washed, or salted, as they called it. During this operation the suffering wretch writhed and groaned as if in the agonies of death. He was then untied and told to go home, and mistress would tell him what to do.

From this scene of torture I went home with a heavy heart and wished myself in the backwoods again. It frequently happened that torture was inflicted upon slaves and convicts in a more protracted manner than in that above described. When the victim of cruelty was doomed by his master to receive the lash several of his neighbors were called on for their assistance. They attended at the time and place appointed.

"A jug of rum and water was provided for the occasion. After the trembling wretch was brought forward and tied up, the number of lashes which he was to receive was determined on by lot or otherwise, and it was decided who should begin the operation; this done, the torture commenced; at the conclusion of the first course, the operator pretending great weariness, called for a drink of rum and water, in which he was joined by the company.

"A certain time was allowed for the subject of their cruelty to cool, as they called it. When the allotted time had expired, the next one took his turn, and in like manner ended with a drink and so on until the appointed number of lashes were all imposed. This operation lasted several hours, sometimes half a day, at the conclusion of which the sufferer, with his hands swollen with the cords, was unbound and suffered to put on his shirt. His executioners, to whom the operation was rather a frolic than otherwise, returned home from the scene of their labors, half drunk.

"Another method of punishment still more protracted than this, was that of dooming a

slave to receive so many lashes, during several days in succession; each of those whippings excepting the first was called 'tickling up the old scabs.' Female servants, both white and black, were subjected to the whip in common with the males. Having to pass through the yard of a neighbor on the way to school it happened that on going my usual route on a cold snowy morning, when I came within view of the house, I was much surprised at seeing a naked woman standing at the whipping post, and her master with a hickory in his hand. When I got to the place I stopped to see what was going on; after the woman had received a certain number of lashes, a female black slave was ordered from the kitchen, stripped, and fastened by the irons of the whipping post, her scars exhibiting the stripes and corrugations of former years. Both these women had handkerchiefs tied around their eyes to prevent them from seeing when the blow was coming. The hickory used by this man was a forked one twisted together and tied. A hickory of this kind, owing to the inequality of its surface, gives the greater pain. With this he scourged the backs of these two women alternately, but for what length of time I do not know; being shocked at the sight, I hurried on to school and left the master at his work. I might here relate many other methods of torture, of which I have been an eye witness, among these people, such as the thumb screw, sweating, the birch, and etc., but it is enough; the heart sickens at such cruelties."

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR—THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT—THE FIRST COURT—THE FIRST ELECTION PRECINCTS—THE FIRST CONSTABLES AND ELECTION SUPERVISORS—A UNIQUE WAY OF RAISING MONEY—THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT IN BELMONT COUNTY—A BIT OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY—A TRIBUTE TO GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR—COUNTY SEAT REMOVED TO ST. CLAIRSVILLE—THE FIRST MURDER TRIAL—BOUNTIES—THE FIRST COURT HOUSE AND GAOL—THE EVOLUTION OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

At the time of the adoption of the ordinance of 1787, Belmont County was only a part of the great undivided territory of the Northwest. Of this ordinance a distinguished attorney has said it was the most remarkable political document, with the possible exception of the Declaration of Independence, ever produced by uninspired men. The declared purpose of the ordinance was to fix and establish the principles of civil and religious government as the basis of all law. Knowledge, morality and religion were declared to be necessary for good government and the happiness of all the people and it was accordingly ordained that schools and all other means of education should be encouraged. Thus was laid early and deep the foundation of our common school system and higher educational institutions throughout the great Northwest. Among the other beneficent provisions of that great ordinance were justice and taxation, the integrity of private contracts and good faith towards the native Indians. Human slavery was also forever forbidden in all that great territory 87 years before the curse was stricken from our national Constitution.

The Continental Congress that enacted the ordinance of 1787, providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, was presided over by General St. Clair, who was subsequently made governor of the new territory and arrived at Marietta in July 1788, to assume the duties of his office. One of his first official acts was to establish the county of Washington that embraced nearly all the territory now within the boundary of the State of Ohio. In the division and subdivision of this gigantic county, there arose much conflict and strife between Governor St. Clair and the Legislature, by reason of which 11 of the 30 bills passed by the first General Assembly were rejected by the Governor because many of these bills provided for the erection of new counties and the Governor held that that prerogative rested solely with him. He charged, furthermore, that land speculators sought the erection of new counties for corrupt purposes, and the Governor maintained this contention until it led to his removal by President Thomas Jefferson in 1802. Prior to this, Governor St. Clair established Jefferson County, which included all of the territory now embraced in Belmont County, except Kirkwood and Somerset townships, and

a portion of Flushing township; subsequently Jefferson County was again subdivided and with the addition of lands from Washington County, the county of Belmont (the beautiful mountains) was organized November 7, 1801. This was the 10th county of Ohio in the order of establishment and the last county created before the admission of Ohio into the Union.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR.

The proclamation of Governor St. Clair creating Belmont County reads as follows:
TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES,)

NORTH WEST OF THE OHIO.)

By Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio. Whereas, in my proclamation erecting the county of Belmont bearing date 7th day of September last a mistake, to-wit: the word north instead of west in the description of one of the boundaries crept into the press copy. To rectify the same and remove all doubts about the boundaries of said county of Belmont, I have issued this my present proclamation, hereby declaring that the lines of boundary shall begin as in the aforesaid proclamation on the Ohio River at the middle of the fourth township of the second range of townships in the seven ranges and running with the line between the third and fourth sections of the said township, counting from the township line, but which are numbered 16 and 17 upon the map produced west to the western boundary of the said seven ranges; thence south with the said western boundary to the middle of the fifth township in the seventh range; thence east to the Ohio River where the line between the ninth and tenth section of the third township in the third range intersects the same, and thence with the Ohio River to the place of beginning, and the said lines as above described are hereby declared to be the lines and limits of boundary of the county of Belmont and are the same which were intended to be established by the aforesaid proclamation.

Given under my hand, and seal of the territory, at Cincinnati, the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States, the twenty-sixth.

AR. ST. CLAIR.

THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT.

After the issuance of the above, the county seat was established at a little village called Pultney, that was laid out by Daniel McElherren, August 22, 1799, after a sharp contest with the village of Jefferson, now Martin's Ferry,

laid out by Absolem Martin, in 1795. Pultney was located about one mile below Bellaire, and Jefferson is now the prosperous city of Martin's Ferry.

THE FIRST COURT.

Held in Belmont County convened in the home of Jacob Repshire, one of the judges in Pultney, Tuesday, November 24, 1801. It was a Court of Quarter Sessions, with Judges Daniel McElherren, Jacob Repshire and David Lockwood on the bench. At this session the first division of the county into townships was enacted. Up to this time the county embraced all the present area of the county, and all the east tier of townships in Guernsey and Noble counties, and nearly all of Monroe County. But this court divided the county into four parallel townships, namely, Kirkwood, Pultney, York, and Salem.

The first grand jury consisted of Notley Hayes, Patrick White, John King, Anthony Rizer, Joshua M. Sherry, Thomas Duffield, William Bush, George Barnett, Peter Buzzard, John Wall, Abraham Emerine, Richard Hardesty, John Lamb, Robert Giffin, Henry Leep, Samuel Barnes, Andrew Miller, and Archibald Smith. The distinguished Charles Hammond was chosen by this court to act as prosecutor, until his appointment could be confirmed by the Attorney General. Two roads were ordered by this court, namely the construction of a road, under the supervision of Jacob Coleman, surveyor, between Pultney (Bellaire) and Newellstown (St. Clairsville); and a license for the construction of a road over the Zane Trail, from the river at or near Kirkwood west through the county, practically along the line of the present National Road. At this term of the court, we also find an entry upon the court journals as follows: "That there be built on the public grounds in the town of Pultney a brick house 35 feet square, two stories high. The first story to be 12 feet in the clear, and the second eight feet in the clear. The same to be occupied as a Court House for this county."

Jacob Repshire, David Lockwood (two of the judges) and Samuel Dille were appointed to purchase material to the amount of \$500 for the Court House. And they were subsequently empowered to make additional purchases and employ additional workmen for the speedy completion of the same. Until the new Court House was completed, the court rented a house from Judge Repshire, in which court was held until the new Court House was completed.

THE FIRST ELECTION PRECINCTS.

In 1803, the court appointed an election precinct in each township. Prior to this action of the court, there were but two election precincts in the whole county. One of these was the home of Bassil Israel in Newellstown, now St. Clairsville, and the other in the home of Jacob Repshire in the town of Pultney, near the present city of Bellaire, and to these two distant precincts all the electors of the county assembled. Two years later two more precincts were added. One at the home of William Congleton in York township, and the other in the home of Robert Latte, in Salem township. And thus the precincts increased in number with the added townships and the increasing population until at the lapse of our first century there were 52 precincts in the county. At the second term of the court held in February, 1802, the following judges were present: David Vance, David Lockwood, Daniel McElherren. In response to a call the following grand jury was chosen: Ezra Hall, Peter Wirich, Eben Phillip, John Caldwell, John Nixon, Louis Sherer, John Kidd, John Williams, David Wordly, Matt Hungerford, Alex Duke, Henry Lingo, Robert Russell, Ebenezer Smith, Archibald Smith, Ezekiel Boggs, and James Eagleson. At this term of court three indictments were found against Judge Jacob Repshire for assault and battery, but the charges were not sustained and the Judge was acquitted. Judge Repshire was one of the magistrates holding court the previous year and was twice indicted at this term for the same

offense, "salt and battery," which was a frequent cause of trouble about this time.

THE FIRST CONSTABLES AND ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

At the same term the following constables and election supervisors were appointed: Kirkwood township—constables, William Congleton and Thomas Richards; supervisors, Thomas Richards, William Boggs, Joshua Hatcher, and James Knowles. Pultney—constables, Philip Dover and Joseph Lashley; supervisors, Jacob Repshire and David Wherry. York—constable, Samuel Dille; supervisors, John Dille, Ephraim Bates, and Michael Moore.

Much of the county revenue in those days was obtained from licenses; all business firms and places of entertainment were licensed and the fees for license ranged from \$2 to \$12 per year. At this session of the court, a license was granted Ananias Randall for keeping a house of public entertainment, and Jacob Holtz was licensed to keep a tavern in St. Clairsville.

A UNIQUE WAY OF RAISING MONEY.

The revenues thus derived were not sufficient to meet the needs of the people in the construction and maintenance of schools and academies.

The people of St. Clairsville were anxious to build an academy at the county seat that would be an honor to the county, but were unable to raise the money by subscription, or other private enterprises. Whereupon they decided upon the following unique method of raising the funds.

A petition numerously signed by many influential citizens of the county, including ministers of the Gospel, was presented to the Legislature as follows: "To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Ohio.

"The petition of a number of the citizens of the town of St. Clairsville and the county of Belmont humbly sheweth that they labor under many disadvantages for the want of a seminary of learning in that part of the State in which they reside. They further state to

your honorable body, that they are unable by private enterprise to raise funds for the erection of an academy. From petitions deeming an institution of this kind in that section of the State of immense advantage not only to the citizens of the county aforesaid but to the State in general, we pray your honorable body to pass a law at your present session authorizing a public lottery in the town of St. Clairsville in Belmont County to raise the sum of \$7,000 for the purpose of erecting a public academy in the town or vicinity of St. Clairsville in said county, and your petitioners are in duty bound, etc."

At the same term of the court, it was ordered that a house on public ground be erected in the town of Pultney 24 by 15 feet, of complete hewn logs and shingle roof, strongly built with a log partition across the center to be used as a gaol. This, the first jail of Belmont County, was built by Richard Butler at a cost of \$165, and was completed on May 26, 1802. Upon August 25th following the court ordered the construction of a "pound" for the imprisonment of the estrays, and this building when completed was 66 feet square and built of posts and rails of good oak timber, a gate hung on iron hinges and secured by a strong lock and key.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT IN BELMONT COUNTY.

We find the first records of the meeting of the Supreme Court on June 28, 1803, at Pultney. The presiding judges were Samuel Huntington and William Spriggs, and Elijah Woods was appointed clerk. At this court, Charles Hammond was appointed United States prosecutor, and Daniel Barney was admitted to practice. The work upon the new Court House was not pushed with vigor, and much discontent was expressed because the completion of the jail and pound outstripped it. For this and other reasons, a movement was inaugurated to remove the seat of justice to Newellstown in Richland township. The name of Newellstown in the meantime

was changed to St. Clairsville, in honor of Governor St. Clair, and it is charged with the expectation of winning his support in the movement.

A BIT OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

With regard to the removal of the county seat from Pultney to St. Clairsville, C. C. Kelly of Bellaire says: "A few years before the death of 'old Squire Kellsey,' one of the pioneers of Pultney township, he told me that a great barbecue was held at Newellstown, to which General St. Clair, the Governor of the Northwest Territory, was invited. The word of General St. Clair was considered authority on about all matters regarding public affairs at that time. The General responded to the invitation, was wined and dined by the good people of Newellstown, although wine was probably a scarce article at that time and the probabilities are that something more in keeping with the times was used as a substitute for wine. At any rate it seemed to produce the desired effect. In the midst of the feast of good things, and while every one, especially the General, was feeling real good and of a disposing mind, a motion was made and unanimously carried changing the name of the town from Newellstown to St. Clairsville in honor of General St. Clair. The Chauncey Depew of the occasion then suggested to the General that St. Clairsville would be a good place for the county seat, that it could not do anybody any good away down there at Pultney in the woods, while its location at St. Clairsville would be nearer the center of the county and at the same time help to build up the town just named for him. The General at once fell in with the idea and ordered the removal. A yoke of cattle with a cart was sent down to Pultney and the records of the county were taken to St. Clairsville, and this was the beginning and end of the first county seat removal question in Belmont County."

A TRIBUTE TO GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR.

This distinguished, but unfortunate officer,

the first Governor of the Northwest Territory, deserves more than a passing notice. General St. Clair was born in Thurso, Scotland, in 1734, and died in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1818. He was a grandson of the Earl of Roslyn, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and studied medicine under John Hunter, but, entering the English army as an ensign, he came to America with the British fleet, and served under Amhurst at Lewisburg, and under Wolfe at the storming of Quebec. In 1762 he resigned his commission, and settled in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he erected mills, and held many important civil offices. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he was created a colonel in the Continental Army, and in August, a brigadier general, and fought in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. In 1777, he was made a brigadier general, and placed in command at Ticonderoga, but was obliged to evacuate before the superior army of Burgoyne. For this he was tried before a court martial, but was acquitted. In 1781, he remained in Philadelphia to protect Congress, while Washington marched to Yorktown, but was again in the field before the surrender of Cornwallis. In 1786 he was sent to Congress, of which he became president, in 1787. When the government of the Northwest Territory was organized, he was made Governor, and held that position until 1802.

In 1791 he became commander-in-chief of the army operating against the Miami Indians. He was surprised on November 4th, near the Miami villages, and his forces cut to pieces. Washington refused a court of inquiry, and St. Clair resigned. However, Congress appointed a committee of investigation that fully exonerated him.

The late Judge Burnett of Cincinnati, who was personally acquainted with St. Clair, says he was a man of superior talents and great uprightness of purpose, as well as suavity of manners. As Governor of the Northwest Territory, he believed that the power he claimed legitimately belonged to the chief executive, and the manner in which he exercised it was

for the best interests of the territory. Soon after his removal by President Jefferson, he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, poor and destitute of the means of sustenance. In this extremity he presented a claim against the government of \$200 or \$300 he had assumed in fitting up an expedition against the Indians, when to his mortification it was refused. The pride of the old veteran was touched and, after spending several winters in seeking remuneration from Congress he returned to the Ligonier Valley, where he lived in the most abject poverty. At length Pennsylvania, from considerations of respect and gratitude for his past services, settled upon him an annuity of \$650, which gave to the gallant old soldier a comfortable subsistence for his remaining days.

COUNTY SEAT REMOVED TO ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

On April 1, 1803, the first General Assembly of Ohio, held in Chillicothe, passed an act appointing John Mathews, James Brown and Robert Speer as commissioners to examine and report whether a removal of the seat of justice in said county of Belmont be necessary for the convenience and accommodation of the citizens thereof, and certify their opinion thereon. And when this committee visited St. Clairsville it was said that Governor St. Clair accompanied them. The report of the commissioners, as recorded in Vol. II of the Ohio laws, is as follows:

An act to establish the seat of justice in the county of Belmont.

Whereas, John Mathews, James Brown and Robert Speer, commissioners for Belmont County, in pursuance of the powers delegated to them by an act entitled an act to provide for the permanent seat of justice in the county of Belmont, passed at Chillicothe, the first day of April, 1803, have reported to this General Assembly that on examination they do find that St. Clairsville is the most proper place for the seat of justice in the county of Belmont; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio that St. Clairsville in the county of Belmont be and the same is hereby declared the seat of justice for the said county of Belmont, and that all courts hereafter to be holden in and for said county shall be held in the town of St. Clairsville, and all

officers are required to conduct themselves accordingly.

Passed 19th January, 1804.

ELIAS LANGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATHANIEL MASSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

So, in April, 1804, the seat of justice was removed to St. Clairsville, and soon thereafter the county property at Pultney was sold for \$219 to Daniel McElherren. The first Court of Quarter Sessions, with Judge Pease presiding, was held in the house of William Congleton, of St. Clairsville, on the 16th of April, 1804, for which Mr. Congleton received a small consideration. Two months thereafter, the Supreme Court met at the new seat of justice, and at this session Jacob Nagle and Daniel Church were admitted to the bar.

THE FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

The first record of a murder tried in Belmont County appears in the proceedings of this court with Jonathan Meigs, Samuel Huntington, and William Spriggs on the bench. A grand jury, composed of Elias Ellis, foreman, Francis Bowen, Valentine Ault, George DeLong, Edward Milliner, Samuel Brown, John Bradshaw, Risson Masters, John Boyd, Joshua Hatcher, Arthur Morrison, Michael Carroll and Edward Bryson, brought a true bill against Peter Sunderland, for the murder of John Holtz, who, being arraigned before the court, pleaded not guilty. The day following the prisoner was brought into court for trial, and the following jury was impaneled: Levi Okey, Andrew Marshall, John Dungan, Moses Given, John Nichol, James E. Newell, Arch McElroy, William Hulse, Robert Giffin, Benjamin Masters, William Woods, and Isaac Hogue. Jacob Nagle was appointed to prosecute, and the jury brought in the unique verdict, "Not guilty of murder, only guilty of feloniously killing the said John Holtz." Sunderland was sentenced to pay all the costs and be burned upon his left hand. Whereupon the prisoner was placed in charge of Sheriff Jacob Coleman, and the burning was inflicted upon

the scene of the murder, on Main street, St. Clairsville, just west of the present Court House, and just opposite the residence and store of Ellis Wilson.

In 1809 this court sentenced an old offender, a negro, "Cuff," who was arrested for petty theft, to a sound whip lashing, which was vigorously administered, the negro meanwhile bawling lustily. Among the civil cases, we note the first slander suit in the annals of the court was held at the summer term of the court in 1815, in which John Wherry obtained \$80 damage from John Winter for damaging his character.

BOUNTIES.

At this period in our history the records show that the injury done by wolves and panthers must have been very great, for in 1802 the commissioners ordered that the highest bounty be paid for wolf scalps and in 1804 the amount paid out for wolves was very much greater than panthers, indicating that the wolves greatly outnumbered the panthers. The bounty paid was from \$1 to \$3 per head, and all claims were required to be attested by oath. Parties killing such animals were required to take the scalp before a justice of the peace, who must certify that they were genuine, when the hunters could secure their bounty from the treasurer. There is a record of \$125 having been paid out for such bounties between 1803-08. While the panthers were not as numerous as bears, they were regarded as infinitely more ferocious and dangerous. It is related of a citizen of St. Clairsville named Robert Thompson that while attending divine worship in the old Presbyterian Church of a century ago, his little daughter entered the church very much alarmed and disturbed the congregation by crying to her father, "Come home, oh, come home quick." The father hurried home, and to his astonishment saw a fierce panther on a tree a few feet from the door and the children greatly alarmed. Hurrying for his rifle, the ferocious beast was soon brought to the ground. At the report of the

gun, the already excited congregation broke up and hastened to the scene of danger.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE AND GAOL.

After the removal of the seat of justice to St. Clairsville, the county commissioners met in the September following. Present: Levi Okey, John Williams and Robert Giffin. In the proceedings we find the following entry with reference to the construction of a Court House and gaol.

The public buildings were "let up" to the lowest bidder, who was Alexander Young, with Sterling Johnson as surety, and the amount was fixed at \$1,000 for the jail and jailer's rooms and \$70 for raising an upper story upon the same for a Court House. The expense of furnishing which was to be paid for by donations, for which Sterling Johnson and Robert Giffin and William Congleton entered into bond. These buildings were used for jail and jailer's residence and court rooms until 1814, and stood about where the present jail stands. After the completion of the second Court House in 1803 the building was sold and the logs were removed and used in the construction of a one-story building on the lot now occupied by Mrs. A. Cochran.

The commissioners at the same session allowed the sheriff \$20 for salary for the year 1803 and \$8 fees for service in the case of Peter Sunderland, the murderer, and Samuel Courtland was also allowed \$122.75 for guarding the prisoner. Some of the early justices of the peace who served as early as 1802-03 were: Thomas Mitchell, John Ferris, Jacob Davis, Andrew Marshall, Moses Merritt, James Starr, John Greer, Jacob Repshire, Thomas Wilson, Levi Okey, James Henthorn, David Ruble, James Smith, Sterling Johnson and Thomas Thompson. And some of the first marriages performed by these justices were: William Patterson and Kitty Clark in 1803; John Grant and Elizabeth Masters in 1803; Peter Alexander and Jane Mitchell in 1804; John Plummer and Nancy Sidwell in 1804; Jacob Long and Martha Lashley; Timothy

Bates and Ruth Moore in 1804; Myers Thomson and Sarah Cole in 1805; Joseph Wilson and Ruth Hardesty in 1805; John Gray and Hannah Okey in 1805; Cornelius Okey and Hannah Weir in 1805; James Taylor and Elizabeth Barton in 1805; John Dille and Nancy Gallagher, and Conrad Neff and Elizabeth Feely. The first couple married by a minister of the Gospel of which there is any record is Alexander McWilliams and Margaret Nixon, who were married by Rev. Alexander Calderhead, August 7, 1804.

The county seat being thus established, we present as next in order our first county officials. These were as follows: Congressmen for the district in which Belmont County was embraced, — Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, from 1803 to 1813. State Senators, — William Vance and Thomas Kirker, 1803. Representatives in General Assembly, — Joseph Sharp and Elijah Woods, 1803. Sheriff, — Jacob Coleman, appointed 1801 to 1803. Treasurer, — Daniel McElherren, appointed 1801 to 1803. Clerk of the court, — Elijah Woods, appointed 1801 to 1806. County commissioners, — Levan Okey, John McWilliams and Robert Giffin, 1804. Prosecuting attorney, — Charles Hammond, appointed 1801 to 1804. Recorder, — Sterling Johnson, 1804. Coroner, — John Dungan, 1801 to 1806. The offices of county auditor and Probate judge were not created until 1823 and 1851, respectively.

Having quoted from the records of the first court in Belmont County, and some proceedings of its first board of county commissioners, we will now present some of the first deeds entered upon the book of the county recorder. The first deed was given by Henry Lingo and Rebecca, his wife, to Robert Bell, dated October 13, 1800, and it conveyed 100 acres of land, being part of lot number 24 in the sixth township of third range, consideration \$500. This lot was probably near Stewartsville, and an abstract of its title shows that the tract of land was granted to Robert Johnson in April, 1780, and by Johnson to Obadiah Hardesty, date uncertain, and by Hardesty to Lingo on

March 7, 1796. The second deed given was recorded October 29, 1800, by Benjamin Newell and Jane, his wife, to James Caldwell, of Ohio County, Va., and consisted of two lots in the town of St. Clairsville, one numbered 28, fronting on Main street, the other, lot 53, cornering on the first mentioned lot, each containing a quarter of an acre, consideration \$32. These lots are supposed to be a short distance west of the Court House. Another is dated November 4, 1801, from David Newell and wife, of the county of Belmont, Northwest Territory, to Emsby Rush, of Brooke County, Virginia, in consideration of \$12 for lot number 157, in St. Clairsville, and containing about one-fourth of an acre.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

About this time began the evolution of the townships whereby the four original and parallel townships were increased to 16 and we cull freely from an article in the *Belmont Chronicle* describing this evolution.

By an act of the General Assembly in 1810, creating Guernsey County, a portion of Kirkwood, Pultney and York townships were ceded to Guernsey County, and in January, 1813, by a similar act of the Legislature, the whole of the township of Salem was ceded to Monroe County, thus materially reducing the boundaries of Belmont County. By subsequent divisions and subdivisions the following changes occurred: The erection of Richland township, so named because of its productive limestone soil, was the first following the original division as enacted by the court sitting at Pultney Bottom, February 24, 1802. The original Kirkwood township was cut in twain, and all that portion of it lying east of the present west boundary line of Richland township, north to the county line and east to the river, was embraced in Richland township as originally formed. On May 26, 1802, the boundaries of Richland were again extended two miles south, so as to include a part of the original Pultney township. Again on March 7, 1809, the boundaries were again extended to include two-thirds of what is now Smith township,

and the remaining 12 sections of what is now Smith were added to York township. Richland has thus embraced in its boundaries Pease, Colerain, and the greater part of Wheeling and Smith townships as now existing, though not all this area at one time.

The next townships to be set off were Pease and Union on August 15, 1804. Pease was named after Judge Pease, one of the presiding judges, and at the time of its formation embraced the territory within its present boundaries and also 12 sections that now belong to Colerain. Union township, formed at the same time, embraced all in its present territory and those parts of Flushing and Wheeling townships included within the east and west boundaries of the township and extending north to the county line. On March 11, 1805, two rows of sections of what is now Goshen were added to it.

Warren was erected June 10, 1807, from Kirkwood as extended in 1802. In the latter year a part of what had been Pultney was added to Kirkwood. Warren at first embraced all within its present boundary and all of what is now Goshen, except two rows of sections on the north side.

On January 14, 1808, Colerain and Wheeling were erected. The description given of Colerain does not agree with its present boundaries. It is probable that its present boundaries were formed from Richland and Pease, though one row of sections on the east side may have been added later, though no record to that effect is in evidence after diligent search.

Wheeling was cut off from Richland and embraced its present territory except the six sections on the west, which were taken from Union in 1817 and added to Wheeling.

Goshen was erected September 6, 1809, from Warren and Union townships, all but the north two rows of sections being taken from Warren.

Wayne was formed March 5, 1811, from York and embraced all of what is now Wayne and Somerset and a part of Washington township. It also included some territory now in Monroe County.

Mead township was formed January 3, 1815, from parts of Pultney and York townships, and seems to have assumed at that time its present boundaries, in which no change was ever made.

Flushing was erected on March 14, 1817, being formed from parts of Kirkwood and Union, 16 sections being taken from Kirkwood and 12 from Union. On that date Kirkwood, one of the original townships, having been divided and subdivided and extended, assumed its present boundaries.

Smith township was erected January 2, 1819, from parts of Richland and York, and then assumed its present boundaries.

Somerset followed Smith in close order, it being erected March 16, 1819. Somerset was cut off from the west end of Wayne.

Washington was the last township to be erected, this being ordered in 1831, 12 sections being taken off Wayne, and 30 from York. Then the township lines assumed their present location.

CHAPTER IV.

GROWTH OF BELMONT COUNTY.

POPULATION OF BELMONT COUNTY FOR A CENTURY—THE "OLD COURT HOUSE"—THE SECOND JAIL—THE THIRD JAIL—NEW COUNTY PROJECTS—THE COUNTY SEAT WAR—THE NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—LIST OF COUNTY OFFICIALS FOR A CENTURY—REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—STATE SENATORS—REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SHERIFFS—TREASURERS—CLERKS OF THE COURTS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—AUDITORS—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—PROBATE JUDGES—RECORDERS—CORONERS—INFIRMARY DIRECTORS—VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Belmont as at present constituted is divided into three parallel ridges that are separated by Wheeling, McMechen's and Captina creeks, that empty into the Ohio at Bridgeport, Bellaire and Powhatan respectively.

On the west side of the county, Stillwater Creeek flows north and empties into the Tuscarawas River. The present area of the county is 461 square miles, with a population of 60,875 at the last census. The marvelous growth of the county in the century just closed is evidenced in the following census table, which reveals the increase in population by decades:

POPULATION OF BELMONT COUNTY FOR A CENTURY.

1800.....	600
1810.....	11,185
1820.....	20,556
1830.....	29,224
1840.....	31,623
1850.....	35,378
1860.....	37,396
1870.....	41,021
1880.....	49,638
1890.....	57,413
1900.....	60,875

The growth by townships can only be com-

puted from 1840, the decade in which the last township was formed, and is as follows:

Township.	1840.	1900.
Colerain	1,389	2,987
Flushing	1,683	2,142
Goshen	1,823	2,471
Kirkwood	2,280	1,680
Mead	1,496	1,726
Pease	2,449	15,158
Pultney	1,745	13,833
Richland	3,735	4,367
Smith	1,956	1,710
Somerset	1,932	1,862
Union	2,127	1,482
Warren	2,410	5,881
Washington	1,388	1,540
Wayne	1,734	1,415
Wheeling	1,381	1,222
York	1,290	1,400

A study of this table reveals the fact that the great increase has been in the manufacturing townships of Pultney and Pease along our river front, and this gain is the result of the industrial development in Bellaire, Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry. At present many new mining and manufacturing industries are in process of organization and the next decade will witness largely increased numbers in wealth and population.

The vital statistics for 1901 show 1,126

births, and 535 deaths in the county: viz., 588 males and 538 females; deaths, 313 males and 222 females.

THE "OLD COURT HOUSE."

The rapid growth of the county in wealth and population necessitated an enlarged and more substantial Court House and jail. Wherefore, in February, 1813, the commissioners called for bids for the construction of a building in design similar to the court houses previously constructed at Steubenville and Cadiz. Namely, a square, two-story brick building with a cupola and high spires in the center of the roof facing north, south, east and west. The contract was given to William Brown for \$56,040, the work to be completed by April 1, 1815. At the same time, Sterling Johnson obtained the contract for grading the ground for the sum of \$270.

The work was rapidly pushed to completion, and before the specified time the contractors turned the new Court House over to the commissioners, namely,—Peter Tallman, Alexander Boggs and Joseph Morrison. Not, however, until a committee of inspection from Steubenville reported the building as complete in all respects. After a lapse of five years, it was necessary to add three county offices to the Court House, and a contract was awarded Stacy Boven to build two substantial offices east of the Court House and in addition thereto, and one upon the west side of the building at a cost of \$10,050. And upon the recommendation of Charles Collins and Robert Thompson, mechanics, the commissioners, Messrs. Tallman, Boggs and Morrison, accepted these buildings when completed. This new building was regarded as a palace in its day, and served the county as its temple of justice for upward of 70 years. The picture of the "Old Court House," as it was familiarly called, appears in this volume, and will call vividly to the minds of the people of this and of past generations the many interesting and stirring scenes that have occurred within and without its walls. Many great legal battles

have been fought in the old court room whose walls have echoed to the masterly arguments and eloquent appeals of some of the greatest lawyers and jurists, not only of Belmont County, but of the State of Ohio. Such distinguished statesmen as Judge McIlvane, Judge Taft, Peter Hitchcock and Judge Thurman, have measured legal swords with Belmont County's no less honored and able Charles Hammond, Governor Shannon, Benjamin S. Cowen, Judge Ruggles, William Kennon, Sr., and William Kennon, Jr. On great public and political occasions, the leaders of all political parties, preceding and following the war, have appealed to their followers with warmth and eloquence from its platform within or from the high stone balcony that surrounded it without. And old citizens yet recall the enthusiasm aroused by the presence of such eminent leaders as Salmon P. Chase and "Bluff" Ben Wade and Allan G. Thurman.

THE SECOND JAIL.

Six years later it was found necessary to construct a new brick jail to succeed the old log gaol, erected in 1805. The contract was awarded William Brown, March 19, 1819, for \$3,040, and Sterling Johnson, who had figured in the construction of all former public buildings, was awarded the contract of grading for \$95. The specifications read as follows:

"The building is to be two stories high, with an entry way six feet wide, and to contain two rooms for dungeons and two jailer's rooms on the first story.

"The second story to be divided as the first, with two rooms for debtors and two for jailers."

The whole was completed within two years according to contract. And the work was promptly done and accepted by the commissioners. In the meantime the county officials occupied such cramped quarters that it was thought necessary for both comfort and public safety to construct a fireproof building for the preservation of public documents. So upon

April 15, 1836, William Askew was awarded a contract for constructing an absolutely fire-proof building, north of the Court House, to be 32 by 46 feet and two stories high, at a cost of \$3,300. This building was constructed by Charles H. Bailey, and the building occupied the ground upon which the present jailer's residence stands.

THE THIRD JAIL.

The second jail was soon found wholly inadequate to confine the ever-increasing number of prisoners, and in 1842 it was again found necessary to build the third or stone jail, which was erected by Charles H. Bailey and Charles Collins at a cost of \$38,002.

NEW COUNTY PROJECTS.

After the transfer of a portion of Kirkwood, Pultney and York townships to Guernsey County, and the whole of Salem township to Monroe County, as heretofore mentioned, the area of Belmont County was still greater than required by the Constitution. Whereupon in 1818 citizens in the townships of Somerset, Warren, Kirkwood and a part of Flushing township, remote from the county seat, united with citizens residing in the township of Guernsey and Monroe counties to form a new county with Barnesville as the county seat. The citizens of Barnesville were very active in this project and presented the following petition to the Legislature setting forth the arguments favoring the proposed county:

"To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, the petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of parts of the counties of Belmont, Guernsey and Monroe, respectfully sheweth

"That your petitioners are situated at a considerable distance from their respective seats of justice. That they labor under many inconveniences in attending courts as jurors, witnesses, etc. And that it would be a great convenience to them to have a new county created out of the parts of the aforesaid, so as to establish the seat of justice at Barnesville,

"Your petitioners presume not to dictate to Your Honorable Body, but are well convinced that the said counties of Belmont, Guernsey and Monroe contain a sufficiency of territory for four counties, without making either less than the Constitution requires. Your petitioners are well convinced that such a measure would much increase the population, greatly enhance the value of lands, and render general satisfaction to this part of the State. Comprehended in said territory there are 400 square miles, with a very considerable population, and leaving at the same time in each of the aforesaid counties of Belmont, Guernsey and Monroe a sufficient number of square miles to form a county. Your petitioners are well aware that there is considerable opposition to the erection of the new county by a part of the inhabitants thereof, who reside on that part of the State road and its vicinity which passes through the county hereby petitioned for. But your petitioners, reposing full confidence in Your Honorable Body, have little doubt that in your deliberations on the subject you will be led to think that the benefit arising to this part of the county will more than counterbalance the advantages which our opponents have and do derive from the benefits resulting from the said State road, and we further beg leave to inform Your Honors that we have in the town of Barnesville a considerable woolen factory, merchant mill and sawmill just ready to go into operation, all of which will be operated by steam power, which in some degree, no doubt, claim the fostering care of Your Honorable Body." This measure failed, however. Twenty-nine years later Fairview in Guernsey County instituted another movement for the establishment of a new county, that in addition to the territory from Harrison and Tuscarawas counties would embrace all the townships of Belmont County included in the previous plan. This movement was vigorously opposed by Barnesville and indeed by citizens of Belmont County in general. And through the efforts of Belmont County's representative in the General Assembly, Hon. Miller Pennington, the measure was indefinitely postponed.

THE COUNTY SEAT WAR.

When the "Old Court House" had served the seat of justice for upwards of half of a century it was seen that a change must soon be made. Many additional rooms had been built as attachments to the Court House building proper, to accommodate the increased number of county officials whose quarters were very cramped and uncomfortable. The court building proper was under constant repair in order to make it habitable, and the whole structure was unworthy a wealthy and populous county like Belmont. But every suggestion to construct a new Court House was met by a demand upon the part of the citizens of Pultney township to have the county seat restored to the site from which it was originally removed in 1804. And this agitation culminated in a county seat war beginning about 1857 and continuing with great bitterness for a period of 25 years.

The contest divided the people of the county socially, commercially and politically. In political conventions, candidates seeking preferment in either of the great political parties for the sake of harmony were chosen from the ranks of those who in the matter of county seat removal had no pronounced views for or against. And these candidates were usually found beyond the limits of Richland and Pultney townships. Those who favored removal for the most part resided in Pultney township or in the townships bordering thereon in the eastern and southeastern portion of the county, while the advocates of maintaining the county seat at St. Clairsville dwelt largely in the rural townships west, south, and northeast of St. Clairsville. The arguments used by those favoring removal were that the completion of the Central Ohio and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroads had attracted a preponderance of population along the lines of these roads both east and south, and a removal of the county seat to Bellaire would afford easier facilities for the majority of the people of the county to reach the seat of justice. On the other hand, the advocates of the retention of the county seat at St. Clairsville insisted that

the public buildings were located near the geographical center of the county and therefore were more accessible to all the people, and especially the rural population, as all roads constructed for a half century were built to St. Clairsville and the National Pike that was built through the county from east to west passed through St. Clairsville.

And in order to further emphasize their claim to the county seat, the citizens of St. Clairsville and Richland township under the two-mile law built two macadamized roads, one extending from the county seat to Warnock's station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at a cost upwards of \$62,500, and the other known as the Cadiz Pike, extending north to the county line. These were for the accommodation of the citizens living in the north, south, and southwest portions of the county, in reaching the county seat.

A corporation of the citizens of St. Clairsville, with a view of making the county seat more accessible, built a narrow gauge railroad from St. Clairsville to St. Clairsville Junction on the Baltimore & Ohio, at a cost of \$35,000. This road was so badly damaged by floods that it became inoperative, but was rebuilt at great cost and converted to a broad guage road that was subsequently turned over to the B. & O. Railroad, under whose management it has been in successful operation for many years. At a later period, a Cleveland & Lorain Railroad was in course of construction; a corporation of St. Clairsville, with a view of affording citizens of Bridgeport, Martin's Ferry and Bellaire speedy communication with St. Clairsville, constructed a railroad from the county seat to a point on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road, near Barton, at a cost of nearly \$30,000. Notwithstanding all these improvements, the fight continued without abatement and the agitation was especially bitter through the "seventies." Every winter the advocates of removal would send petitions to the Legislature praying for the removal of the seat of justice. And every winter the opponents of the measure would send up lengthy remonstrances.

Delegations composed of the leading citizens



BELMONT COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

of Bellaire and St. Clairsville spent most of the winter in Columbus lobbying for and against the bills for removal. In one or two instances legislative committees came down and looked over the ground and returning to the General Assembly reported against the bill for removal. In 1881 Bellaire determined to bring the matter directly to a vote of the people by making it an issue in the campaign, and a removal ticket was placed in nomination. But the regular ticket was elected. In 1883 St. Clairsville, through Representative Locke of Medina County, introduced a bill providing for a new Court House at St. Clairsville, and a hard and bitter fight was made for its passage, but it also failed.

Finally in 1883 Hon. Samuel Hilles was nominated for the House of Representatives upon the Republican ticket, pledged that the county seat matter should not be agitated during his term of office. The Democratic convention that was held soon thereafter refused to bind its candidate by any such pledge. Mr. Hilles was elected. But when the Legislature met, a strong delegation of leading Democrats from the county seat reopened the question without the knowledge of Representative Hilles.

Senator Williams of Cleveland introduced a bill providing for the construction of a new and modern Court House at the county seat, and the Legislature, weary of the endless agitation and unprofitable discussion that occupied so much of its time every winter, determined to bring the question to an end, and the bill was carried under the suspension of the rules by an overwhelming majority. Thus this long protracted contest was brought to an end. Some bitter animosities were engendered by this continued strife which the fingers of time have long since removed.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

When the bill for the construction of the new Court House was enacted into a law, the county commissioners, whose duty it was to carry out its provisions, were Messrs. Owen Mehan, Nathaniel Taylor and Morris Cope.

Plans and bids were advertised for, and many were received, but after careful consideration the commissioners adopted the plans submitted by Architect J. W. Yost of Columbus. Mr. McClain of Bellaire was awarded the contract for the stone work; John B. Fisher of Columbus, for painting and glazing; Simon Cain of Cleveland, for brick work; Doarzbach & Decker, for plastering; and Lane Brothers of Newark, for iron work; the total aggregating \$97,000. These bids before being accepted were submitted to a committee consisting of Probate Judge Thomas Cochran, Sheriff Leroy Sedgwick, Clerk of the Courts W. B. Cash and William Alexander, Esq., and were by them approved. In order to obtain a suitable site upon which to erect such a pretentious structure, the street known as Market street, and extending north beyond the town limits, was vacated, and the property known as the Frasier House, one of the old National Road hostleries, was purchased. When everything was in readiness, the work began under the superintendence of Thomas E. Clark, a skilled architect and builder, who maintained an oversight over all the building until the work of construction was completed. As the work progressed, many changes in the original plan were found necessary. In the main building it was determined to use stone rather than brick, and in order to secure a solid foundation for such an enormous building an additional expense of \$20,000 was incurred. To meet the additional expenses incurred in the completion of all the buildings, special legislation was obtained from time to time.

The picture of the new Court House presented in this chapter exhibits a public building which for beauty and architectural design is perhaps not surpassed by any building of a like character in the State. Erected upon the highest summit of this beautiful hill country, its great steeple cleaves the sky, serving the traveler as a guiding tower by day and a beacon light by night. From the upper windows of this stately structure the eyes sweep the horizon revealing a pastoral scene of surpassing beauty. Hilltop and valley are clothed in liv-

ing green, with clumps of forest here and there belted by green meadows and fields of golden grain, while every roadway is bordered by homes of comfort and content.

Adjoining the Court House, with a broad stone promenade intervening, was built the sheriff's residence and jail. The former, an attractive modern residence, and the latter, a strong, substantial structure of stone and iron, provided with all the improvements in prison equipment. The cost of these imposing public buildings is best told by the commissioners' report in their summary of all expenditures which we publish herewith:

Net cost of site.....	\$ 3,952.00
Surveyor	58.00
Advertising	462.23
Arbitrators	124.00
Building committee	263.00
Grading, curbing, paving, etc.....	4,976.75
Extra depth stone foundation.....	14,500.00
Stone work superstructure.....	57,135.41
Boiler house and stack, brick in tunnel.....	12,391.21
Iron work	53,686.69
Furniture	13,270.33
Gas machine and fixtures.....	5,327.59
Roofing and galvanized work.....	14,103.59
Sheriff's residence	11,090.27
Carpenter work	18,112.73
Steam heating	17,443.98
Tiling	3,998.05
Brick work	17,730.02
Painting and frescoing.....	5,212.20
Amount paid other contractors, cisterns, etc..	3,278.54
Clock, \$1,436.10; carpets, \$707.26.....	2,143.36
Architect's percentage	7,310.47
Architect's fee, extra trips.....	325.00
Superintendent's wages	4,400.00
Attorney's fee, McClain vs. Commissioners..	300.00
Treasurer's fees	888.19

Total	\$272,484.52
Deduct from total cost bonded indebtedness..	155,000.00
Amount paid by annual levy.....	\$117,484.52

We have deducted amounts received from sale of public property and premiums on bonds, viz., \$7,448.00 from the amount paid for new site, viz., \$11,400, which leaves the above net amount as cost of site to county.

The cost of sheriff's residence, as stated above, includes a considerable amount which properly belongs to cost of jail, but cannot be separated, as it was contracted for with the residence.

MORRIS COPE,
W. C. BERRY,
J. C. ISRAEL,

Commissioners of Belmont County.

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICIALS FOR A CENTURY.

Before concluding the chapter upon the growth of Belmont County, it might be proper to give a list of the men who filled the various positions of public trust since the formation of our county, and among this long list of able and honored men will be found the names of some of Ohio's most distinguished statesmen.

The officials of Belmont County in 1902 are:

Common Pleas Judge—J. W. Hollingsworth.
Probate Judge—William F. Smith.
Clerk of Courts—Louis L. Scheele.
Sheriff—S. S. Foreman.
Auditor—Madison Aldredge.
Treasurer—W. O. Burgundthal.
Prosecuting Attorney—H. S. Armstrong.
Recorder—J. K. McFarland.
Stenographer—A. L. Bumgarner.
Surveyor—John A. Bond.
Coroner—Dr. C. C. Cole.
Commissioners—George M. Wise, President; John W. Wilkinson, T. B. Smith.
Infirmary Directors—Otto Rottmeier, President; J. A. Brown, Auditor; J. H. Heed.
Superintendent Infirmary—Orlando Cope, East Richland.
Superintendent Children's Home—T. W. Branson, Barnesville.
School Examiners—James Duncan, Bridgeport; E. F. Barnes, Bethesda; J. O. Porterfield, Demos.

It is but proper to add that since July 1, 1902, the auditor-elect, A. W. Beatty, the treasurer-elect, John D. Hayes, and the clerk of courts, Louis L. Scheehle, have been inducted into office.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The following have been Representatives in Congress from the district in which Belmont County was situated from the time of its organization as a county: Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, 1803-1813; James Caldwell, Belmont County, 1813-1817; Samuel Herrick, Muskingum County, 1817-21; John Chright and David Chambers, Muskingum County, 1821-23; John Patterson, Belmont County, 1823-25; David Jennings and Thomas Sherman, Belmont County, 1825-27; John Davenport, Belmont County, 1827-29; Judge William Kennon, Belmont County, 1829-33; Judge M. Ball, Guernsey County, 1833-35; Judge Will-

iam Kennon, Belmont County, 1835-37; James Alexander, Jr., Belmont County, 1837-39; Isaac Parrish, Guernsey County, 1838-41; Benjamin S. Cowen, Belmont County, 1841-43; Joseph Morris, Monroe County, 1843-47; William Kennon, Jr., Belmont County, 1847-49; W. F. Hunter, Monroe County, 1849-53; William Shannon, Belmont County, 1853-55; Charles J. Albright, Guernsey County, 1855-57; William T. Lawrence, Guernsey County, 1857-59; Thomas C. Theaker, Belmont County, 1859-61; James R. Morris, Monroe County, 1861-63; J. W. White, Guernsey County, 1863-65; John A. Bingham, Harrison County, 1865-73; Lorenzo Danford, Belmont County, 1873-79; J. T. Updegraff, Jefferson County, 1879-84; Joseph D. Taylor, Guernsey County, 1884-91; Lorenzo Danford, Belmont County, 1891-97; J. J. Gill, present incumbent.

STATE SENATORS.

Under the Constitution of 1802, Senators and Representatives were elected every year, and under the Constitution of 1851 once in two years.

The Senators in 1803 were William Vance and Thomas Kirker; 1804, William Vance; 1805-06, Joseph Sharp; 1807-08, Joseph Dillon; 1808-11, James Caldwell; 1813-14, Charles Hammond; 1815-18, James Caldwell; 1819-24, David Jennings; 1825-26, John Davenport; 1827-28, William Hubbard; 1829-30, Thomas Shannon; 1831-32, William Dunn; 1833-34, James Alexander, Jr.; 1835-36, George Sharp; 1837-40, Thomas Shannon; 1841, Chauncey Dewey; 1842-44, Robert H. Miller; 1845-46, Benjamin McCall; 1847-48, Edward Archibald; 1849-52, William P. Simpson; 1854, David Allen; 1856, Charles Warfield; 1858, Isaac Holloway; 1860, Marshall McCall; 1862, Isaac Welsh; 1864, John C. Jamison; 1866, Henry West; 1868-70, James B. Jamison; 1872-74, Samuel Knox; 1876-78, David Wagoner; 1880-82, D. A. Hollingsworth; 1884-86, Solomon Hogue; 1888, George W. Glover; 1890, J. W. Nichols; 1894, Senator Burke of Columbiana; 1898, F. B. Archer, present incumbent.

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Representatives elected to the General Assembly from Belmont County were: 1803, Joseph Sharp and Elijah Woods to the General Assembly, at Chillicothe, March 1, 1803, and Josiah Dillon and James Smith to the one convened in December, 1803; 1804, Thomas Wilson and John Stewart; 1805, John Stewart and James Smith; 1806, Josiah Dillon and John Stewart; 1807, William Vance and John Patterson; 1808, Joseph Sharp, Edward Bryson and Isaac Vore; 1809, Joseph Sharp, Isaac Vore and Josiah Dillon; 1810, Elijah Woods, Joseph Moorehead and William Smith; 1811, James Smith, Thomas Mitchell and Joseph Sharp; 1812, Josiah Dillon, Jacob Myers and Peter Yarnell; 1813, Moses Moorehead, Ambrose Danford and William Sinclair; 1814, Joseph Sharp, Edward Bryson and Thomas Majors; 1815, David Wallace, James Smith and Thomas Majors; 1816, Charles Hammond, Thomas Townsend and Edward Bryson; 1817, Charles Hammond, George Paull and William Dunn; 1818, Charles Hammond, George Paull and William Dunn; 1819, William Dunn, Thomas Shannon and John Smith; 1820, William Dunn, Thomas Shannon and Charles Hammond; 1821-22, William Dunn, Thomas Shannon and Alexander Armstrong; 1823, William Perrine, Isaac Atkinson and John Scatterday; 1824, John Davenport, Thomas Shannon; 1825-26, William Perrine, William Dunn and Eli Nichols; 1827-28, James Wier, Crawford Welsh and William Dunn; 1829, Crawford Welsh, James Weir and Andrew Patterson; 1830, John Davenport and James Alexander; 1831-32, John Patton, William Workman and William B. Hubbard; 1833-34, Joseph A. Ramage, John Thompson and Solomon Bentley; 1835-36, Solomon Bentley, William Chambers and James Weir; 1837, Ephraim Gaston and Isaac H. Green; 1838-39, Henry West and Thomas A. Way; 1840, Crawford Welsh and John Koontz; 1841, William Workman and Samuel Dunn; 1842, Thomas Pilcher; 1843, Samuel Dunn and William R. Carle; 1844-45, Benjamin S.

Cowen and Peter Tallman; 1846, John C. Kerr and William Hogue; 1847, Miller Pennington; 1848, Samuel Bigger; 1849, John A. Wayer and Hugh McNeely; 1850, A. C. Ramage and James J. Grimes; 1851, A. C. Ramage and Price Cornwell; 1853, E. V. Cleaver and Samuel Findlay; 1855, James A. Turner and Robert Hamilton; 1857-59, Isaac Welsh; 1861, Wilson S. Kennon; 1863, Robert E. Chambers; 1865-67, Coulson Davenport and John Patterson; 1869, John W. Kennon and Thomas M. Nichol; 1871, John A. Wayer; 1873, Thomas H. Armstrong; 1875, E. V. Cleaver and William Bundy; 1877, Ross J. Alexander and Harvey Danford; 1879, David Wagner; 1883, Samuel Hilles; 1885, Samuel Hilles and C. L. Poorman; 1887, C. L. Poorman and A. T. McKelvey; 1889, A. T. McKelvey; 1891, C. J. Heinlein; 1895, C. J. Howard and E. B. Armstrong; 1897, E. B. Armstrong; 1899, P. B. Worthington, present incumbent.

SHERIFFS.

1801-03, Jacob Coleman (appointed); 1803-09, Josiah Hedges; 1809-12, James Hedges; 1812-13, Anthony Weir; 1813-19, David Moore; 1819-24, William Perrine; 1824-26, Solomon Bentley, Sr.; 1826-30, Ezer Ellis; 1830-32, Solomon Bentley, Sr.; 1832-36, William H. Johnson; 1836-38, John Lippincott; 1838-44, William P. Simpson; 1844-48, Hugh McNeely; 1848-50, James McConnaughy; 1850-56, J. C. Nichols; 1856-60, John S. Anderson; 1860-64, Patrick Lochary; 1864-66, George H. Umstead; 1866-68, Samuel B. Piper; 1868-70, William H. Hayes; 1870-76, William C. Cochran; 1876-78, William G. Kinney; 1878-82, Samuel Hilles; 1882-86, Leroy C. Sedgwick; 1886-90, E. O. Foulke; 1890-94, M. M. Scott; 1894-98, W. N. Darby; 1898-02, S. S. Foreman, present incumbent.

Since writing the above, A. M. Majors, of Union township, has been elected sheriff for the ensuing term.

TREASURERS.

1801-04, Daniel McElherren (appointed);

1804-07, Andrew Marshall (appointed); 1807-12, Josiah Hedges (appointed); 1812-14, Jeremiah Fairhurst (appointed); 1814-25, Solomon Bentley; 1825-27, James Kelsey; 1827-33, John McElroy; 1833-39, Jacob Neiswanger; 1839-43, John Eaton, Jr.; 1843-45, J. M. Mitchell; 1845-49, Lycurgus Jennings; 1849-53, John Kelley; 1853-57, Thomas Johnson; 1857-59, John Twinan; 1859-61, Isaac Patterson; 1861-63, Amos Glover; 1863-67, Barkley Cooper; 1867-71, James Irwin; 1871-73, Andrew Porterfield; 1873-77, William J. Kelley; 1877-81, Hamilton Eaton; 1881-85, A. L. Feeley; 1885-89, George Robinson; 1889, Frank Archer; 1893, Howard Kirk; 1897, W. C. Burgundthal; 1902, John D. Hayes, present incumbent.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

1801-06, Elijah Woods (appointed); 1806-10, James Caldwell (appointed); 1810-13, Josiah Hedges (appointed); 1813-26, Ezer Ellis (appointed); 1826-34, Peter Tallman, Sr. (appointed); 1834-46, John C. Tallman (appointed); 1846-50, R. H. Miller (appointed); 1850-51, John Heaton (appointed); 1851-52, St. Clair Kelley (appointed); 1852-55, John Heaton; 1855-56, William R. Carroll; 1856-57, David S. Adams (appointed); 1857-60, S. W. Gaston; 1860-63, David S. Adams; 1863-66, J. F. Charlesworth; 1866-69, Joseph R. Mitchell; 1869-72, James B. Campbell; 1872-78, Joseph R. Mitchell; 1878-84, Alexander C. Darrah; 1884-90, William B. Cash; 1890-96, H. M. Davis; 1896-02, Lawson Emerson; 1902, Louis L. Scheehle, present incumbent.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1804, Levan Okey, John McWilliams, Robert Griffin; 1806, Levan Okey, John McWilliams and Alexander Boggs; 1808, Levan Okey, John McWilliams and Sterling Johnson; 1810, John McWilliams, Sterling Johnson and Peter Tallman; 1811, John McWilliams, Peter Tallman and Alexander Boggs; 1818, Peter Tallman, Alexander Boggs and Joseph Morrison; 1821, Joseph Morrison,

David Neiswanger and John Nichols; 1824, Joseph Morrison, David Neiswanger and John Nichols; 1829-30, David Smith, Isaac Barton and David Neiswanger; 1833-36, Thomas Armstrong, Isaac Barton and Thomas Heaney; 1837, Thomas Armstrong, Isaac Barton and Isaac Patton; 1838-39, William Workman, John Cook and Isaac Patton; 1840, Peter A. Dallas, John Cook and Thomas Pilcher; 1842, Thomas Pilcher, Peter A. Dallas and Robert B. Green; 1843, John Lisle and William Workman; 1844, John Lisle, Robert B. Green and David Harris; 1845, John Lisle, Robert B. Green and Stephen C. Gregg; 1846, David Harris, Jacob Coleman and Stephen C. Gregg; same in 1847 and 1848; 1849, David Harris, James Norman and Stephen C. Gregg; 1850, S. C. Vance, James Newman and Stephen C. Gregg; 1851-52, S. C. Vance, James Newman and Ira Lewis; 1853, Thomas Majors, James Newman and Ira Lewis; 1854, Thomas Majors, — Hatcher and Michael Danford; same in 1854 and 1855; 1856, John Majors, John Johnson and Michael Danford; 1858, John Majors, John Johnson and Harrison Massey; 1859, J. T. Scofield, George C. Bethel and Harrison Massey; 1860, J. T. Scofield, James Alexander and William Wilkinson; 1862-65, Jesse Barton, James Alexander and William Wilkinson; 1865, Dennis Kemp, James Alexander and William Wilkinson; 1866, Dennis Kemp, James Alexander and W. M. Campbell; 1867, Dennis Kemp, James Alexander and James Campbell; 1868, H. Frasier, James Alexander and James Campbell; 1869-70, H. Frasier, James Alexander and William Armstrong; 1871, H. Frasier, William Armstrong and James Kinney; 1872, B. E. Dungan, William Armstrong and James Kinney; 1873, B. E. Dungan, James Alexander and Solomon Hogue; 1874, William Barber, James Alexander and Solomon Hogue; 1875, William Barber, I. J. Potts and Solomon Hogue; 1876, I. J. Potts, William Barber and A. W. Anderson; 1877-78, H. Frasier, I. J. Potts and A. W. Anderson; 1879, H. Frasier, I. J. Potts and Owen Mehan; 1880, Owen Mehan, I. J. Potts and William Alexander; 1881-82, Owen

Mehan, William Alexander and Morris Cope; 1883-84, Owen Mehan, Nathaniel Taylor and Morris Cope; 1885, W. J. Berry, Nathaniel Taylor and Morris Cope; 1886, W. J. Berry, John C. Israel and Morris Cope; 1887-90, W. J. Berry, John C. Israel and Miles Hart; 1895, W. S. Mechem, Silas Bailey and George M. Wise; 1899, J. W. Wilkinson, George M. Wise and T. B. Smith,—present incumbents. Since the above was written J. W. Martin was elected for the ensuing term.

AUDITORS.

1823-25, Peter Tallman; 1825-36, William McNeely; 1836-38, G. S. Nagle; 1838-40, William Anderson; 1840-42, T. Hogue; 1842-44, William Dunn; 1844-48, William Pancoast; 1848-52, David Allen; 1852-54, David True-
man; 1854-56, J. F. Charlesworth; 1856-58, Stephen Gressinger; 1858-62, C. L. Poorman; 1862-66, R. S. Clark; 1866-71, R. M. Clark; 1871-73, John B. Longley; 1873-77, W. E. Stamp; 1877-81, W. N. Coffland; 1881-84, R. Barrett; 1885, D. H. Darrah (appointed); 1886-89, R. R. Barrett; 1889-92, Joseph Henderson; 1898-1902, Madison Aldredge; 1902, A. W. Beatty, present incumbent.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1801-04, Charles Hammond (appointed); 1804-08, Jacob Nagle (appointed); 1808-15, George Paull (appointed); 1815-25, David Jennings (appointed); 1825-33, W. B. Hubbard (appointed); 1833-37, Wilson Shannon; 1837-41, William Kennoh; 1841-45, R. J. Alexander; 1845-49, Carlo C. Carroll; 1849-51, Joseph A. Ramage; 1851-55, Isaac E. Eaton; 1855-59, D. D. T. Cowen; 1859-61, Lorenzo Danford; 1861-65, John A. Work; 1865-67, Robert H. Cochran; 1867-71, John W. Shannon; 1871-75, Wilson S. Kennon; 1875-1880, Robert M. Eaton; 1880-85, A. H. Mitchell; 1885-90, N. W. Kennon; 1890-96, Jesse W. Hollingsworth; 1896-1900, Capell L. Weems; 1900-02, Hunter S. Armstrong, present incumbent. H. T. Shepherd was recently elected for the ensuing term.

PROBATE JUDGES.

1851-57, David Harris; 1857-63, Robert Claudy; 1863-66, C. W. Carroll; 1866-69, A. W. Anderson; 1869-78, C. W. Carroll; 1878-84, Thomas Cochran; 1884-90, Isaac H. Gaston; 1890-96, J. F. Tallman; 1896-1902, W. F. Smith, present incumbent. Judge John S. Cochran was elected November 4, 1902, for the ensuing term.

RECORDERS.

(Served in the order named.)

1804, Sterling Johnson, William Faris, G. S. Nagle, Peter Tallman, William Faris, Robert Giffin, M. J. Ward, George Anderson, S. M. Howey, Felix Martin, John Bickham, John C. Bolon, William Barnes, James Barnes, W. S. Hobbs, John M. Becket, D. S. Creamer, A. S. Taylor, John K. McFarland, present incumbent.

CORONERS.

(Served in the order named.)

1801, John Dungan, Joseph Morrison, William Stephenson, Wilmeth Jones, John S. Nagle, John Scatterday, Robert McMasters, William Kinney, Moses Rhodes, Joseph Moore, Joseph Hargrave, James Smith, H. Ferguson, Oliver Cunningham, James Nichol, Patrick Lochary, George Creswell, E. B. Kennedy, Thomas Garrett, E. B. Kennedy, Thomas Garrett, J. Creswell, Samuel Martin, A. M. F. Boyd, Dr. A. C. Beetham, Dr. M. E. Cole.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

(Served in the order named.)

1842, William Lemon, Alexander Hannah, J. C. Henderson, Henry West, Stephen Pancoast, Reuben Miller, George Van Law, Stephen Pancoast, A. Lodge, F. R. Phillips, George Van Law, Jacob Gosset, Abner Lodge, Balaam Nichols, Hugh Ferguson, F. R. Phillips, Hugh Ferguson, Agner Lodge, Oliver Taylor, William Caldwell, John Taggart, R. J. Pollock, William Caldwell, Balaam Nichols, Nathaniel Taylor, Jacob Gosset, William Parkenson, Will-

iam Ramage, Thomas Lodge, John Alexander, N. Taylor, William Parkenson, Laban Lodge, Nathaniel Taylor, William Parkenson, J. B. Ritchie, Joseph Bailey, Levi W. Jones, J. B. Ritchie, Joseph Bailey, John Sidebottom, William Lodge, B. McConnaughy, J. A. Clark, B. McConnaughy, William Lodge, J. A. Clark, Benjamin Laper, Otto Rottmeir, J. A. Brown, J. H. Heed, and Infirmary Director-elect W. A. Merritt.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Perhaps nothing will reveal the growth of the county more than the publication of the vote for Governor since 1807:

1807—Return J. Meigs, 705; Nathaniel Massie, 174.

1808—Samuel Huntington, 451; Thomas Worthington, 816; Thomas Kirker, 1.

1810—Return J. Meigs, 448; Return J. Meigs, Jr., 39; Thomas Worthington, 495.

1812—Return J. Meigs, 1,393; Thomas Scott, 73.

1814—Thomas Worthington, 000; Othniel Looker, 00.

1816—Thomas Worthington, 000; James Dunlap, 00; Ethan A. Brown, 00.

1818—Ethan A. Brown, 1,592; James Dunlap, 21.

1820—Ethan A. Brown, 1,842; Jeremiah Morrow, 15.

1822—Jeremiah Morrow, 000; Allen Trimble, 00; W. W. Irwin, 00.

1824—Jeremiah Morrow, 1,268; Allen Trimble, 1,191.

1826—Allen Trimble, 1,937; John Bigger, 113; Alexander Campbell, 395; Benjamin Tappan, 574.

1828—Allen Trimble, 1,975; John W. Campbell, 1,892.

1830—Duncan McArthur (Republican), 1,822; Robert Lucas (Democrat), 1,468.

1832—Robert Lucas (D.), 2,370; Darius Lyman (Whig and Anti-Mason), 2,191.

1834—Robert Lucas (D.), 2,107; James Findlay (W.), 2,230.

1836—Joseph Vance (W.), 2,666; Eli Baldwin (D.), 2,358.

- 1838—Wilson Shannon (D.), 2,670; Joseph Vance (W.), 2,220.
- 1840—Thomas Corwin (W.), 3,195; Wilson Shannon (D.), 2,806.
- 1842—Thomas Corwin (W.), 2,770; Wilson Shannon (D.), 2,865; Leicester King (Abolition), 171.
- 1844—Mordecai Bartley (W.), 3,081; David Todd (D.), 2,867.
- 1846—William Bebb (W.), 2,475; David Todd (D.), 1,857; Samuel Lewis (A.), 194.
- 1848—John B. Weller (D.), 2,797; Seabury Ford (W.), 3,169.
- 1850—Reuben Wood (D.), 2,456; William Johnston (W.), 2,834; Edward Smith (A.), 69.
- 1851—Reuben Wood (D.), 2,562; Samuel F. Vinton (W.), 2,747; Samuel Lewis (A.), 196.
- 1853—William Medill (D.), 1,964; Nelson Barrere (W.), 1,478; Samuel Lewis (A.), 1,288.
- 1855—William Medill (D.), 1,853; Allen Trimble (Know-Nothing), 1,003; Salmon P. Chase (Rep.), 1,750.
- 1857—Salmon P. Chase (R.), 1,572; Henry B. Payne (D.), 2,417; Phil. Van Trump (Am.), 950.
- 1859—William Dennison (R.), 2,280; Rufus P. Ranney (D.), 2,591.
- 1861—David Todd (R.), 3,025; Hugh J. Jewett (D.), 3,138.
- 1863—John Brough (R.), 3,979; Clement L. Vallandigham (D.), 3,257.
- 1865—Jacob D. Cox (R.), 3,363; George W. Morgan (D.), 3,289.
- 1867—Rutherford B. Hayes (R.), 3,412; Allen G. Thurman (D.), 3,971.
- 1869—Rutherford B. Hayes (R.), 3,248; George H. Pendleton (D.), 3,764.
- 1871—Edward F. Noyes (R.), 3,899; George W. McCook (D.), 3,681; Gideon T. Stewart (Pro.), 38.
- 1873—Edward F. Noyes (R.), 3,614; William Allen (D.), 3,394; Gideon T. Stewart (Pro.), 230; Isaac Collins (Lib.), 16.
- 1875—William Allen (D.), 4,588; Rutherford B. Hayes (R.), 4,514.
- 1877—William H. West (R.), 4,055; Richard M. Bishop (D.), 4,632; Stephen Johnson, 13; Henry A. Thompson, 19.
- 1879—Charles Foster (R.), 5,253; Thomas Ewing (D.), 5,356; Gideon T. Stewart (Pro.), A. Saunder Pratt, John Hood (G. L.); scattering, 87.
- 1881—Charles Foster (R.), 4,671; John W. Bookwalter (D.), 4,527; A. B. Ludlow (Pro.), 102; John Seitz (G. L.), 68.
- 1883—Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 5,532; George Hoadly (R.), 5,426; Charles Jenkins (Pro.), 41; E. Schumaker (G. L.), 26.
- 1885—Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 5,765; George Hoadly (D.), 5,131; A. B. Leonard (Pro.), 335; J. W. Winthrop (G. L.), 7.
- 1887—Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 5,991; Thomas E. Powell (D.), 5,507; Morris Sharp (Pro.), 441; John Seitz (G. L.), 15.
- 1889—Joseph B. Foraker (R.), 5,820; James E. Campbell (D.), 5,601; John P. Helwig (Pro.), 598; John H. Rhodes (G. L.).
- 1891—William McKinley (R.), 6,294; Joseph E. Campbell (D.), 5,642; Ashenhurst (Pro.), 456; Seitz (Peoples), 24.
- 1893—McKinley (R.), 6,628; Neill (D.), 5,267; Meeklin (P.), 509; Brockin (Peoples), 69.
- 1895—Bushnell (R.), 6,496; Campbell (D.), 4,981; Coxey (Pop.), 271; Ellis (Pro.), 493; Wilkins (S.), 12.
- 1897—Bushnell (R.), 6,520; Chapman (D.), 5,521; Holliday (Pro.), 162; Coxey (P.), 36; Dexter (Natl. Dem.), 27; Richardson (Liberty), 105; Lewis (Negro Prot.), 32; Watkins (Socialist), 27.
- 1889—Nash (R.), 6,567; McClain (D.), 5,277; Ellis (N. R.), 118; Hammell (Pro.), 153; Barlow (S.), 20; Jones (N. P.), 171.
- 1901—Nash (R.), 5,498; Kilbourne (D.), 3,764; Penny (Pro.), 321; Richardson (N. R.), 38; Juergens (S. L.), 34; Thompson (S.), 43.

It is greatly to be regretted that in 1814-1816-1822, the records have been lost. We may succeed in obtaining the omitted vote before this goes to press.

CHAPTER V.

THE ROADS OF BELMONT COUNTY.

EARLY THOROUGHFARES—THE NATIONAL ROAD—CONESTOGA WAGONS—THE OLD TAVERNS—THE OLD STAGE COACH—PASSING OF THE NATIONAL ROAD—TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES—OTHER PIKES.

EARLY THOROUGHFARES.

The roads of Belmont County at the opening of the 19th century could scarcely be dignified by that name. One of the first acts of the first court held in the county authorized the construction of two roads viz., one from Pultney (Bellaire) to Newellstown (St. Clairsville), under the supervision of Jacob Coleman, surveyor, and the other a license for the construction of a road over the Zane Trail, extending through the county from east to west, over territory that is practically the same as that occupied by the National Road. All other thoroughfares were simply trails and bridle paths that were blazed through the forest from one settlement to another. And many of these bloody trails were the scenes of hairbreadth escapes and thrilling adventures, the memory of which will linger in rural communities, to be told with ever increasing interest for generations to come.

Before the organization of the county, the government contracted with Col. Ebenezer Zane at Fort Henry in Wheeling for the construction of a wagon road over the famous Zane Trail from Wheeling to Zanesville, in consideration of which he was to receive three sections of government land. The road was completed in two years, viz., 1797-98; but the work was very indifferently done. Colonel Zane was better at constructing forts than

roadways, and while he actually did drive a wagon over the road, it is said it was done at the peril of his life.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

The first good road constructed in Belmont County was that section of the great national thoroughfare known as the National Road, which through the untiring efforts of Henry Clay was built by the government. This great macadamized road, begun in 1806-07, was not completed through Belmont County until 1825, when it became the great thoroughfare for the transportation of travel and traffic from east to west, and gave a powerful impetus to western migration.

Of this national thoroughfare a distinguished statesman has said: "It is a monument of a past age, but like all other monuments it is interesting as well as venerable." In opening up the West and Northwest, it carried tens of thousands of population and millions of wealth, and, more than any other material structure in the land, it served to harmonize, strengthen, if not save, the Union.

The cost of the road through Belmont County was estimated at \$34,000 per mile, or \$100,000 from Bridgeport to Fairview, a distance of 28½ miles; this covered the expense of grading, masonry and three inches of broken stone.

The road traverses the most picturesque and beautiful section of Belmont County, and 60 years ago a ride over its broad smooth surface would charm the stage coach passengers of the olden time by its ever-changing panorama of beautiful scenery; a panorama of hilltop and valley, that relieved the longest journey of its weariness and monotony.

The road as originally constructed far surpassed the renowned Appian Way of the Roman Empire, in that it was 80 feet in width through Belmont County, while the latter was but 20 feet in width. Upon the National Road six carriages could pass abreast, while upon the Appian Way but two could pass each other. The National Road was renowned for the number and excellence of the taverns that were built upon its borders. Some of these old taverns were only a mile apart, and were called wagon stands, because attached to each tavern was a great shed, beneath which the wagons found shelter for the night, while the wagoners found cheer and comfort by the glow of the large open grate of the barroom, where whiskey was freely dispensed at two drinks for a "flip-penny bit" (6¼ cents).

CONESTOGA WAGONS.

The wagons that carried all the merchandise from east to west were great, broad-tired, canvas-covered wagons, that were drawn by six to 12 Conestoga horses. Over the hames of these horses were attached a semi-circle of bells that made the air merry with their joyous jingle. The capacity of some of these great wagons is almost incredible; some carried as much as 10 tons, and the average wagon carried from two to three tons.

An idea of the extent of the traffic may be had from the statement that a single commission house in Wheeling unloaded 1,081 wagons in a single year, and the freightage upon the goods carried amounted to \$90,000. When these immense wagons were ready for a start the driver would mount the hind near horse and gathering the lines in one hand would sweep the old blacksnake whip over his head with a

crack like the explosion of a torpedo and the ark-shaped vehicle moved off.

These great caravans lined the road from sunrise to sunset, besides innumerable droves of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

There were rival lines of stage coaches in which the passengers were carried from east to west and much competition prevailed.

One line operated by N. P. Talmadge was known as the "Good Intent Line" and another known as the "Neill Line" was conducted by William Neill, afterward the proprietor of the well-known Neill House at Columbus.

The speed attained by these old stage coaches was remarkable. With favorable weather and good roads, the trip from St. Clairsville to Wheeling, a distance of 12 miles, was accomplished in an hour, and as many as 20 of these great, four-horse coaches could be counted in line at one time.

THE OLD TAVERNS.

The taverns whereat the stage coaches stopped were known as stage houses, and differed from the wagon stands in that they were about 12 miles apart, and given over to the entertainment of passengers, while the hard-driven horses were being exchanged for fresh steeds. At these well-kept hostleries, hungry passengers could obtain an excellent meal for a "levy" (12½ cents). The first of these taverns after entering Belmont County was conducted by Moses Rhodes of Bridgeport. A few miles farther west was the well known Stone Tavern, now occupied today by John Patterson. At this point on the National Road there is a wonderful tree that has become a noted landmark. This immense tree is probably upward of a century in age, and still strong and vigorous.

Bordering upon the National Road, its wide-spreading branches cover an area a hundred feet in diameter and extend over the pike about 30 feet, thus affording protection for a dozen or more conveyances beneath its sheltering shade. The trunk of this great tree is 15 feet in circumference. Then followed Chambers',

not far distant from the great stone bridge, with its arched stone pillars and massive buttresses, that spans Wheeling Creek. Midway of the "big hill" is Woodmansie's, formerly the home of the distinguished Charles Hammond; then follow in succession McMechen's and McCaffrey's, better known as the "Good Intent," and beyond is St. Clairsville, with Joseph Smith as proprietor. After leaving the county seat, is mentioned the fine brick tavern kept in good style by a man named Neiswanger, and this old tavern, erected 91 years ago, is occupied by his grandchildren. A few miles farther on are Hoover's and Chamberlain's. Here our research ends; but the names of these old hostleries are still familiar to the people of this generation, and the descendants of the proprietors are among our honored and prosperous citizens today.

THE OLD STAGE COACH.

The old-time stage coach was a long covered conveyance comfortably upholstered, with two doors in the middle, each with glass windows that served for both light and ventilation. The coach contained two broad seats facing each other with a capacity for seating six passengers. On the rear of each coach was a leather covered attachment for carrying baggage in the shape of an inverted V, and called a "boot," and in front was an elevated seat for the driver. This conveyance was swung upon two broad heavy leather straps in place of springs, causing a rocking motion to the coach while moving.

The entrance of the first stage into Belmont County in 1818 created a great sensation. The announcement had been made days in advance and great crowds had collected at every stopping place between Bridgeport and Morristown and at every crossroads to see the four-horse coach dash by.

The driver would wind his horn, and crack his whip, and the foaming steeds would gallop past at the rate of 12 miles an hour, while the merry party within and without the stage made the welkin ring with their laughter and cheers.

The coach was of the line owned by Thomas Dryden of Lancaster, and the entrance of the first railroad train in the county did not cause more joy and exultation.

PASSING OF THE NATIONAL ROAD.

Since the advent of railroads, this great thoroughfare has ceased to be a National Road. The government turned it over to the various States through which it passed in 1852, and Ohio at a later date required the various counties through which it extends to provide for its maintenance.

So that today it is but a local road in Belmont County, maintained in part by the revenues obtained from tolls, and when the tolls are insufficient the county commissioners appropriate yearly a sum sufficient for its maintenance.

The first year of our second century, a motor line that will traverse the line of the National Road through the entire length of the county and beyond, is in course of construction from Bridgeport westward, and the line is at present in operation to the foot of the "big hill," five miles from Bridgeport, where a halt has been called to determine the course to pursue in reaching St. Clairsville.

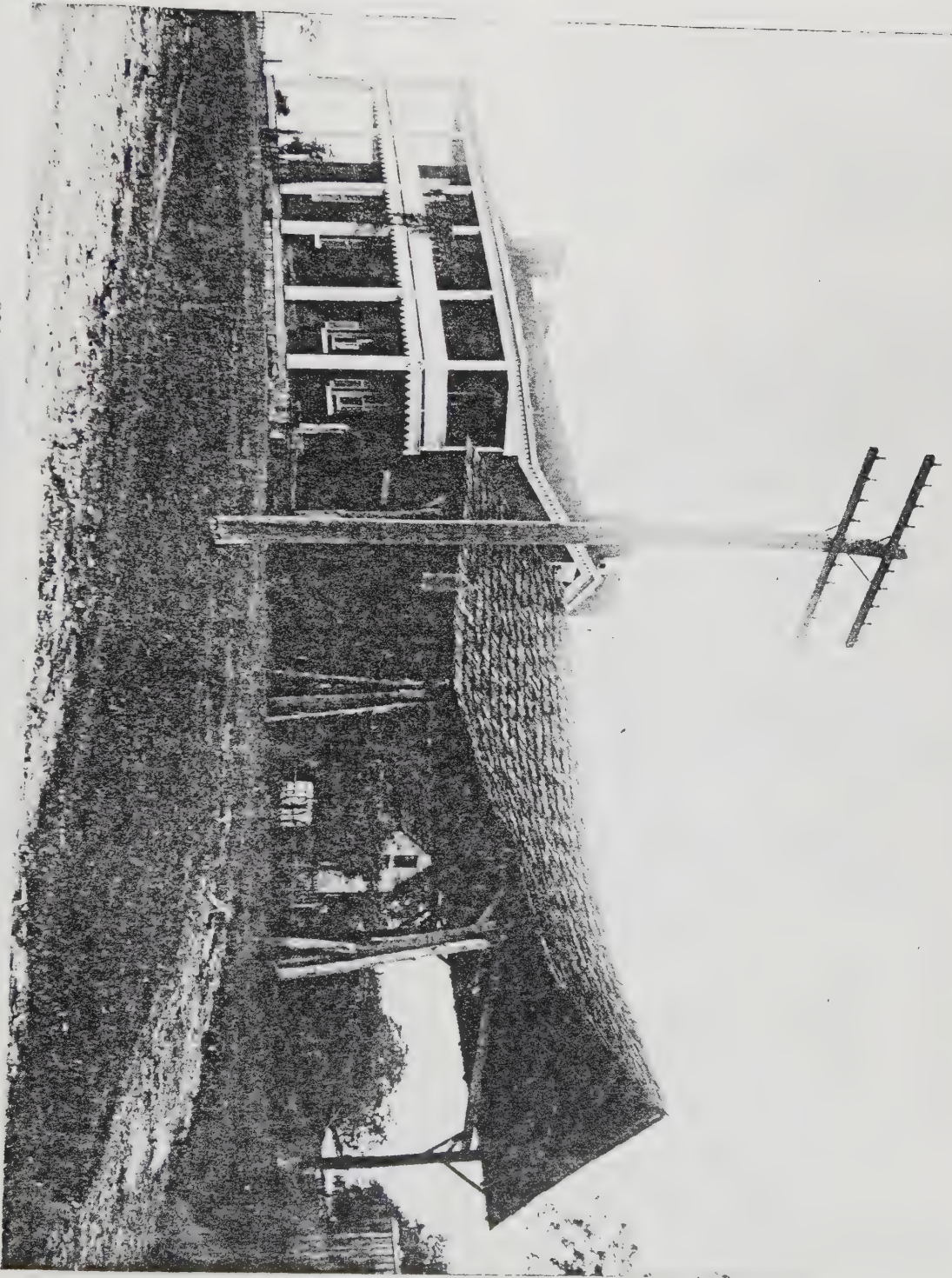
Those who live on the line of the National Road demand that the motor line pursue the National Road route as proposed in the application for a charter. But the company is inclined to take the easier grade, via Barton.

The completion of this electric line will unite the city and country so closely that it is expected hundreds from the overcrowded streets along our river fronts will establish healthful homes on the beautiful hills over which the road will pass.

It is a curious fact that when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which in places runs parallel to the National Road, was in course of construction, its completion was stoutly opposed by many prominent statesmen, because of the injury the public would sustain in the abandonment of the National Road.

Gen. Henry W. Beeson of Pennsylvania was

OLD TAVERN ON THE NATIONAL ROAD AT GREAT WESTERN.



conspicuous because of his opposition to the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad through Pennsylvania, and was sustained by his constituents in his opposition. He insisted that the National Road would better subserve the weal than a steam railroad, and in support of his argument furnished a carefully prepared statement of the incidental revenues derived by the people from the travel and traffic of the road.

He estimated the number of horseshoes made by the blacksmiths along the road; the number of nails required to drive them; the number of bushels of grain and tons of hay furnished by the farmers to the tavern keepers, and the vast quantities of chickens, turkeys, eggs, butter, vegetables and fruit required to supply the traveling public. But such arguments could not stay the wheels of progress.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

Following the course of the National Road through the county are myriads of wires mounted upon three lines of immense cedar poles. These lines represent the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Bell Telephone Company, and the numerous independent telephone companies whose wires extend through the county. The independent companies have increased so rapidly that they have practically superseded the old established companies in rural districts, and in the transaction of local business.

The independent telephone companies that are connected for operations in Belmont Coun-

ty today are: The National Telephone Company, Belmont Telephone Company, Flushing Telephone Company, Union Telephone Company, Cambridge Telephone Company, and the Harrison Telephone Company. The majority of these local companies follow the lines of the macadamized roads, while hundreds of wires follow the lines of the various railroads throughout the county.

OTHER PIKES.

In addition to the 28 miles of the National Road extending through the county, there are about 70 miles of macadamized roads constructed in various sections of Belmont County, some built by the county and maintained by tolls, but the greater number were built under special legislative enactment for Pultney and Warren townships, and are free pikes.

These roads are as follows: The Bellaire & Jacobsburg Pike, nearly seven miles; Bridgeport & Colerain Pike, about 10 miles; Martin's Ferry & Colerain Pike, five miles; Cadiz Pike, two and one-third miles; St. Clairsville & New Athens Pike, 14 miles; Flushing Pike, 12 miles; Bellaire & Wegee Pike, nearly two miles; Bellaire & St. Clairsville Pike, nearly five miles; Bellaire & McMechen's Creek Pike, six and one-half miles; Bellaire & West Wheeling Pike, two and one-fourth miles; Pipe Creek Pike, four miles.

Perhaps no material improvements have contributed more to the development, especially of the agricultural resources, of Belmont County, than the hundred miles of pike completed in its first century.

CHAPTER VI.

THE RESOURCES OF BELMONT COUNTY.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES—GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCTS—FRUIT CULTURE—A UNIQUE CHARACTER—A REMARKABLE APPLE TREE—FRUIT YIELD—PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS IN 1902—VALUE OF FARMS AND LIVE STOCK—MINING RESOURCES—THE DEPTH OF THE SEVERAL COAL VEINS—THE PIONEER COAL SHIPPER—THE MINES IN OPERATION IN 1902—THE UNDEVELOPED COAL LANDS—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The number of acres devoted to agriculture in Belmont County in 1900 were 334,863, with a valuation of \$8,176,809.

Agriculture was the leading industry during the first 60 years of the century just closed.

The opening up of the primeval forests was marked by the most reckless waste of valuable timber. Thousands of acres covered by forests of oak, walnut, poplar, beech, sugar maple and chestnut were utterly destroyed in order to furnish cultivable land. Of the 334,863 acres in the county today, less than 33,000 are in timber, a decrease of more than 100,000 acres in 50 years.

The surface configuration of the county is greatly diversified. The land for the most part is high and rolling, with abrupt bluffs rising to great altitudes along the shores of the Ohio. The rugged hillsides are rich in mineral wealth and enclose beautiful and fertile valleys that are swept by the waters of the Captina, McMechen's Creek and Wheeling Creek.

The beautiful undulating uplands are watered by innumerable springs that afford the countless flocks and herds an abundance of

pure water through the most prolonged drouth. A rich vein of bituminous coal underlies the entire surface, which furnishes the farmers a cheap and abundant fuel.

The soil along the water courses is very rich and fertile; upon the uplands it is mainly a strong limestone or clay loam, very productive and capable of great endurance. The staple crops grown by the early settlers were wheat and corn, and until the overtaxed soil began to rebel against the unceasing demands made upon it, Belmont County was recognized as one of the great granaries for the South and Southwest. From 1820 to 1845 the incomparable Wheeling Creek valley was without a rival in wheat growing; at harvest time it presented the appearance of a great golden sea waving in its wealth of ripening grain. Individual farmers raised from 100 to 500 bushels of wheat annually, and the 10 grist mills that were built in Wheeling township were kept running night and day to satisfy the demands made upon them.

Another staple source of revenue to the pioneer farmer was hog raising. The immense crops of corn grown upon the virgin soil was mainly fed to hogs and pork packing became a leading industry as early as 1820.

Large slaughter pens were established at Uniontown, and other points in Belmont County, and the bacon thus manufactured was transported in wagons across the mountains to Baltimore, whence it was distributed all over the South. The cultivation of tobacco began in 1819 near Barnesville.

Up to the year 1825, corn, wheat and flax, had been the staple crops in the southern part of Belmont County, but when it was discovered that the rich hillsides of the border tier of townships were adapted to tobacco culture, and that the crop was far more remunerative than grasses or grain, it became the staple industry, and soon the log dryhouses became a marked feature of the tobacco farmer's home. The continued cultivation of this exhausting crop has greatly impoverished much of the land in that section and the farmers are turning their attention to sheep husbandry as a means of restoring the loss of fertility. Within the last decade, however, the industry became depressed by reason of prevailing low prices, and there was a marked falling off in the number of flocks and the yield of wool.

In 1870 the acreage of wheat in Belmont County was 19,122. And the yield per acre was 12.25 bushels per acre. In 1899 the acreage in wheat was 25,855, with a yield of 274,604 bushels or a fraction over 10 bushels per acre. The average yield of corn per acre in 1870 was 40.10 bushels; in 1899, it was 30.07 bushels per acre. The census reported 124,070 sheep in Belmont County in 1890, while in 1900 there were but 84,760,—a decrease of 39,310. This decrease arises from causes above stated. In 1890 the wool clip of Belmont County amounted to 666,002 pounds, and in 1900 to 426,580, a decrease of 133,422 pounds.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCTS.

The accompanying official reports of the live stock and crops grown upon the farms of Belmont County in 1900 will be of value as showing the marvelous growth of agriculture in the century just closed:

CEREALS.

Corn	895,204 bushels
Wheat	274,604 bushels
Oats	133,704 bushels
Rye	854 bushels
Barley	572 bushels
Buckwheat	1,047 bushels

The growth of barley and rye as these figures indicate is practically abandoned in Belmont County, and the little produced is fed to live stock.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle	21,850
Mules	374
Sheep	84,760
Hogs	10,805
Horses	7,557

MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS.

Pounds of wool produced.....	426,580
Pounds of tobacco	704,452
Bushels of Irish potatoes.....	90,658
Bushels of clover seed.....	2,047
Tons of clover hay.....	6,372
Tons of timothy hay.....	3,050
Pounds of honey.....	3,957
Dozens of eggs.....	752,790

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Milk produced	595,105 gallons
Butter	803,157 pounds

In the cultivation of the crops above mentioned there were 1,913,426 pounds of commercial fertilizers used at a cost of \$19,016.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Perhaps no part of the country has acquired a higher reputation for fruit culture than the hills of Belmont County. This is perhaps due in part to the cultivation of such fruits as are indigenous to our soil and climate. Doddridge in his notes says: "In early days blackberries grew in abundance in those places where shortly before the settlement of the country the timber had been blown down by hurricanes. When ripe, which was in the time of harvest, the children and young people resorted to the fallen timber in large companies under a guard for the purpose of gathering the berries. Wild

raspberries of an agreeable flavor were found in many places. Gooseberries of a small size and very full of thorns, but of an agreeable taste, grew in some places in the woods. Whortleberries were never abundant in this section but grew in favorable localities.

"Wild plums were abundant in rich land. They were of various colors and sizes and many of them of excellent flavor. The wild plums of late years like our Damson plums fall off prematurely. An indifferent kind of fruit called buckberries used to grow on small shrubs on poor ridges.

"Our fall fruits were winter and fall grapes. Of these grapes we had several varieties and some of them large and of excellent flavor. Black haws grew on large bushes along the bottoms of small water courses. The berries when ripe are large and make a fine appearance. Wild cherries were abundant in many places and are a very agreeable fruit. The crabapple was very abundant along the small water courses. The fruit of some of these trees were regarded as delicious."

As early as 1801 the eccentric "Johnny Appleseed" established his first nursery upon the head-waters of the Big Stillwater; thence he traversed the entire county planting seed wherever there was a settlement, furnishing stock to the poor and needy without money and without price.

A UNIQUE CHARACTER.*

We may be permitted to say in passing that many of the choicest apples in existence today originated in the nurseries of "Johnny Appleseed." And the fruit growers of Ohio owe a debt of gratitude to this philanthropist for his untiring efforts, and unflagging zeal in the cause of pomology. John Chapman, better known as "Johnny Appleseed," was born in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1773, and early became widely known throughout the counties of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Eastern Ohio, on account of his pas-

sion of producing apples from seed. How he obtained the idea of growing choice apples from seed and finding a sale for his trees is not known, but it is enough to know that before the close of the 18th century he was frequently seen with ax in hand and a bag of apple seeds on his back, wending his way through the settlements to the wilderness, there to practice his cherished theory.

His method of operation after securing a suitable situation was to clear away the underbrush, deaden the trees and then sow his apple-seed.

This done he enclosed it with a brush fence, and during the summer cultivated the young trees and looked up suitable places for other nurseries. In the fall he returned to the settlement, procured another stock of seeds and at the proper season again wended his way to the wilderness and repeated the previous year's operations.

The Western Country was rapidly settled and as soon as the pioneers made their clearings Johnny was ready with his apple trees. The price of the trees was of little consequence. He seemed to derive intense satisfaction in seeing them transplanted in orchards. The benevolence of this eccentric man was unbounded. He generally went barefooted, but if he had a pair of shoes and saw any one whom he thought needed them he would take them off and give them to the person. Among his many eccentricities was one of bearing pain with the fortitude of an Indian warrior. He gloried in suffering and would often thrust needles and pins into his flesh without a tremor. He hardly ever wore shoes except in winter, but if traveling in summer time and the roads hurt his feet, he would wear sandals and a big hat with one side very large and wide and bent down to keep the heat from his face. He was religiously inclined and at an early day embraced the doctrines of Swedenborg. Almost the first thing he would do when he entered a house and was weary was to lie down on the floor with his knapsack for a pillow and his head toward the light of the door or window and he would say, "Will you have some fresh

*From an article in Upper Ohio Valley, written by the author in 1900.

news right from Heaven?" and carefully take out his old worn books, a Testament or two, and several books, exponents of the faith that Johnny so zealously lived.

A prominent nurseryman and pomologist of Ohio in an article published in 1846 thus speaks of "Johnny Appleseed." "Obscure and illiterate though he was, he was in some respects another Dr. Van Mons, and must have been endued with the instinct of his theory. His usual practice was to gather his seeds from seedling trees, and take them from as many different trees as were to be found within the range of his rambles and from those particular trees affording the highest evidence in their fruit that the process of amelioration was begun, and was going on in them.

"At first his visits were necessarily extended to the seedling orchards upon the Ohio and Monongahela rivers, but, when orchards of his own planting began to bear, his wanderings westward ceased. It is known that he planted a nursery in Belmont County, but what became of it is now a matter of conjecture."

A REMARKABLE APPLE TREE.

The soil of Belmont County seems peculiarly adapted to the growth and development of the apple, and the trees of a past generation have attained a great age and marvelous dimensions.

The following account of an "old time" apple tree will attest the truth of this statement:

Thomas and Prudence Williams were pioneer settlers near the present site of Barnesville, Ohio, on the farm since owned by the late Peter Sears. In the spring of 1807, Prudence went on horseback, alone, to Redstone, Pennsylvania, a distance of near 100 miles, a large part of which was a wilderness road. Her purpose was to obtain fruit trees; these she carried home behind her, and planted them herself. The last one was blown down in a storm Seventh Month 10th, 1896. It was a beautiful tree and had grown to a great size.

By measurements taken a few years before it was blown down, it was nine feet four inches in circumference at the smallest point between

the roots and forks, and 10 feet at 18 inches above the ground. It had four large branches, one of which measured four feet in circumference, another five feet, another five feet two inches, and the other five feet 11 inches; these measurements were taken at 18 inches from the junction of the forks. It was believed to be the largest apple tree in Belmont County. There were other trees brought and planted but the exact number is not known; but within the knowledge of persons now living on the farm, there were one pear tree and a dozen or more apple trees, most of which, so far as known, were seedlings.

All bore abundant crops of good fruit. This one outlived the others many years. It was a very beautiful, dome-shaped tree and the owners so highly prized this "ancient landmark," though set by hands unknown to them, that the two main parts of the tree, which were showing signs of separating from decay, had been held together for several years by a strong iron rod and chain, obtained for the purpose by the late Peter Sears, who was a great admirer of fruit trees and lover of fruit.

FRUIT YIELD.

The census reports of the yield of fruit in Belmont County in 1899 are as follows:

Cherries, 35 acres yielding.....	341 bushels
Plums, 53 acres yielding.....	115 "
Apples, 5,384 acres yielding.....	119,321 "
Peaches, 514 acres yielding	51 "
Pears, 70 acres yielding.....	719 "
Grapes, 84 acres yielding.....	101,500 pounds

This table indicates the lowest yield of fruit in many years. Tender varieties such as peaches, cherries and plums were almost entirely destroyed by frost. The yield of fruit in some *townships* in the county in 1902 is greater than the above for the entire county.

The destruction wrought by the ravages of codling moth, curculio, and pear blight and rot, has compelled the fruit growers to resort to spraying with insecticides and fungicides as a preventive, and three and often four sprayings a season are necessary to secure a perfect crop

of fruit; and this work is performed with much labor and expense.

In addition to the above reports there are 373 acres devoted to small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, currants and blackberries that yielded a total of 13,626 bushels, the larger part of which are strawberries which have become a leading industry in many sections of Pease, Pultney, Colerain, and Richland townships. In 1889, Barnesville in Warren township was the center of the berry industry of Belmont County, producing alone upwards of 30,000 bushels annually. But the business in that section has been practically abandoned because of limited shipping facilities and remoteness from good markets. The fruit growers in the townships above named for the most part find good local markets in the cities of Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry, where the berries are transported in wagons the same day they are gathered.

In the horticultural field several varieties of fruit of exceptionally good quality have originated in Belmont County. Among these I mention the Belmont or Gate apple, one of the most luscious and beautiful fall or early winter apples, and very hardy and productive. This originated in the orchard of Judge Ruggles from a seedling planted by "Johnny Appleseed." Another profitable apple because of its great productiveness and good keeping qualities is the Bentley Sweet, named after Major Bentley. This apple of late years has been affected with a bitter rot which may be controlled in a great measure by spraying. Young trees of this variety not over 10 or 12 years of age have borne as much as three barrels of marketable apples per tree, that will keep readily in good storage from October until May.

The Colerain grape, a choice white grape that originated in Colerain township, is highly esteemed because of its great productiveness and delicious flavor.

PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS IN 1902.

The prices of farm products with the possible exception of wheat are higher at the close of

the first century than at any period in the history of the county. The published quotations on the 8th day of May, 1902, were as follows:

Wheat, per bushel.....	75
Corn, per bushel.....	75
Oats, per bushel.....	60
Potatoes, per bushel.....	\$1 15
Apples, per bushel.....	1 50
Timothy hay, per ton.....	15 00
Clover seed, per bushel.....	8 00
Butter, per pound.....	25
Eggs, per dozen.....	17

LIVE STOCK.

Prime cattle, per cwt.....	\$6 50
Prime hogs, per cwt.....	7 15
Prime sheep, per cwt.....	5 00
Prime lambs, per head.....	8 00

While the prices of farm products are high, the cost of production is correspondingly high. Because of the great demand for men to operate the mines, and build the railroads and motor lines in course of construction, farm laborers are scarce, and good hands receive from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day or from \$20 to \$25 per month with the privilege of homestead, garden and cow pasture free. Whereas at the opening of the century, the best farm labor was employed at 50 cents per day, and regular hands at from \$10 to \$12 per month.

The progress in the field of agriculture in the century just closed has been marvelous. The sickle, the scythe, the rake and the flail are abandoned for gathering crops, and today on every farm are model binders, mowers and rakes, operated by horse or steam power. Steam threshers are in every neighborhood, and double cultivators, smoothing harrows and drags are in common usage for the cultivation of the soil.

VALUE OF FARMS AND LIVE STOCK.

The value of the farms and live stock of Belmont County is placed at \$15,789,420. In the last decade the representatives of large capitalists and coal organizations have been traversing Belmont County and purchasing the six-foot vein of coal underlying the farming lands.

Since 1900 the competition among buyers has been very active; as a result fully two-thirds of this coal vein has been sold, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$30 per acre.

By reason of these sales an enormous sum of money, estimated by conservative men at two million dollars, has been paid to the farmers of the county for this single vein of coal, thus relieving the financial embarrassment of those in debt and adding millions to the wealth of the farming community.

MINING RESOURCES.

The coal measures of Ohio, and particularly the upper coal measure, can be seen and studied better in Belmont County, perhaps, than any other locality west of the Ohio River. Thomas Emerson, late of Belmont County, and the well known geologist, says: "The Pittsburg seam of coal underlies the entire area of Belmont County. It is the great seam so extensively mined at Pittsburg, so well known in the iron factories, and which has for years supplied so large a part of the coal commerce of the Ohio River. This seam is mined at outcrops in 10 of the 16 townships of Belmont County.

THE DEPTH OF THE SEVERAL COAL VEINS.

"The rise of the stratum towards the Northwest brings it to the surface along the creek valleys in Flushing, Kirkwood and Union townships. The same causes together with the great depth to which the stream has eroded makes this seam accessible along Wheeling Creek and its larger tributaries, for the distance of 19 miles from the river; that is, in Wheeling, Colerain, Richland and Pease townships. It is accessible all along the eastern border of the last named townships, of course, by virtue of the depth of the river valley, and down the river to Bellaire where the dip carries it below the river level. It disappears below the level of the creek at Franklin station, at which point it is largely mined. In Mead township, near the mouth of Pipe Creek, it again outcrops as

it does also in York township for the distance of five miles along Captina, where the stream crosses the anticlinal. In Washington and Wayne townships, it could easily be reached by shafts at almost any point along the valley of Captina. On the old Danford homestead near the Wayne township line, an oil well sunk by A. C. Danford, reached the Pittsburg seam at the depth of 39 feet, and the seam is reported to be 17½ feet at this point.

"This is the greatest thickness this seam is known to have. The next greatest, perhaps, is an outcrop in Union township on the land of Isaiah Lee in section 31. Here it reaches a thickness of 10 feet. Its usual thickness is about six or seven feet.

"In Warren township, the Pittsburg coal, if indeed it does not outcrop, would be easily accessible by shaft along Stillwater. Down the Leatherwood, west of Barnesville, a seam the same as mined in the Barnesville shaft, and believed to be the Pittsburg, is mined in hill-sides. In Goshen and Smith, the Pittsburg coal is not seen, but it might, if it were needed, be reached by shaft in either of these townships.

"Over the Pittsburg coal, and separated from it usually by four or five feet of slate or soapstone shales, there is a seam of limestone about 25 feet thick. Between this and the next coal seam above, there is an interval of 30 to 40 feet. This interval is filled mostly with limestone, one bed of which, about six feet in thickness, possesses good hydraulic properties and is known as the Bellaire cement. About seven feet deep, sometimes less, lies coal number eight, a seam usually a foot or eighteen inches in thickness, but sometimes reaching four feet.

"Coal number eight C is the third seam in importance of the coals of Belmont County. Lying from 80 to 90 feet above the Pittsburg coal, it is scarcely noted where that seam is accessible, but it outcrops along the creeks, sometimes for many miles after its great neighbor has disappeared, in which cases its true value is recognized. Along Captina it is visible as far as Armstrong's Mills. In Wayne township it is again brought to the sur-

face perhaps by an anticlinal arch, where it is well known as the Horeb coal. On Mc-Mechen's Creek it is known as the Glencoe coal. It is mined along Wheeling Creek above where the Pittsburg seam disappears, as far as the crossing of the Uniontown & Flushing Turnpike. At Flushing it is now known as the Tunnel seam.

"Between coal number eight C, and the next seam above number nine, there is an interval of about 70 feet, though it seems to be as little as 40 feet at some places, and as much as 85 feet at others. This interval is filled with a greater variety of strata than any other series of equal extent in the county. It contains the famous Parker cement, with a great variety of limestones, sandstones and slates. Coal number nine is a comparatively thin and unimportant seam, but it is reported by Professor Stephenson of the State Survey to be very persistent and seldom less than 30 inches thick. In the Barnesville shaft, it is found in its proper place immediately over the limestone series and is two feet thick. After the formation of coal number nine, it appears to change to some point west of the Ohio and southwest of Belmont County.

"Coal number 10, known generally in Belmont County as the Badgersburg coal, and in Guernsey and Noble counties, as the Cumberland coal, is second in importance only to the Pittsburg seam, of all the coals of the upper measure. It is accessible in those townships where the Pittsburg seam is not.

"Within this body, about 75 feet above coal number 10 in Goshen township, lies a fine flagstone formation. Coal number 11, the next in order, is an unimportant seam either thin or so split up with slate as to be of little value. In Goshen township, where it seems to be best developed, it is usually found to be nearly four feet thick. Thirty-five or 40 feet above coal number 11 in the western part of the county is coal number 12. Coal number 12 is a much thicker and better vein than coal number 11. It is mined extensively and is valued higher by the farmers of the ridge sections.

"Above this and separated from it by an in-

terval of sandstone is coal number 13. This seam is seen in the hilltop (generally double) as far north as Morristown and St. Clairsville. It thickens toward the south, till in Washington township it reaches a thickness of six feet. Above coal number 13 at an interval of about 10 feet there is a six-inch seam of splint coal which has been supposed to be the highest seam of the county, but there is an 18-inch seam of the Upper Barren measures at least 25 feet higher than this but it is of little importance.

"A deep well recently drilled, one and one-half miles northwest of Flushing, gives the following record: The Pittsburg seam of coal was struck at 97 feet, 60 feet of limestone being passed through in the interval. At 595 feet a coal seam seven feet thick was reported and another seam five to six feet thick was found at a depth of 700 feet, and still a third seam, three to four feet thick at 815 feet. From the above discoveries we can scarcely estimate the wealth of the mineral resources underlying our lands."

THE PIONEER COAL SHIPPER.

Up to 1830 the mining of coal was for domestic purposes only, and little or no value was attached to it for shipping purposes. In 1832 Capt. John Fink, an old steamboat man who was familiar with the demands of the trade for coal in Southern cities, began to build coal boats for the purpose of shipping coal to the New Orleans market. Mines were opened near the mouth of McMechen's Creek, and Captain Fink became the pioneer in the coal shipping industry of Belmont County. As illustrating the primitive and laborious methods employed in the mining of this coal, we need only mention that the bulk of it was shoveled into carts and reshoveled into flatboats, which upon the rise of the river were floated to New Orleans to be used in furnishing heat for sugar refineries. These boats were unloaded by deckhands who carried the coal off in a barrel attached to a rope bail, which swung over a pole on the shoulders of two men.

The Heatheringtons followed in 1837. Jacob

Heatherington and his family of four sturdy boys rented a coal bank from Captain Fink and bought eight acres of land upon which to carry on operations. These men were skilled English miners of experience and they operated the mine with great profit, supplying passing steamers with thousands of bushels of coal daily, in addition to what was furnished the homes and factories of the growing city of Bellaire. From this humble beginning Mr. Heatherington in 1870 had accumulated a large fortune, and had built himself an imposing residence at a cost of \$35,000. Until the opening of the Cleveland & Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio and Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroads, the mining of coal for shipment was confined to the operations along our river front.

Today there are upwards of 50 square miles of the six-foot vein of coal along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad that is being mined and loaded into cars by gravitation, while along the line of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road there are over 100 miles of this same Pittsburg coal vein in operation, that is likewise loaded by gravitation.

These mines yield tens of thousands of bushels of coal daily, and employ an aggregate of nearly 3,000 miners, that receive for their labor a total of \$170,000 per month.

These figures do not include the coal on Captina, which is a comparatively undeveloped field, nor the many thousands of bushels of coal mined and consumed daily in the operation of the numerous mills and factories along our river front.

THE MINES IN OPERATION IN 1902.

The commercial mines in operation in Belmont County at the opening of the 20th century are the Crescent mines, the Boggs' mines, the Maple Hill mine, the Taggart mines, the Flushing mines, the Wheeling Creek mines, the Echo, Black Diamond and Ohio and West Virginia mines, operated by the Troll Brothers on a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; the Standard and Glen mines, along the same road; the Captina mine near Armstrong's

Mills on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railway; the Gaylord mines near Don on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad; and the Wegee mines near Ambler. There is in addition to the above the Scheck mines, the Pittsburg & Ohio Coal Company and the Belmont mine No. 2 in Bellaire.

The coal of Belmont County is regarded as being without a superior for the operation of locomotives, and is in great demand for that purpose throughout the country. The fast engines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad each consume from 10 to 15 carloads per day, while the road as a whole consumes for locomotives 850 tons daily, while the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road consumes 975 tons daily and the Wheeling & Lake Erie consumes 1,200 tons daily. Hundreds of cars of this coal are shipped to Canada by the Troll mines weekly for locomotive purposes, and more is demanded but lack of sufficient cars forbids such long shipments. An analysis of the Belmont County coal reveals

Fixed carbon.....	55 %
Volatile	38 "
Ash	6 "
Sulphur	2 "
Moisture	3 "

THE UNDEVELOPED COAL LANDS.

In addition to the mines already in operation, large purchases of undeveloped coal land have been made since the opening of the new century as already referred to, for which an aggregate of over two million dollars was paid. These purchases are as follows:

International Coal Company.....	24,500 acres
Youghiogeny & Ohio Coal Company.....	11,000 "
Lorain Coal & Dock Company.....	6,500 "
C. Troll's Sons.....	13,600 "
Pursegloves	600 "
Weaver Coal Company.....	6,000 "
Empire Coal Company.....	32,000 "
McComas	5,200 "
Sun Oil & Coal Company.....	24,000 "
Morgan & Company.....	1,500 "
Alexander Neff.....	1,000 "
J. H. Patterson.....	2,000 "

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

A review of the census by townships will re-

veal the fact that in 1840 the bulk of the population resided in the rural districts and agriculture was the leading industry. The few primitive manufacturing enterprises were located at the county seat, and consisted of two cut nail factories, a furniture factory, a brush factory, a coffin factory and a shoe factory. In Uniontown there were millwrights and in Martin's Ferry there were also foundries and machine works. In 1880 a marked change was noted.

In the interval between 1840 and 1880, the manufacturing interest developed with great rapidity, especially in Pease, Pultney and Warren townships. Before the completion of the Central Ohio Railroad to Bellaire and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad to Bridgeport and Bellaire, the seven townships on the north side of the county had 50 per cent. more property on the tax certificate than the nine townships on the south side, yet in 10 years after the railroads were completed and in operation the tax payers in the nine townships on the south side of the county had returned 50 per cent. more property to the assessor than the townships on the north side.

Invited by the accessibility and cheapness of raw material as well as good transportation facilities both by rail and water, manufacturing establishments were built all along our river front. Money was plenty, labor was in demand and well remunerated, and glass houses, iron mills, blast furnaces and machine works sprang up as if by magic. The first glass works were organized in 1861 at Bellaire, and the first rolling mill in 1866 at the same place. These continued to increase in number until in 1890 there were 18 glass houses and six rolling mills and blast furnaces in Pease and Pultney townships alone; in addition to which there were numerous agricultural machinery factories, stove foundries and barrel factories, with an aggregate capital of nearly two mil-

lions of dollars, and furnishing employment to upwards of 3,000 workmen.

At the opening of the 20th century, Belmont County had become a great industrial center, with immense steel plants, glass houses, nail mills and foundries, that blacken the sky with the smoke of their factories and illuminate the heavens with the light of their furnaces by night.

These factories and mills give employment to 92,075 operatives with a monthly pay roll of \$367,700. William Alexander of Bridgeport says that the promotion and progress of these great industrial enterprises was due largely to the untiring zeal and sacrifices of such public-spirited citizens as W. W. Holloway, Ebenezer Rhodes and John C. Tallman of Bridgeport; William Clark of Martin's Ferry; A. L. Wetherald and W. G. Barnard of Bellaire.

To this list of worthy men we might add Col. C. L. Poorman, Gen. B. R. Cowen and Col. J. H. Sullivan of Bellaire; William T. Graham of Bridgeport; Cyrus Mendenhall and L. Spence of Martin's Ferry; and J. M. Lewis and J. H. Watt of Barnesville.

John C. Tallman proved an able financier and wise counselor in the promotion of all these great industries. W. W. Holloway stood by the helm and piloted the Aetna Standard Mill through the financial storm of 1873, when its stock sold as low as 40 and 50 cents on the dollar.

Ebenezer Rhodes was mainly instrumental in establishing the La Belle Glass Works.

The great steel plants in Bellaire, Martin's Ferry and Aetnaville have been absorbed by and are today operated by the national steel trust which is now preparing to add valuable improvements to the plant in Bellaire. A history of the various mills and factories will be found in the history of the township in which each is located.

CHAPTER VII.

SOME MEMORABLE STORMS AND FLOODS.

THE CYCLONE OF 1887—A REMARKABLE HAIL STORM—THE HARDESTY FLOOD—THE FLOODS OF 1866, 1881 AND 1888—FLOODS ALONG THE OHIO—THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1884.

THE CYCLONE OF 1887.

The morning of the 17th of April, 1887, was an eventful day in the history of Belmont County in that, on that day, there swept over a portion of the county the fiercest tornado ever witnessed by our people.

It was an ideal spring morning, the fields were green, the forests were crowned with foliage, and the whole face of nature was brightened with the blossoms on the fruit trees. Soon the air became very sultry and hot and large clouds banked up in the western sky. Presently great drops of rain of unnatural size began to fall in torrents, and in localities hail; when the rain slackened, a peculiar stillness pervaded the air as the cyclone burst.

The cyclone started in an open field, just beyond the Infirmary, and looked like a great revolving funnel. The cloud reached from the heavens to the earth, dipping downwards and lifting upwards as it whirled over its path of destruction.

The route of the cyclone was eastward and moved with such swiftness and force that nothing could stay its fury. Crossing the Flushing Pike, it left a pathway of destruction 50 feet in width at the beginning, and widening to quarter of a mile. The large Infirmary barn and weigh scales were blown away like feathers. One tract of timber after another was completely swept away. Telegraph and telephone

posts were snapped off like pipe-stems. Whole orchards were uprooted and broken. The air was full of bridges, gates, outbuildings and fences; approaching St. Clairsville, a new and modern house of Calvin Patton was completely destroyed but the family miraculously escaped death by fleeing to the fields,—the loss upon this farm alone was upwards of \$1,000. Nearby was a beautiful suburban home of Mrs. Mary Riley. This house and all the household furniture were practically destroyed,—the loss here was upwards of \$10,000.

Reaching St. Clairville, the destruction was frightful; scarcely a building in the town escaped injury, some were completely destroyed, many were unroofed; the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches were overthrown, and the streets were literally blockaded with timbers, bricks, roofs, telegraph poles, wagons and vehicles of every description. All the merchants had their stores unroofed and the rain that followed wrought great damage. The following day was the Sabbath; notwithstanding all the preachers in the town joined with their flock in working to repair the homes and the business blocks to shelter them from the storm.

Scores of citizens were more or less injured by falling roofs and tumbling walls, but miraculously no lives were lost.

Reaching the Fair Ground, all the new building selected at a heavy expense were carried

away, and the stately old oaks that were the pride of the people were utterly ruined. Passing over St. Clairsville, the tornado reached the "big woods" on the farm of Judge Thompson,—this was perhaps the finest piece of timber left in Eastern Belmont County, but when the funnel-shaped cloud raised above it and swept eastward, the beautiful grove was demolished. Nothing was left to mark the place where the "big woods" stood but a twisted, broken mass of timber.

From St. Clairsville it swept eastward over a pathway of destruction for 11 miles, leveling homes and barns. Within the cloud-encircling sweep were sheep and poultry and pigs, fences, gates and outbuildings.

The hilltops were brushed and the valleys were swept until it reached Martin's Ferry when the cloud burst over the river and disappeared.

In Martin's Ferry the destruction was fearful; as in St. Clairsville, many homes were ruined, mills and factories were unroofed and 40 buildings of all kinds were destroyed. The streets were covered with debris of every description; scores of citizens were injured, but happily no lives were lost.

The loss inflicted upon the sufferers by this great tornado was estimated at upwards of a million* dollars. Liberal contributions were made for the relief of the sufferers by many generous hearted citizens, not only of Belmont County, but of Wheeling, West Virginia.

A REMARKABLE HAIL STORM.

There are but few living today that have any recollection of the great hail storm of 1816. The storm occurred on Saturday, and three days thereafter hail stones of considerable size were gathered by the wayside. The grain and fruit growing in the belt of the storm were utterly destroyed, and many of the pioneer farmers, thereby unable to meet their obligations, were compelled to move out. These pioneers had purchased land from the government, but were obliged to sacrifice it because of the disaster.

THE HARDESTY FLOOD.

Early in the history of our county, probably in 1818, a flood occurred along the line of McMechen's Creek known as the "Hardesty Flood." The sudden rise of the water was doubtless due to a cloudburst, for in a few moments a raging torrent swept down the valley entering many homes and working great destruction. The house of John Hardesty could not resist the force of the torrent, and was swept away and Mr. Hardesty and his wife and five children were drowned.

THE FLOODS OF 1866, 1881 AND 1888.

From a copy of the *St. Clairsville Gazette* on file in the auditor's office, we read the details of one of the most terrific storms in the history of the county. On Sabbath evening, August 12, 1866, the storm swept over Wheeling Creek Valley from Flushing on the west to the Ohio River and beyond. For hours the sky was illuminated by continuous streams of lightning. The thunder pealed continuously and the rain fell in torrents. In a few hours, Wheeling Creek had overflowed its banks and, at a point between Barton and the foot of the "big hill," the log house of Kellis Robinson was washed away, and father, mother and five children were drowned. At Oglebay's Mill, the creek broke over the narrow channel that carried the water into the dam, and, washing nearly an acre of land away, the course of the stream was completely changed.

A dwelling house near Flushing was struck by lightning and burned, while the large barn and stable of Bushrod W. Hogue was also destroyed by lightning.

The loss of personal property was terrible—some farmers lost their entire crop, fields of corn ranging from 10 to 30 acres were completely washed away and several small bridges between the foot of the "big hill" and Bridgeport, including the bridge at Kirkwood, were destroyed. In addition to the seven drowned, two were killed by lightning.

In the month of May, 1881, a rain storm

of a character similar to that above narrated broke over St. Clairsville and the country northward. The little stream running north of the town and known as "Jug Run" became a raging canal of water that swept its narrow channel from bank to bank, carrying off everything that was movable. Along the line of "Jug Run" fences and bridges were washed away, and the road was literally destroyed.

The St. Clairsville & Northern Railroad had just been completed at an expense of about \$30,000, and in a brief hour was undone, and it became necessary to build the road anew. Many families were driven out of their homes by the water and numbers barely escaped with their lives.

The year following the great cyclone of 1887, previously mentioned, the St. Clairsville branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with the exception of a mile or more near St. Clairsville, was literally washed away by an unprecedented flood on Little McMechen's Creek. The rain storm was a veritable cloudburst, washing away houses, bridges and fences. A great wall of water surrounded an approaching train with a passenger coach well filled with passengers. The train was compelled to stop, and although the water nearly engulfed it, the engine and car withstood the shock and the passengers were saved. Nearly everyone living on the borders of the creek suffered and the railroad was so badly damaged it was necessary to rebuild it. The loss was estimated at \$200,000.

FLOODS ALONG THE OHIO.

Four notable floods have occurred along our river front at different periods, caused by a sudden rise in the waters of the Ohio. The first of these memorable floods is known as the "Pumpkin Flood," and occurred in the fall of 1816 when the corn was in shock and the rich bottom lands were yellow with pumpkins. The water not only swept the river front, bearing upon its bosom countless pumpkins, but the backwater, following the channels of Wheeling and McMechen's creeks,

extended back for miles, practically destroying the farmer's crops.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1884.

In 1832 and 1852 occurred similar floods to that narrated above which wrought great destruction. But perhaps the severest flood in the century just closed was the great flood of 1884.

When this occurred, the cities of Bellaire, Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry had become industrial centers with an aggregate population of upwards of 20,000. The river attained a height beyond that of any previous floods, completely inundating a portion of these towns and compelling the citizens to move to their upper stories or take to the hills.

The mills and factories were closed and many of them were under water. The streets were full of debris and the fields for miles back were covered with logs, and the destruction to fences, homes and barns by backwater was estimated at enormous figures.

At Bellaire the situation was appalling. Nearly the whole of the lower town from where Union street crosses the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad track was completely submerged.

The Bellaire Nail Works were flooded, and greatly damaged by drift. The Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad track from Gravel Hill to a point below Indian Run was badly torn up, washed out and twisted. The roundhouse and depot were submerged as were also the cars for freight and passengers. The Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati and Ohio Valley roads were badly damaged, and the Aetna Manufacturing Works flooded to the second story. Many destitute and homeless women and children were quartered in the school houses and in the City Hall.

At West Wheeling and Bridgeport the scene was one that defies description. The towns were completely inundated. The only communication between Bridgeport and Kirkwood was by boats: all the bridges were under water and the river rose to the floors of the

wooden bridge that spans the Ohio River at Bridgeport, against which logs, buildings and drift of every character collected to such an extent that it was feared the bridge would give way.

To add to the horrors of the scene, an explosion at Bridgeport caused a conflagration that destroyed \$35,000 worth of property.

In Martin's Ferry the dwellings and mill on the low land were all under water. Great destruction was wrought and hundreds of people were left homeless. The government appropriated a relief fund of \$300,000 to the flood sufferers along the Ohio River, of which Martin's Ferry, Bridgeport and Bellaire received \$1,000 each.

CHAPTER VIII.

PEN SKETCHES OF SOME PROMINENT BELMONT COUNTY MEN AND WOMEN.

THE FIRST ABOLITIONIST, BENJAMIN LUNDY—ISABELLA THOBURN—SENATOR WILLIAM WINDOM—WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS—GEN. BENJAMIN RUSH COWEN—GEN. THOMAS THOMPSON ECKHART—GEN. DAVID A. HOLLINGSWORTH—REV. DR. JAMES MOFFATT—BISHOP JAMES M. THOBURN.

THE FIRST ABOLITIONIST, BENJAMIN LUNDY.

What Martin Luther was to the cause of religious reformation in the 16th century, Benjamin Lundy was to the cause of human freedom in the 19th century, viz: self-sacrificing, bold and courageous.

The controlling element in Lundy's character, the motive power of all his actions and writings, was his faith in God and his unbounded enthusiasm in the cause of human freedom.

Sitting at his workbench in one of the old saddlery shops of Wheeling, he saw gangs of slaves driven down Main street like droves of cattle; he heard their agonized cries under the cruel strokes of the blacksnake whip and his heart was filled with an indomitable purpose to devote his life to the liberty of the slaves.

Surrounded by the influences and associations of slavery, he removed to St. Clairsville, and there inaugurated the great philanthropic movement, that resulted in the freedom of the slaves at the hands of the immortal Lincoln.

Mr. Lundy was born at Hardwick, New Jersey, on the 4th of January, 1789, of Quaker parentage, but began his great work in St. Clairsville in 1815 when only 25 years of age.

There he called a few sympathizing friends and neighbors together and organized the first anti-slavery society in the United States.

The names of those pioneers in this great movement are unhappily unknown but the numbers increased so rapidly that within six months this "Union Humane Society," for such it was called, consisted of 600 members.

Mr. Lundy was a forceful and earnest writer and upon his 26th birthday issued the celebrated "Appeal to Philanthropists," a document so clear, comprehensive and convincing, that it proved the basis upon which every subsequent appeal or argument issued against slavery, in the long and fierce agitation that followed, was founded.

Soon thereafter he became a regular contributor to *The Philanthropist*, published by Charles Osborn of Mount Pleasant and, subsequently, assistant editor; under his editorship, the paper became decidedly anti-slavery in its tone.

Such was his zeal and devotion to the cause of abolitionism that he took his entire stock of saddlery and harness by flatboat to St. Louis, with a view of obtaining sufficient money to enlarge the paper's publication.

Reaching St. Louis, he entered with en-

thusiastic zeal into the fiery controversy over the Missouri Compromise, which was then progressing and so won the hostility of the slavery advocates that he was obliged to sell his entire stock at ruinous prices, and, in order to save a little out of the disaster, returned home on foot in the dead of winter. To add to his discomfort, he found Mr. Osborn had removed his type and printing press to Jonesborough, Tennessee, where Mr. Lundy subsequently joined him, and for three years published an abolition paper in a Slave State where he incurred the hostility, and was subject to the ridicule of the "hot bloods" all about him.

Previous to his trip south, he had published the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, or rather had it published in Steubenville, while he resided at Mount Pleasant 20 miles distant, and made it a success by traveling on foot each way, carrying his manuscripts in his pockets going, and bearing with him the published paper on his return.

Mr. Lundy made a journey of 600 miles on foot to attend the first anti-slavery convention ever held in the United States in Philadelphia in 1823-24. He subsequently removed to Baltimore, traveling from Jonesborough, Tennessee, on foot and wherever he entered a village or settlement of Quakers he found friends and met with encouragement. On this trip he made abolition speeches and organized abolition societies. Although often insulted and threatened with personal violence, he sustained no bodily injuries on the journey. On reaching Baltimore, however, he was attacked by a villainous slave trader named Wollfolk, and nearly beaten to death, and the pro-slavery judge, Nicholas Brice, condoned the offense and set the prisoner free with a remark that "Lundy only got what he deserved."

In the year 1828, Mr. Lundy began a lecturing tour through New England, arousing public sentiment against human slavery, and while upon this tour he met and made a convert of William Lloyd Garrison, who subsequently became the most illustrious anti-slavery writer and speaker in the nation. For years Mr.

Lundy was associated with Mr. Garrison in the publication of the celebrated *Liberator*.

Mr. Lundy's later life was given over to organizing anti-slavery societies and finding homes for escaped or liberated slaves. He died in Lowell, Illinois, August 29, 1839.

William Lloyd Garrison his co-laborer wrote of him, "Instead of being able to stem the tide of public opinion it would at a glance seem doubtful whether he could sustain a temporary conflict with the winds of heaven. And yet he has explored 19 of the 24 States from the Green Mountains of Vermont to the banks of the Mississippi, multiplied anti-slavery societies in every quarter, put every petition in motion relative to the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia, everywhere awakened the slumbering sympathies of the people and began a work, the completion of which will be the salvation of his country.

"His heart is of gigantic size, every inch of him is alive with power.

"He combines the meekness of Howard with the boldness of Luther.

"Within a few months he has traveled 2,400 miles, of which upwards of 1,600 was traveled on foot, during which time he has held 50 public meetings. Rivers and mountains vanish in his path. Midnight finds him winding his solitary way over an unfrequented road. The sun is anticipated in his rising. Never was moral sublimity of character better illustrated."

ISABELLA THOBURN.

Among the cultured and devoted women whose memory the world delights to honor, there has been none whose name is more revered and honored, none whose life work was more exalted among Christian people of all lands than that of Isabella Thoburn.

Miss Thoburn as the first representative of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, endured many hardships and sufferings and overcame countless barriers of caste in opening the doors of the homes in India for the admission of Christian women.

Isabella Thoburn was born March 29, 1840. She received her early education in the Beech Hill school house, two miles east of St. Clairsville and later attended Wheeling Female College, from which she graduated in June, 1861. She spent some time in Cincinnati in art study, in the School of Designs. She taught in several schools near St. Clairsville, also a year in the young ladies' seminary in New Castle, Pennsylvania, and two years in the collegiate institute in West Farmington, Ohio.

In 1869 the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, and she was chosen as the first representative of the new movement. Previous to this, she had offered herself to the General Missionary Society, but was told there was no place for single women in that organization. The new organization gladly gave her a place, and she became the first in the long list of workers numbering several hundred, who are now laboring in 12 different countries.

Miss Thoburn sailed from New York in November, 1869, reaching Lucknow, India, five weeks later. She began her work with seven poor girls gathered in from the bazaar, one of them a tiny child bearing the now well known name of Lilivarti Singh. Her school grew rapidly; larger rooms were needed, and a great awakening among the Eurasians in Cawnpore resulted in an appeal to her to superintend an English school there, while still holding her place in Lucknow. She accepted the double duty, and traveled the 45 miles backwards and forth each week in open third-class cars, until a helper was sent from America. Her first furlough came after 10 years of hard service, and within the year she had returned to India.

In 1886 her health became seriously impaired and she had to return home, but in the four years when on the invalid list, some of her best work was done. In passing through England she had visited the Mildmay missions and deaconess work, and became interested in adapting it to her work in India, so she became a deaconess, giving up half her salary and open-

ing up the work in Cincinnati that has grown into such proportions since.

She stipulated that she must have one hand free to work for India, and while this was true, no other interest was allowed to suffer.

In 1890 she returned to India. The school at Lucknow now occupied three buildings but for the college another was needed. She lived to see this built, and its cost provided for. To provide for it, she made another visit to America, with Miss Lilivarti Singh, and both were honored with much attention wherever they went. They made a notable impression at the great Ecumenical Conference in New York. Sailing for India immediately after, she took up her work as principal of the Lucknow Woman's College.

She died September 2, 1901, of cholera, and was buried in Lucknow Cemetery, leaving a name that will not be forgotten, and a work that will not die.

SENATOR WILLIAM WINDOM.

The population of Ohio probably represents more nearly than that of any other State the people of all the older sections of the Union, and no fair estimate of the magnitude of Ohio's contribution to the Union can be made without considering the names of the many illustrious statesmen and soldiers born in Ohio whose valuable services have been accredited to other States.

In the galaxy of illustrious names that have rendered the nation invaluable service at a critical period in its history, none shine brighter than that of Senator William Windom.

This great financier and statesman, was born in Richland township, Belmont County, May 10, 1827, in a little home just opposite the village of Loydsville. Born in humble walks of life, his early surroundings were plain and unpretentious. Removing to Knox County, Ohio, he obtained an academic education and studied law at Mount Vernon and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Knox County, and after serv-

ing his full term removed to Minnesota in 1855, where he immediately entered upon an active public career that continued until his death.

In 1859 he was elected to Congress, a position he filled with great credit and ability for 10 successive years, acting as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs and also chairman of the special committee to visit the Western Tribes in 1865.

In 1870 he was appointed to the Senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Norton, deceased, and was subsequently elected and re-elected for 12 years.

In the Senate he gained national prominence, in the discussion of great financial questions and upon the election of General Garfield to the Presidency, he was chosen as the Secretary of the Treasury.

After the death of President Garfield, and the accession of President Arthur, he retired from the cabinet, and was again chosen United States Senator, where he served as chairman of the committees on Appropriations, Foreign Affairs and Transportation.

Upon the election of President Harrison, in 1888, Mr. Windom was again called to the Treasury portfolio and was in the midst of his term when, on January 29, 1891, he was an invited guest at the annual banquet of the Board of Trade in New York, and at the close of an eloquent and impressive address upon his favorite topic, finance, he dropped dead.

As an evidence of the esteem and popularity in which Mr. Windom was held we might mention that his name was four times presented at national conventions as a candidate for President, and it is believed that but for his untimely death that honor would have been conferred upon him.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

Perhaps the foremost writer of fiction in America today and a man who is well known and honored in literary circles throughout the world is William Dean Howells, who was born in an humble brick cottage in Martin's Ferry on

March 1, 1837. Mr. Howells learned the printing business in his father's office when but a child, and continued in his employ for 12 years, working daily until late at night and then rising early to distribute his papers. When the enterprise failed, Mr. Howells secured employment upon the *Ohio State Journal*, and contributed freely of his limited means to the support of his father's family. About this time, his literary talent began to develop, and his poems in the *Atlantic Monthly*, then the foremost American magazine, began to attract the attention of the literary world.

A campaign history of Abraham Lincoln was enthusiastically received by loyal men at the outbreak of the Civil War. Later in conjunction with John J. Piatt, a fellow compositor who likewise attained distinction as a writer, they wrote a work entitled "Poems of Two Friends."

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Howells was appointed American Consul to Venice, a position he filled with great credit to the nation until 1865.

On his return he joined the staff of the *Nation*, a new magazine of great promise. But in July, 1871, he became the controlling editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, a position which he held for 10 years.

Aside from his contributions to all the leading American magazines he issued such popular books as "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "A Chance Acquaintance," etc., etc.

Mr. Howells was of Quaker stock and Welsh origin, and his remarkable literary talent was inherited from a long line of literary ancestors.

On the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of Belmont County, Mr. Howells was not able to attend in person but contributed the following charming letter descriptive of his appreciation of the beautiful hill country in which he was born:

My Dear Sir:

I should like greatly to be with you on the centennial anniversary of Belmont County, and I am very sorry that I cannot. I am no speaker, and I have not the time to prepare any sort of address.

My life began in Belmont County, and I wish I could

go back to it, if only for a day. I think I left it too soon, but at three years one's judgment is not perfectly formed, and I must plead this in excuse for that early mistake. The first of my recollections reach back to the little coal-smoky village by the Ohio River, and where so many of my kindred lived and died, and some are living yet; but Martinsville is scarcely more to me than St. Clairsville, which I know from my father's talk of it quite as well. Long after I had so familiarly known the place and now also long ago, I had the great pleasure of seeing it on a visit to my cousin, Cope, and of feeling in it a sort of old world charm. With its brick houses set close together upon that noble National Road, which served as its principal street, it was more like an English than an American town, and in the Sunday quiet of the day I spent there, I fancied there would be more of that safety from change, which we long for, the older we grow. I dare say that by this time you have electric lights and trolley cars and city water and sewerage and typhoid, and all the other modern advantages; but then St. Clairsville was an idyl of repose, "a home of ancient peace," and I wished to stay there on and on. It was another of my mistakes that I did not, and I cannot plead nonage in excuse for this second and last of my errors. But I have never been absent altogether from my native county, for I know its history perhaps as well as some of you who have always lived there, and I am quite as proud of it. In my boyish day dreams, I fought the Indians all over its beautiful hills, and in my night dreams was scalped and tomahawked by them, and only a few years ago I had occasion for one of the books I am always writing, to revisit the scenes of those exploits in its fascinating annals.

Again I wish I could come to you for your centennial; ask me to our millennial, and I will not refuse. I shall be younger then and I hope not so busy. Yours sincerely,

W. D. HOWELLS.

To A. T. McKelvey.

GEN. BENJAMIN RUSH COWEN.

One of the noted men in Ohio today, whose mental and physical vigor are still unimpaired, is Gen. B. R. Cowen of Cincinnati. General Cowen was one of the distinguished circle of Ohio statesmen and soldiers that contributed so much to the preservation of the Union and the pre-eminence of the Buckeye State in the great struggle for national existence.

Gen. Benjamin Rush Cowen was born August 15, 1831. His parents, Benjamin Sprague and Ann (Wood) Cowen, were natives of Washington County, New York. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Joseph Cowen, a native of Gloucester, Rhode Island, was a Revolutionary soldier, and the paternal grandmother, Phoebe Sprague, was a daughter of

Ebenezer Sprague, who was a member of the Rhode Island House of Delegates during the Colonial and Revolutionary period.

General Cowen was brought to St. Clairsville in 1832 when but one year of age, which was his residence until 1857.

He was educated at Brooks' Institute and at two other classical schools in St. Clairsville, kept by Nathan R. Johnson and A. Clark Williams, respectively, local institutions of much influence and merit in his day.

After completing his studies, he learned the printing trade which he followed as compositor, pressman, publisher, editor and proprietor of the *Belmont Chronicle* until 1857. A complete edition of Swedenborg's works and other works of less magnitude, were stereotyped and printed by him.

While working at the case, two years were spent in the study of medicine and surgery in the office of the late Dr. John Alexander.

In 1857 he removed to Bellaire and engaged in mercantile business until the outbreak of the Civil War.

January 1, 1860, he was elected chief clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives and the same year was appointed engineer in chief with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Dennison. That being a peace appointment and Mr. Cowen being without technical knowledge to enable him to discharge its duties in war time, on the outbreak of the war he resigned the position and enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., Capt. William Wallace. Before the regiment was mustered into the United States service Mr. Cowen was appointed 1st lieutenant, and commissary of subsistence, and June 1, 1861, was appointed paymaster U. S. Army, by President Lincoln, with rank of major. In this latter capacity he served in the Army of the Potomac, in West Virginia, and in the Shenandoah Valley.

With Maj. Fayette Brown of Cleveland, Ohio, he was instrumental in preparing the legislation enabling soldiers to send their money to their families through the State and county treasurers, and himself collected and forwarded

over \$200,000 under that plan, without a cent of loss or expense to the soldiers or to the State.

In January, 1864, Major Cowen took a leave of absence from the army, without pay, and accepted the appointment of Adjutant General of Ohio, from Gov. John Brough, being reappointed to that office in 1866 by Gov. J. D. Cox.

The brevets of lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general were conferred on him by the President for his services in organizing the "Hundred Days Men" in 1864. That service consisted in consolidating, organizing, equipping and forwarding 42 regiments of 35,982 men in 14 days.

From the spring of 1864 until the close of the war, General Cowen was inspector of military prisons in Ohio, by appointment of the Secretary of War, without extra compensation.

In 1861, while in the Army of the Potomac, Major Cowen was nominated and elected Secretary of State of Ohio, resigning that office in May, 1862, and returning to the field.

In 1869 General Cowen was appointed supervisor of internal revenue for the district comprising California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, with headquarters at San Francisco; transferred in 1870 to the Southern District of Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati; April, 1871, appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior by President Grant which office he held till the close of Grant's term. In October and November, 1871, he was a special commissioner to appraise the lands in the Indian Territory, west of 96 degrees West Longitude; in 1872 he went as commissioner to the hostile Sioux under Sitting Bull, in Montana, made a treaty and established Fort Peck Agency; in 1873 he surveyed and fixed the boundary lines of a new Indian reservation in Northern California, removed the Modoc and other Indians from the Round Valley Reservation to the new reservation, and appraised the lands and improvements on the Round Valley Reservation. In September, 1874, by order of the President, he visited New Orleans, in company with the late Admiral Rodgers, at the time of the trouble between the "White Leaguers" and the militia under General

Longstreet, and made a report on the troubles; in March and April, 1875, during the Mormon troubles, by direction of the President, he visited Utah and made a report on the Mormon situation.

He was editor of the *Ohio State Journal* until November, 1884, when he was appointed clerk of the United States Circuit and District courts for the Southern District of Ohio, which position he still (1902) holds.

Politically he was a Whig, and cast his first vote for General Scott for President in 1852. He was active in the organization of the Republican party, and was secretary of the first Republican State Convention in 1854, and of many subsequent State conventions and of the national convention of 1868, and was a delegate to the national conventions of 1856 and 1868. He was a member of the State central and executive committees from 1864 to 1868, chairman in 1866 and 1867, and a member of the National Republican Committee from 1866 to 1876.

General Cowen is a 32nd degree Mason; president of the Society of the Past Masters (1902); past commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; past colonel, Union Veteran Legion and chief of staff to the national commander (1901-02); member of the G. A. R.; president Ohio Chapter, Sons of the Revolution (1901-02); vice-president of the New England Society (1901-21); member of the Ohio Society of the War of 1812; ex-president of the Cincinnati Literary Club; by appointment of the Governor, member of the commission to assist the Archaeological and Historical Society in conducting the Ohio Centennial Celebration in 1903, and of the board of trustees to erect a memorial building to the soldiers, sailors and pioneers of Hamilton County, Ohio.

He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a delegate to the London Ecumenical Conference in 1881 and for the most of his mature life has been, and still is, a Bible teacher in the Sunday-school.

Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, late superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and

Merchants' Exchange, who was a fellow member of Governor Brough's staff, speaks of General Cowen's characteristics as follows:

"General Cowen has a rare combination of strong points in his character. Combined with an excellent judgment are unusual executive abilities and a fearless spirit which has eminently fitted him for the public places he has so honorably filled. During the year 1864, while Adjutant General of the State of Ohio, Governor Brough found in him a lieutenant to whose great ability and courage the eminent success of the call for the Ohio National Guards, the far reaching value of which at that juncture in the Rebellion no one can measure, was largely traceable, and in all places, both before and since, he has displayed the rare qualities to recognize great things and to provide for their successful attainment. To these are to be added a quiet demeanor and an elevated moral tone, which is never lowered and which temptation does not disturb. A singularly useful, but quiet member of society; a very vigorous thinker; a forcible writer; a citizen thoroughly posted in all matters of public interest, and one who is abreast of the times; a man capable in every public position to which he has been called, and especially fitted for public service, yet warmly attached to the domestic circle, he presents a rarely symmetrical character."

At the advanced age of 71 years, he is yet active, vigorous and efficient in the discharge of his official duties as he was 30 years ago and as keenly alive to public affairs and interests. He is in much demand as a lecturer on many topics.

General Cowen married Ellen Thoburn of Belmont County, September 19, 1854. She is a daughter of Mathew and Jane Lyle Thoburn, natives of County Antrim, Ireland. Gen. Joseph Thoburn, division commander, killed at the battle of Cedar Creek in 1864; Maj. T. C. Thoburn of Kansas, and Bishop J. M. Thoburn, Missionary Bishop of India and Malaysia are her brothers. Her sister, the late Isabella Thoburn, first missionary of the W. F. M. S. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was organizer and principal of the important girls'

school at Lucknow, India. Mrs. Cowen has been corresponding secretary of the Cincinnati branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church since its organization (33 years), excepting during a few years' absence in Washington.

Whitelaw Reid, in his history of "The Hundred Day's Men," in "Ohio in the War" said of General Cowen:

"The Adjutant General of Ohio was a man who had been trained to matters of detail, and had long displayed a special aptitude for such executive work. He thoroughly understood all the minutiae of the military system. He was singularly accurate and comprehensive in his grasp of details; was incapable of being confused by any sudden pressure of business; was not liable to lose his judgment or his coolness under the bewildering rush of exciting matters; not to be discouraged by difficulties, not to be swerved from his straight path by any representations of hardship or clamor for exemptions, an officer of clear, strong common sense.

"Governor Brough well knew the man upon whom his unexpected dispatch was to throw this sudden weight, and he assured the Secretary of War by the time he could get back to Columbus he should find the great movement well begun. He was not disappointed."

GEN THOMAS THOMPSON ECKERT.

One of the most honored and distinguished men in mechanical and professional life that the country has produced is Gen. Thomas Thompson Eckert, the late president and general manager of the largest telegraph system in the world.

General Eckert was born in a humble home on the lot in St. Clairsville now occupied by George Jepson's residence and store. His parents named him after one of Belmont County's honored citizens—Maj. Thomas Thompson. Removing from St. Clairsville when a boy he learned the art of telegraphy when it was in its infancy and was connected with the telegraph service for upwards of half a century.

Of this distinguished man the *New York Sun* said before his death:

"General Eckert is one of the men whose age has not become a burden. It is now 77 years since he was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio. Only when he sits among his old friends and pulls out the threads of his varied career does it occur to those who listen that General Eckert has passed the time allotted by a sacred writer. His appearance does not indicate his age. Those little things which so often betray men who are trying to dodge the Time-keeper are not in evidence in his manner. Those who know him best and who have known him long, do not recall that he ever showed any signs of pre-senility.

"The physical and mental equipment of General Eckert has aided him in appearing as he is. His temperament was always alert. He was an athlete in his prime. He is a physical giant in his retirement. Obstacles with him have been stepping-stones to higher things. In some way, notwithstanding his share of the concerns of life, he has determinedly lived on the sunny side of the street.

"When he succeeded Dr. Norvin Green as president of the Western Union, General Eckert had already accomplished the labor of the average man of business. He took up the executive direction and management of the corporation, the business of which required application, precision and judgment. No one who knew him thought that he was to be a figure-head. The day after his election as president of the company, in 1893, he was at his desk at 9 o'clock, and it is the recollection of the office force that he stayed until after 6 o'clock p. m., that he did not go to luncheon, and that the day was one of the busiest in the building. It was not a case of new broom. From that day until his retirement it has been the same story when General Eckert was in the city.

"In the summer his home was at Long Branch, but he did not go to the Highlands station until the last boat in the afternoon. He was always one of the early arrivals in the city the next day. When the season was over and he returned to his home in Fifth avenue, he was

more methodical. He frequently reached his desk before the office boy was ready for him. There is served every day in the Western Union building, in the room of the directory, what is known as the free lunch. It is free only to the directors, of course. It is not an elaborate spread. General Eckert often went to this quick repast when he was rushed, and it is said that it was at these noonings that he and Russell Sage formed the strong personal liking that is maintained by them.

"'Don't eat so fast, Sage,' General Eckert used to say at this feast. 'You'll die of dyspepsia before your time.'

"On one occasion Mr. Sage replied: 'If you don't quit wearing such fine clothes, you'll be a bankrupt.'

"This sally at General Eckert's dress had for its foundation the fact that the former president of the Western Union is correct in his raiment. He has always been so. He said one day to a friend: 'I believe in good dressing, clear through. I wear the best I can buy of everything. My suspenders constitute my hobby. If I was dressed like a prince and realized that my suspenders were not of the finest texture, I should feel uneasy. A man should never sit down to dinner if he can get to his room in time, unless he has fully changed his attire for the day—everything.'

"His suspenders hobby is said to have started the story that he wears solid gold buckles on them, and gold chains for fastenings. This, however, is denied by one who is in close touch with him.

"If General Eckert's hobby is correct dress, his pleasure is fine horses. There is no time in his life when he will not stop to talk horse, or look at one if it is near by, or buy one if its pedigree is made attractive. He owns 12 blooded animals; some of these he has never seen; they are in Kentucky in good hands. One of the stories told of the owner is that he writes personal letters to those in care of his pets, making inquiries of them and offering suggestions. A few of his horses are kept in this city, or at a convenient distance. He is a good whip, and the cares of the day are considerably light-

ened if he can end them by a drive. The invited guest must understand horseology if he expects to be invited again. General Eckert's horses never appear on the turf. He is not a sport.

"Good clothes, fine horses and a chat with a veteran of the army round up a good time for General Eckert. He is interesting in his recollections. His ideal is Lincoln. When the name of the first martyred President is mentioned, General Eckert's eyes glisten and his voice softens. It was Lincoln who sent him to the campaign on the Peninsula, as superintendent of the military telegraph system of the Army of the Potomac. He was attached to McClellan's headquarters.

"In New York General Eckert is an active member of the Riding Club, where he is a commanding figure in the saddle. He is also a member of the Union League, the Atlantic Yacht and other New York clubs, and a member of the Geographical Society and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is a club man to this extent—that he loves to be the center of a group of 'old cronies' who delight in the talks of other days. The story that General Eckert is oftenest asked to repeat is that of his capture in North Carolina in 1861. His adherence to the Union did not suit the 'Tar-heels.' He was convicted of disloyalty to the Confederate cause and sentenced to death ignominiously on the scaffold. He barely escaped and made his way north.

"General Eckert's history, varied and interesting as it is, containing lessons as it does, must of necessity be abstracted. He learned telegraphy in 1848. In 1849, when he was postmaster at Wooster, Ohio, he opened the first postal telegraph service in this country. He was afterward made superintendent of the Union lines being extended from Pittsburg via the Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. He resigned in 1859 and went to North Carolina as superintendent of a gold-mining company. Col. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, called him to Washington in 1861 and placed him in charge of the military telegraph. He had the title of captain and A. Q. M. He

was recalled from McClellan's army to establish military headquarters in the War Department buildings. In 1865 Lincoln sent him to meet the leaders of the Confederacy at City Point. He cleared the B. & O. road when Sheridan was ordered to Winchester, and he was present when Sheridan reached his destination and made his first mount for that famous engagement. In 1864 he was brevet lieutenant-colonel and soon after brevet brigadier-general. In 1865 he was Assistant Secretary of War. A year later he resigned to become general superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Western Union lines. He was 'Jay Gould's man' and as such became president of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. In 1879 he organized the American Union Telegraph Company, which was the only great competitor that the Western Union ever knew."

GEN. DAVID A. HOLLINGSWORTH.

One of the distinguished sons of Belmont County, who has won merited renown beyond the borders of his native county, is ex-Attorney General of Ohio David A. Hollingsworth.

General Hollingsworth was born in the village of Belmont, November 21, 1844, of Quaker parentage. His father, the late Elihu Hollingsworth, of Flushing, was also born in the same county. His grandfather, Levi Hollingsworth, moved from Pennsylvania to near where Flushing now stands, as early as 1804, and made for himself and family a pioneer home in the wilderness. He was a lineal descendant of Valentine Hollingsworth, who, in 1682, came to America in the ship "Welcome," with William Penn, the Quaker, founder of the colony of Pennsylvania. The family have been prominently identified with the business and political interests of Belmont County ever since the county was organized.

David A. Hollingsworth received a liberal education in the public schools and at Mount Union College. At the age of 16 he enlisted as a private soldier in Company B., 25th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., commanded by Capt. James Washburn, of Monroe County. He was in

a number of important battles, and saw some of the hardest campaigning of the Civil War. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at St. Clairsville, September 17, 1867. In September, 1869, he removed from Flushing to Cadiz, where he has ever since been engaged in the active practice of law.

Previous to his removal to Cadiz, he was mayor of the village of Flushing, and had already begun to take an active part in public affairs. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Washington, in 1880, and has since been counsel in a number of important cases in that court.

In 1873 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Harrison County, Ohio, and re-elected in 1875. In 1879 he was nominated and elected State Senator from the district composed of Belmont and Harrison counties, receiving a majority of over 600. He was re-elected in 1881 by a majority of over 1,200.

In the Senate Mr. Hollingsworth took a leading part, serving as chairman of the committees on Judiciary, on Federal Relations, on Privileges and Elections and on Railroads, Turnpikes and Telegraphs. In the last named position he was especially vigilant in guarding the interests of the people as against the powerful railroad and other corporation influences then just beginning to be felt in the State. He was an anti-trust legislator before the present anti-trust agitation began.

By special request of Gov. Charles Foster, April 21, 1883, he resigned as State Senator, and accepted the position of attorney general, to succeed Attorney General George K. Nash, who was appointed to the Supreme Court Commission. He was unanimously tendered a nomination for the regular term, but he declined, and voluntarily resumed the practice of law at Cadiz.

Mr. Hollingsworth, ever since his location at Cadiz, has been favorably known in connection with the public and business enterprises of the county. He acted as president of the First National Bank of Cadiz for a number of years, but finding that its duties interfered too much with his increasing legal business, he

resigned, and has ever since devoted his time entirely to the law. He is a tireless worker.

Although quiet and reserved as a citizen, he always takes a deep interest in political questions. In 1882 he acted as temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention, and has at times been prominently mentioned by the press of the State in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor, and also for Supreme Court judge, but he has never personally encouraged the use of his name for either. In the famous presidential campaign of 1896, he headed a delegation of 1,000 wool growers to President McKinley, at Canton and his presentation speech was subsequently printed and widely circulated.

REV. DR. JAMES MOFFAT,

The well known president of Washington-Jefferson College is one of the foremost men in the educational and religious circles of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

In the last two general assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Moffat has been the conspicuous figure and his earnest efforts for a revision of the creed have given him national prominence. Undaunted by defeat in the first report, Dr. Moffat entered upon the work of revision and pacification, in the succeeding general assembly, with renewed zeal and earnestness.

He again made the report of the committee to the general assembly and supplemented it with such earnest and eloquent words that the great representative body, composed of the most able and learned men of the Presbyterian Church, was carried by storm, and the report was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

As Dr. Moffat once aptly expressed it, "I discovered America March 15, 1846." When but an infant he was brought to St. Clairsville, where his father, Rev. John Moffat, was the noble Scotch pastor of the old Presbyterian Church for 15 years.

Here "Jimmy" Moffat, as the old citizens familiarly called him, attended school and grew up to young manhood. In 1861 his father ac-

cepted the position of pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bellaire, where the family resided for several years.

He entered Washington-Jefferson College when about 19 years of age and graduated in 1869. Continuing his studies he entered Princeton Theological Seminary the following autumn. On April 14, 1871, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Washington and the succeeding months found him an able co-pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Wheeling, West Virginia, an appointment to which his father in the meantime had been called. His father's failing health, however, compelled him to give up his chosen work. On September 6, 1871, Dr. Moffat married Elizabeth D. Crangle, daughter of Henry Crangle of Wheeling.

In 1882 he accepted the presidency of Washington-Jefferson College and the reluctance with which his congregation parted with him shows its high appreciation of his successful work. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him the same year by Hanover College and in 1883 by Princeton College. The degree of A. B. was conferred by Washington-Jefferson in 1869 and LL. D. by the State University of Pennsylvania in 1901.

Dr. Moffat's career while a student at Washington-Jefferson is recalled with much pleasure by many who were his classmates and fellow students and who always found much enjoyment in his company. His life has always been marked by many distinguished traits of character that were so natural and estimable that his associates were desirous of a more intimate acquaintance. His figure was prominent in all gatherings which were of general interest. He joined in the college sports to a certain extent, but never did he allow outside influences to distract his attention from his studies or the one main object of his life—the ministry. With all he was a popular student, but he never formed intimate associations with any one who did not sympathize with him in his religious belief.

As a minister of the Gospel, Dr. Moffat is favorably known to the people wherever he has

spoken. His sermons are the result of deep thought expressed in such simple language that he never fails to hold the attention and inspire the minds of all who hear him. He wastes no words and always places himself behind his sermons in such a forcible way, at the same time so plainly, that his propositions are understood by everyone. He has the courage of his convictions,—a trait that he displayed while quite young,—and if he believes that he is right, no matter who opposes, he goes ahead.

Under his guiding hand Washington-Jefferson College has made the greatest progress in its history.

His whole life of industry, perseverance and simplicity has been thrown into the work, and advancement in every department has resulted.

He has by his distinguished ability and management given the college an enviable reputation. Everywhere he goes, he makes friends for the institution.

His presidency has been marked by many achievements, among the most notable of which may be mentioned the system of grading and the raising of the college standard, both the results of his able thought. The discipline of the college has never been better than under his management and the respect and confidence in which he is held by the students is a help to all his plans. Since taking the presidency of the college, he has had calls to several prominent churches. Fortunately for the college, these calls have all been declined. His departure would be the greatest blow the institution could receive.

Dr. Moffat once gave voice to a thought that seems to be his motto in life, "Know something of everything, and everything of something."

BISHOP JAMES M. THOBURN.

Among the noted sons of Belmont County who have achieved a world-wide distinction is Bishop James M. Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Thoburn was born upon a farm a few miles east of St. Clairsville, March 7, 1836.

His parents were thrifty, devout Scotch-Irish, who came to this country in 1835 and settled upon the farm now occupied by Samuel Finney near St. Clairsville.

The Bishop attended the district school known locally as Beech Hill until he was 15 years of age, when he entered Allegheny College, August 23, 1851. After attending college for two years, he returned home and received an appointment to teach. This position he retained for two years and then re-entered college and completed his course in 1859. He immediately entered the ministry and began to preach in Stark County, near Canton, until 1859.

Having in the meantime received an appointment as missionary to India, he left home in the latter part of March and sailed from Boston April 11, 1859, for Calcutta, taking the long route (which was common for sailing vessels at that day) around the Cape of Good Hope. After a long and weary voyage he reached India August 21st and proceeded immediately to the mission fields selected for him in Northern India.

Of his work at that time, Dr. Buckley says: "When Bishop Thoburn went to India in 1859, a young unmarried man consecrating himself to the isolation, climatic depression and the countless irritations and perplexities incident to dealing with a people of a difficult speech, divided into castes so persistent and tyrannical, that if he touched the hand of one he would be spurned with unutterable loathing by another, he was without the sympathy and companionship of a wife. Subsequently he married a devoted missionary lady, the widow of the late Dr. Downey of Calcutta, but within a year she sickened and died. Nineteen years thereafter the Bishop again married, Dr. Anna Jones of Kingston, Ohio, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, becoming his wife. Mrs. Thoburn was a woman of intensely religious spirit and during the pursuit of her work she was stated physician to the missionary circle in India, and physician and surgeon to the large girl's school in Calcutta, and furnished medicine and medical ser-

vice to the poor, helpless and degraded of Calcutta. Mrs. Thoburn broke down at this arduous labor and after long years of patient suffering died in the United States in September, 1902.

"From the Bishop's arrival in India, he has continued in the foreign missionary service of his church, in the meantime filling appointments at Naini Tal among the Himalaya Mountains in Rohlkhand, in Lucknow and from 1874 to 1888 in the city of Calcutta.

"In this missionary work, Bishop Thoburn was singularly successful.

"Hundreds of natives were converted through his personal exertions, and many native preachers and teachers established in the work of reform.

"In May, 1888, he was elected Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for India and Malaysia, and from that date began a wide series of missionary tours, which had to be performed annually throughout the whole of India and as far into Malaysia as Singapore. Since that time, in performance of his official duties, Bishop Thoburn has several times placed half the globe between himself and his family, before the sad day arrived when he was obliged by her illness, to bring Mrs. Thoburn home to die.

"As the Philippine Islands were included in the region called Malaysia, he proceeded to these islands as soon as they had been opened up by Admiral Dewey's victory, and laid the foundation of Methodist missions in the Philippines.

"The wonderful success that has attended missions under his care, both in India and Malaysia, has made Bishop Thoburn famous throughout the world.

"He is a preacher of rare power. The simplicity of his language, the earnestness of his appeals, and his warm sympathetic nature are irresistible. He is also a discriminating critic, and gives reasons for his opinions when they are not in accordance with existing methods. Bishop Thoburn has likewise become noted in the field of Christian literature.

"For years he edited the *Indian Witness* in

Calcutta, and is the author of 'My Missionary Apprenticeship,' 'India and Malaysia,' 'The Light in the East,' 'The Deaconess and her Work,' 'The Christian Nations,' and 'The Church of Pentecost,' all of which a distin-

guished author says are 'illuminating and inspiring utterances, upon topics with which the author is thoroughly familiar, and which he believes with all the fervor of an exceptionally intense nature.'"

CHAPTER IX.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF BELMONT COUNTY.

CHARLES HAMMOND—GOV. WILSON SHANNON—SENATOR BENJAMIN RUGGLES—JUDGE WILLIAM KENNON, SR.—HON. BENJAMIN S. COWEN.—JUDGE D. D. T. COWEN—HON. LORENZO DANFORD—OTHER LAWYERS OF DISTINCTION—THE JUSTICES AND JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF BELMONT COUNTY—THE ATTORNEYS ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

In the century just closed, the Belmont County bench and bar have achieved a fame and reputation as widespread as the nation.

Some of its members have been called to the highest seats in our halls of legislation, both State and national, and others to the foremost rank in the courts of jurisprudence.

These distinguished statesmen and jurists were men of consummate ability who stamped their impress upon the age in which they lived.

Among the leading historical characters we mention first the name of

CHARLES HAMMOND.

Charles Hammond was born in Maryland, came to Belmont County in 1801, and was regarded as one of the most profound lawyers in his day and generation, and is classed with such great constitutional lawyers as Marshall, Story and Webster. His review of the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, in the Bank of the United States *vs.* Osborn, is one of the most masterly arguments upon record. In speaking of this argument to William Wort, Chief Justice Marshall said that Hammond had produced in that case the most remarkable paper placed on file in any court since the days of Lord Mansfield. That it had persuaded him that right was wrong.

He was the first prosecuting attorney of Belmont County, appointed in 1801, by the

first Court of Quarter Sessions, and served three years.

Judge Cranmer says of him: "During his practice in the courts of Belmont County he was perhaps the instrument of settling more cases amicably than all the other members of the bar together." So marked was this trait in his character that the sheriff of the county was accustomed to express himself by saying: "Unless Charles Hammond left the county, he and his deputies would starve for want of fees."

Mr. Hammond had the courage of his convictions, and never hesitated to express them, however unpopular. During the War of 1812 he was a pronounced Federalist and published a paper in St. Clairsville known as *The Ohio Federalist*, that gave expression to his opposition to the war, which called down upon his head the censure, the abuse and bitter denunciation of his opponents, and notwithstanding he was mobbed he fearlessly gave expression to his views.

From 1817-21 he served Belmont County in the State Legislature both as Senator and Representative and the acts he drafted were models of perspicuity and brevity.

During his residence in Belmont County, he lived on what is now the Arrick farm near the top of the "big hill." In 1823 he moved to Cincinnati, where his literary work and career as a journalist won him national fame.

GOV. WILSON SHANNON.

Wilson Shannon was the first native-born citizen of the Buckeye State to serve Ohio as Governor. Furthermore, he was the first child born in Warren township and the little village of Mount Olivet claims the honor of his birth which occurred February 24, 1802.

His father, George Shannon, was an industrious and intelligent Irishman, who was frozen to death during a violent snow storm, before Wilson was a year old, and the child's support and education devolved upon his brothers, until Wilson attained physical strength and growth to do for himself.

Then with a little aid from his brothers he worked his way through Athens College and the Transylvania University of Kentucky. He subsequently studied law under Charles Hammond and David Jennings and was admitted to practice at St. Clairsville, where he soon attained eminence in his profession.

Governor Shannon was a life-long student and a profound lawyer, but ever ready to assist the weak and oppressed.

He entered political life in 1833 and was elected prosecuting attorney.

In 1838 Mr. Shannon was elected Governor of Ohio upon the Democratic ticket, but was defeated for re-election by Thomas Corwin in 1840.

However, in 1842 he was again elected and before his term expired he was appointed minister to Mexico, but on the outbreak of the war in 1845 returned to St. Clairsville, and seven years later he was elected to Congress, where he was one of four Democrats who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

President Pierce appointed him Territorial Governor of Kansas at the expiration of his Congressional term.

This was during the fierce conflict between the friends of freedom and slavery over the admission of Kansas to the Union and because of some friction with the administration he resigned his position and returned to his home in Lawrence, Kansas, where he died in 1877.

Howe says: "Governor Shannon possessed

a noble presence, and in his old age he was described as a courteous, hale, hearty gentleman of the olden times."

After his retirement from office, it was his desire to come back to the "sun kissed hills" that gave him birth, and there spend the remnant of his days, but this desire was denied him.

SENATOR BENJAMIN RUGGLES.

Of the many distinguished statesmen who have represented Ohio in the United States Senate, none have filled that exalted station with more credit to themselves and honor to the State than Benjamin Ruggles.

From boyhood to manhood his life was a struggle. Born at Woodstock, Connecticut, February 21, 1782, his father died when Benjamin was but eight years of age. Thenceforth he had many trials and much hard labor with which to contend, but with true Yankee grit he surmounted them all, and obtaining a good common school education he qualified himself for teaching, and for years taught school in the winter and attended academy and summer schools in the summer.

Inspired with an ambition to reach a higher intellectual plane, he studied law with Judge Peters of Hartford, Connecticut, and when admitted to practice he entered the less crowded fields in Ohio and located at Marietta in 1807.

Three years later, and when he was but 28 years of age, he was elected president of the Court of Common Pleas, with a circuit extending from St. Clairsville in the south, to Cleveland on the north.

After his election Judge Ruggles moved to St. Clairsville, where he resided for nearly half a century.

In 1815 he was chosen to represent Ohio in the United States Senate, a position he filled with honor and dignity for 18 successive years. In the contest of 1824, he was chosen chairman of the caucus that nominated Crawford of Georgia for the presidency and in 1840 he was strongly urged as a candidate for Vice President.

Senator Ruggles made no pretensions to

oratory, but when he addressed the Senate his plain, forcible language always commanded the attention of that august body.

At the conclusion of his senatorial career, he retired to his farm now within the corporate limits of St. Clairsville, where he devoted much of his time to the propagation of new and choice varieties of fruit.

He was a philanthropist deeply interested in the cultivation of fruit. He furnished scions from his young orchard freely to all that asked for them. In 1815-20 while serving his State in the Senate of the United States, he brought scions obtained from the original Seckel pear tree near Philadelphia and introduced the cultivation of that celebrated pear in Eastern Ohio. At that date the Seckel pear was planted largely upon the farm now occupied by A. T. McKelvey, and the orchard is still living and producing biennial crops of excellent fruit.

Senator Ruggles was tall in stature and rather delicate in appearance. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity and in the community in which he lived enjoyed the respect and confidence of all. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held, old citizens relate the fact that upon receipt of the news of his third election to the United States Senate, his friends were so elated that they rang the old Court House bell for an entire day without ceasing.

JUDGE WILLIAM KENNON, SR.,

Was a gentleman of distinguished ability both as a statesman and attorney. Born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, he removed, when 23 years of age, to St. Clairsville, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Judge Kennon received a classical education at Athens College and studied law with William B. Hubbard, a prominent attorney of that day.

In 1827 he was admitted to the bar in Hillsborough, Ohio. However, previous to this event he married Mary Ellis, a sister of Mrs. Governor Shannon, and the fruits of this union were three children. Judge Kennon's great

ability as a lawyer won for him a large and lucrative practice.

He entered public life when but 29 years of age, having been elected in 1828 to Congress, where he served his constituents with great ability for four years. In 1832 James M. Bell of Guernsey County defeated him, but two years later he was again elected, serving until 1837.

His prominence and ability as a constitutional lawyer secured his nomination and election to the position of judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, a position he filled with distinction and honor for 10 years.

In 1850 he was chosen Supreme Court judge and president of the State Constitutional Convention, which made the present code of civil procedure.

Judge Kennon's force and ability as an attorney gave him a lucrative and laborious practice that extended far beyond the limits of his own State.

It was while engaged in the celebrated Campbell will case in Brooke County, West Virginia, that he was stricken with partial paralysis and was compelled thereafter to retire from practice.

While Judge Kennon was a profound statesman and scholar, he was a genial and courtly gentleman and an earnest and devout Christian. Every Sabbath morning, when the weather would permit, he was seen in his accustomed place of worship, his chin resting upon his cane by reason of his infirmities while he looked up steadfastly and encouragingly into the preacher's face.

HON. BENJAMIN S. COWEN.

Among the distinguished members of the Belmont County bar, none have conferred more honor on the county than the subject of this sketch. Hon. Benjamin S. Cowen was born September 27, 1792, in Washington County, New York.

His early education was such as was attainable at the private schools of the time, which being necessarily fragmentary, he was ever a



THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

careful and industrious student, and an omnivorous reader of good books.

His experience was similar to that of the average farm boy and pioneer emigrant to the then far West, and attended with the usual hardships and privations of a frontier life. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 at the age of 20, and came to Ohio in 1824, settling at Moorefield, Harrison County, where his three eldest children were born.

Mr. Cowen was trained for a physician and surgeon and came to the bar in 1830. In 1832 he removed with his family to St. Clairsville, which was afterwards his home for 37 years and until his death.

In 1840 Mr. Cowen was elected to the 27th Congress as a Whig in what had been before a strong Democratic district, but was defeated for re-election two years later. His advocacy of the appropriation of \$40,000 for the construction of the Morse telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore and his vote for a national bankruptcy law contributed largely to his defeat.

He became prominent in Congress, taking an active part in legislation, especially in the passage of the tariff act of 1842. He was a member of the Committee on Claims and on the resignation of Joshua R. Giddings became chairman of that committee.

He was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1845-46, in which body he was the recognized leader, and chairman of the Finance Committee. In this position he was instrumental in framing the State bank law which gave the State the best bank law it ever had, and which system was substantially adopted into the present national banking law. He was also largely instrumental in reforming the tax laws of the State which had fallen into chaos.

In 1847 he was appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he filled until the adoption of the new Constitution made the office an elective one, when he declined a nomination for the place.

During the Civil War he was active in all measures to aid the government in suppressing

the Rebellion, in the raising of troops and the relief of soldiers' families. He was also a member of a commission, by appointment of his warm personal friend, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, to investigate the charges pending against persons in military prisons for alleged treasonable practices.

Mr. Cowen was a Whig in politics, leaning strongly to the anti-slavery side, and in 1848 he supported Van Buren, the anti-slavery candidate, as against General Taylor, the regular Whig nominee.

In 1854 he cast in his lot with the anti-Nebraska party, which soon became the Republican party, in the formation of which he was very active, presiding at one or more of the first State conventions of that party, and engaging actively in all political campaigns as long as he lived.

Mr. Cowen was always greatly interested in affairs for the betterment of local conditions and was very active in the advocacy of reforms and improvements. He was one of the originators and patrons of a local classical institute of some note at St. Clairsville, where his sons were educated.

Judge Cowen's mental faculties remained clear to the end of his long and successful life and he continued in the vigorous and active practice of his profession until shortly before his death, which occurred upon his 76th birthday.

JUDGE D. D. T. COWEN

Was a worthy son of an honored sire. Following in the footsteps of his father, he entered upon the profession of the law on January 20, 1847.

As a preparation for the work of after life, Judge Cowen completed a course of classical study at Cadiz, Ohio, and then entered upon and completed a full course of study in medicine under the tutorage of the celebrated practitioner, Dr. John Alexander of St. Clairsville.

After four years' experience in the practice of law, Judge Cowen was elected prosecuting attorney of Belmont County, which position he held for six successive years.

In 1862 the spirit of patriotism prompted him to abandon a rapidly increasing practice and fly to the defense of the nation. Mr. Cowen was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 52nd Ohio, a position he filled with distinction and bravery until February, 1863, when owing to the critical condition of his wife's health he was obliged to resign and return home.

In 1865 he was appointed Common Pleas judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Okey.

Judge Cowen was a lawyer of great ability; it has been truly said of him that he was "intuitively a lawyer" and for nearly a quarter of a century was employed in the prosecution or defense of every important case in the courts of Belmont County.

Judge Cowen rendered the State a distinguished service as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873. He was one of the leading members of that great legal conference and foremost in the framing of needed amendments to the organic law of the State.

Judge Cowen's death occurred at St. Clairsville in April, 1884.

HON. LORENZO DANFORD.

Perhaps Captain Danford was the most eloquent advocate of the Belmont County bar during his long and honorable career.

For years he stood at the head of the bar in the extent of practice and remuneration received, although he practiced more for the love of his work than for any compensation he hoped to receive. To win his case was of foremost importance.

He said he cared not so much what the law is, as what it ought to be.

Captain Danford was born in Washington township in 1829, and attended the public schools until he attained young manhood when he finished his education at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. He studied law with Carlo C. Carroll and was admitted to practice in 1854. In 1857 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Belmont County, a position he filled with pronounced success for two terms, and at the outbreak of the Civil War patriotism prompted

him to resign his office and enlist in the army.

He enlisted as a private in the 17th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and upon the expiration of the three months' service re-enlisted in the 15th Ohio, where he was steadily promoted for gallantry to the position of captain. Because of failing health he was compelled to resign his commission in 1864 and resume the practice of law.

In 1872 Captain Danford was elected to Congress, a position that he filled for two terms with great acceptability.

In 1894 he again entered politics and was elected to Congress for three additional terms, a position he held until the day of his death.

Mr. Danford's Congressional career won him high honors both in and out of Congress. He was an earnest and eloquent advocate of the gold standard, in the discussion of the financial question agitating the country in 1896, and his services as an eloquent and popular political speaker were much sought for throughout the State. Mr. Danford was a man of warm personality and drew about him many devoted friends over whom he exercised a great influence.

OTHER LAWYERS OF DISTINCTION.

Among the other lawyers of eminence in the century just closed, we might mention Jacob Nagle, the brilliant scholar. David Jennings, the eminent prosecutor and Congressman. Thomas H. Genin, the eccentric author and attorney, who early espoused the cause of Lundy. In conducting farming operations, Mr. Genin believed and practiced the doctrine that "nature should take its course," and the old log homestead in which he for years resided is still standing, but during his occupancy its surroundings were a veritable wilderness of choice fruit, and forest trees and dense shrubbery.

William H. Hubbard, a prominent lawyer of early days, who amassed a great fortune in the capital city.

Hon. William Kennon, Jr., who served the county with distinction and honor as prose-

cuting attorney, Common Pleas judge and Congressman.

Hugh J. Jewett, subsequently president of the Erie Railroad and Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1861.

Carlo C. Carroll, a distinguished advocate for a quarter of a century, and prosecuting attorney from 1845 to 1849.

Daniel Peck and Judge George W. Thompson, who removed from St. Clairsville, and acquired distinction as wise counselors and able jurists, in the courts of West Virginia.

THE JUSTICES AND JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF BELMONT COUNTY.

We quote from the history of the "Upper Ohio Valley" the following list of judges and justices since the formation of our county government.

"Under the Constitution of 1802, the Legislature provided for Supreme, District and Common Pleas courts. The judges of the District and Common Pleas courts were appointed by the Governor. A presiding judge and three associate judges constituted the Court of Common Pleas, and the latter, although generally not lawyers, frequently overruled the presiding judge in rendering decisions.

"The Constitution of 1850 provided for the election of judges, and the laws under it divided the State into judicial districts, and the districts with subdivisions, each of which was to have a Common Pleas judge who held the Common Pleas Court in his subdivision, and all the Common Pleas judges in a district constituted the District Court; presided over by one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State generally, but not always, until relieved from the duty by law in 1872.

"A constitutional amendment in 1884 created a Circuit Court to take the place of the District Court, making of it a new and distinct court, and the Legislature divided the State into seven judicial circuits, since increased to nine.

"The following is a list of the judges who have held these various courts in Belmont County:

"Justices of Territorial Courts.—The courts of Quarter Sessions held at 'Pultney,' in 1802-1803, were held by David Vance, David Lockwood, Daniel McElherren, William Vance, John Ferris, Elijah Martin, Thomas Thompson, Sterling Johnson, Joseph Sharp, James Alexander, Esqs., Hon. Calvin Pease, presiding judge.

"Judges and Associates of Common Pleas Courts.—1803-09, Hon. Calvin Pease, presiding judge; David Lockwood, James Vance and James Alexander, associate judges; 1810-15, Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, presiding judge; John Patterson, James Alexander and John Wiley, associate judges; 1815-16, Hon. George Todd, presiding judge; James Alexander, John Wiley and Joseph Anderson, associate judges; 1817-22, Hon. Benjamin Tappan, presiding judge; James Alexander, Joseph Anderson and Edward Brison, associate judges; 1823-24, Hon. Jeremiah Hallock, presiding judge; John Brison, John Wiley and Alexander Armstrong, associate judges; 1825-29, Hon. Jeremiah Hallock, presiding judge; Josiah Dillon, John Wiley and Alexander Armstrong, associate judges; 1830-33, Hon. Jeremiah Hallock, presiding judge; John Wiley, George Sharp and Josiah Dillon in 1830-31, and John Davenport in place of John Wiley in 1832-33, associate judges; 1834-35, Hon. Alexander Harper, presiding judge; George Sharp, Josiah Dillon and John Davenport in 1834, and James Alexander for Josiah Dillon in 1835, associate judges; 1836-39, Hon. Corrington W. Searle, presiding judge; James Alexander, Hugh Rogers and James Campbell, associate judges in 1836; Robert E. Caruthers in place of James Alexander in 1837-38, and Hugh Rogers, James Campbell and William Kirker, associate judges in 1839; 1840-47, Hon. William Kennon, presiding judge; George W. Hazen, William Wilkins and Jesse Barton, associate judges; 1848-51, Hon. Benjamin S. Cowen, presiding judge; associate judges, 1848, George W. Hazen, William Wilkins and Jesse Barton; 1849-50, William W. Waters in place of George W. Hazen; 1851, associate judges, Robert McMasters and Robert E. Caruthers;

1852-65, Common Pleas judge elected, John W. Okey; 1865, by appointment or resignation of John W. Okey, Daniel D. T. Cowen; 1866-67, unexpired term of John W. Okey, William Kennon, Jr.; 1867-71, unexpired term of John W. Okey, John S. Way; 1871, unexpired term of John S. Way, deceased, St. Clair Kelley; 1872-76, unexpired term of John S. Way, deceased, Robert E. Chambers; 1877-81, unexpired term of John S. Way, deceased, William Okey; 1882-86, unexpired term of John S. Way, deceased, St. Clair Kelley; 1887-91, unexpired term of John S. Way, deceased, John B. Driggs; 1897, J. W. Hollingsworth.

"District Courts.—1852-53, Hon. Rufus R. Raney, supreme judge; R. J. Alexander, Thomas J. Jewett and Richard Stillwell; 1854, Hon. Robert Caldwell, supreme judge; others as above; 1855, William Kennon, Thomas Means, R. J. Alexander; 1856, R. J. Alexander, S. W. Bostwick, C. W. Searle, Lucius P. Marsh; 1857, S. W. Bostwick, Lucius P. Marsh; 1858, John W. Okey, S. W. Bostwick, Lucius P. Marsh; 1859, John W. Okey, S. W. Bostwick, Nathan Evans, Lucius P. Marsh; 1860, Hon. Milton Intliff, supreme judge; John W. Okey, Lucius P. Marsh; 1861, Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, supreme judge; John W. Okey, S. P. Bostwick; 1862, G. W. McElvaine, John W. Okey, Ezra E. Evans; 1863, Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, supreme judge; John W. Okey, Ezra E. Evans; 1864, Hon. Josiah Scott, supreme judge; John W. Okey, Ezra E. Evans; 1865, George W. McElvaine, D. D. T. Cowen, Ezra E. Evans; 1866, Hon. John Welsh, supreme chief justice; George W. McElvaine, William Kennon, Jr.; 1868, Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, supreme chief justice; George W. McElvaine, John S. Way; 1869, Hon. Josiah Scott, supreme chief justice; Moses M. Granger, John S. Way; 1870, George W. McElvaine, Moses M. Granger, F. W. Woodward, John S. Way; 1871, William White, Moses M. Granger, John Miller, John S. Way; 1872-73, F. W. Wood, William H. Frasier, John H. Miller, Robert E. Chambers; 1874, William H. Frasier, Lucius P. Marsh, Robert E. Chambers; 1875, William H. Frasier, John H. Mil-

ler, Robert E. Chambers; 1876, William H. Frasier, John H. Miller, Robert E. Chambers; 1877, William H. Frasier, L. P. Marsh, James Patrick, Jr., William Okey; 1878, William H. Frasier, L. P. Marsh, William Okey; 1879, William H. Frasier, L. P. Marsh, William Okey; 1880-81, William H. Frasier, James Patrick, Jr., William H. Bell, William Okey; 1882, William H. Frasier, James C. Hance, William H. Bell, St. Clair Kelley; 1883-84, William H. Frasier, James C. Hance, William H. Bell, John S. Pearce, St. Clair Kelley; 1885, R. G. Richards, W. G. Shotwell, J. M. McGinnis, J. H. Mackey, J. W. Hollingsworth and Alfred A. Frasier.

"Circuit Court.—1885, William H. Frasier, Hamilton Woodberry, Peter A. Laubie, J. Burrows, John M. Cook.

THE ATTORNEYS ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

"The following is the list of lawyers admitted to practice by the courts of Belmont County as appears on the court records and the year admitted, from the organization of the county: Charles Hammond, 1801; Daniel F. Barney, 1803; Jacob Nagle, 1804; Daniel Church, 1804; Robert Purviance, 1804; George Paull, 1806; David Jennings, 1813; James Shannon, 1818; William J. Thomas, 1819; Artemus Baker, 1821; Seneca S. Salsberry, 1823; Daniel Gray, 1824; Washington B. Johnston, 1825; G. W. Thompson, 1826; Peter W. Gates, 1827; Charles Morgan, 1828; G. M. Alexander, 1828; Robert McLane, 1829; Francis D. Leonard, 1829; John R. Mulvaney, 1830; Fernanda A. Evans, 1831; Nathan Evans, 1831; Abraham A. Dilworth, 1831; Charles C. Converse, 1832; Robert H. Miller, 1832; Isaac Hoge, 1832; James Patterson, 1833; William C. Watson, 1833; John B. Longly, 1834; L. J. Milligan, 1835; Thomas West, 1835; Gaston Tallman, 1835; Peter Tallman, 1835; Oliver Cunningham, 1836; Henry Kennon, 1836; William Woods, 1836; William Milligan, 1837; John Davenport, 1838; George W. Shannon, 1838; E. A. McMahon, 1838; Alfred Caldwell, 1838; William

Brown, 1838; Hugh J. Jewett, 1839; John Ferguson, 1840; Alexander M. Mitchell, 1841; Thomas L. Jewett, 1842; Thomas M. Drake, 1842; Henry Lovell, 1842; Moses H. Urquhart, 1843; James J. Grimes, 1843; John Sells, 1843; Lorenzo M. Cross, 1843; Edmund G. Morgan, 1843; Henry C. Brumback, 1844; Sylvester Genin, 1844; James H. Rainey, 1844; Oliver J. Swaney, 1845; John M. Agles, 1845; Reuben Grant, 1845; Hugh M. Ramsey, 1845; John G. Leanor, 1845; Solomon R. Bonewitz, 1845; J. C. McCleary, 1846; John C. Tallman, 1846; Samuel F. Black, 1846; Richard H. Tanneyhill, 1847; John Hibbard, 1847; Matthew P. Deady, 1847; Isaac N. Taylor, 1849; James F. Charlesworth, 1851; William Wallace, 1851; Ellis E. Kennon, 1851; M. L. Hatcher, 1852; Joshua Stevens, 1852; Lorenzo Danford, 1854; I. H. Croxton, 1854; Andrew J. Lawrence, 1857; James A. Mayhew, 1858; Henry Topping, 1859; John H. Norris, 1859; Robert E. Chambers, 1859; James B. Campbell, 1864; George H. Umstead, 1864; Ira V. McMullen, 1865; James J. Hawthorn, 1866; Dewitt Danford, 1866; Thomas C. Dungan, 1866; Lewis C. Mechem, 1866; William W. Alexander, 1866; James F. Tallman, 1866; Joseph St. Clair, 1866; Alexis Cope, 1866; F. G. Arter, 1866; Henry E.

Frost, 1866; Dinsey Rogers, 1866; John Dunham, 1867; L. C. Drennen, 1867; W. L. Bolen, 1867; David A. Hollingsworth, 1867; George W. Mitchell, 1868; Joseph Pratt, 1868; Joseph R. Mitchell, 1869; N. H. Barber, 1869; Dewitt C. Kemp, 1869; Thomas Ferrell, 1869; Clarence O. McSwords, 1869; Orlando Cope, 1870; Allen C. Miller, 1870; John F. Young, 1870; James D. Arrick, 1870; Alexander C. Darrah, 1870; Isaac M. Riley, 1871; Lewis Hoeffler, 1871; Alfred H. Mitchell, 1871; Robert M. Eaton, 1871; Webster Street, 1871; Robert N. Williams, 1872; James C. Tallman, 1873; Samuel Hambleton, 1873; Daniel L. Crawford, 1873; Luke Voorhies, 1873; James Kennon, 1873; James A. McEwan, 1874; Samuel L. James, 1874; George W. Webster, 1874; John O. Macolm, 1875; Frank M. Cowen, 1877; John B. Busby, 1877; John A. Green, 1878; Josiah Douglas, 1878; Alfred H. Evans, 1878; M. R. Patterson, 1878; Henry Gregg, 1878; T. W. Emerson, 1879; Newell K. Kennon, 1879; A. C. Agy, 1879; J. Calvin Gray, 1879; A. E. Hill, 1879.

Since 1879 all examinations for admission to the bar in Ohio have been before a committee appointed by the Supreme Court of the State, and the records of that court contain the names of all persons admitted.

CHAPTER X.

THE SOLDIERY OF BELMONT COUNTY.

THE WAR OF 1812—THE MEXICAN WAR—A REMARKABLE MILITARY CAREER—THE CIVIL WAR—A LAUGHABLE INCIDENT—THE 15TH OHIO AT CHICKAMAUGA—THE SOLDIERS OF BELMONT COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR—THE DUTY OF BELMONT COUNTY TO HER SOLDIERS, LIVING AND DEAD.

Belmont County was one of the foremost counties of the State in responding to the nations appeal to arms, in every great struggle for the defense of the Republic and the honor of the flag.

Before the organization of the county, a few veterans of the Revolutionary War had located in the territory now embraced within the limits of Belmont County and their remains rest in the old Methodist Cemetery in St. Clairsville. Among these we would mention Ezekiel Cooper of the 5th Massachusetts Minute Men, who died in May, 1812, and Marmaduke Davis.

THE WAR OF 1812.

At the outbreak of the War of 1812, the population of Belmont County was only about one-sixth of what it is today. Nevertheless, between 1,000 and 1,200 soldiers responded to the call of President Madison and enlisted for the war.

1st Ohio Regiment.—Colonel De Long commanding. Belmont County furnished six companies for this regiment, viz.: Capt. William Stephens, Capt. Daniel Connor, Capt. James Campbells, Capt. John Howells, Capt. Joseph Holmes and Capt. John Hall.

3rd Ohio Regiment.—Colonel Coss commanding. One company, commanded by Capt. Robert Morrison, was from Belmont County.

4th Ohio Regiment.—One company, commanded by Capt. Solomon Bentley, was from Belmont County.

There were two other companies, one commanded by Capt. Joseph Kirkwood, and the other by Capt. William Williams; likewise three companies of militia, commanded by Capt. Robert Irwin, Capt. Absalom Martin and Capt. John McElroy, respectively.

As no roster was kept of the gallant men who participated in the second struggle for our national existence, it is very difficult after the lapse of four score years, to find any record of their deeds. The company of Captain Morrison was in Hull's surrender. Morrison we are told was promoted to major and William Gill succeeded him as captain.

Capt. Howells' company was largely recruited along the banks of Captina, and were a part of the "musket fleet," engaged in guarding the captured British vessels near Put-in-Bay.

Capt. Solomon Bentley was promoted to the position of major. While in the service, his company belonged to the 4th Ohio Infantry.

The following is a list of the soldiers of 1812 from Belmont County upon records in the possession of Col. J. F. Charlesworth:

Capt. Hugh McNeeley, Benjamin Brooks, George Brown, Daniel Cross, — Capeheart,

Recorder of
Mary Lou (nee
Adams) - lab
Mrs. Stanley 22
Pharm

Henry Van Fossen, Francis Sidles, Henry P. Guthry, Pernel Milligan, John Owens, Joseph Cross, Joseph Rankin, William Evans, Samuel McMasters, Samuel Sutton, Joseph Huff, Perry Hulse, Joseph Carle, Gideon Kent, Peter Wolfe, Jacob Moore, John T. Peters, William Taylor, Woodgate Collins, Jeremiah Hels, Isaac Shannon, Joseph Reece, Farwer Beech, Daniel Logan, Cal Perry, — Lotus, Samuel Lee, George Brokaw, William Bentley, Cal Smith, John Duff, Basil Hahn, Samuel Coleman, Shadrack Malone, James Patterson, John Shannon, Nicholas Bumgarner, Capt. Denton Darby, Bartholomew T. Fowler, Thomas McKnight, David Brooks, Isaac Metcalf, Samuel Perkins, Joseph Scott, Samuel Dawson, Joseph Coffman, John Bell, Captain Moore, Carlton Boreman, Captain Lyle, Richard Harding, James Clark, William Vance, Jacob Mohler, James Reed, Colonel DeLaney, Capt. Charles Vail, John Hasselton, Captain Foose, Captain Robinson, John Reeves, John Hawthorn, John Owens, Thomas Holmes, Capt. William Stephenson, William Clifford, John Pugh, William McConnell, Alexander Osborn, William Boyd, Robert McMasters, Capt. William Harper, Capt. James Smith, William Campbell, Hugh Moore, Isaac Taggart, John Lasier, John Boling, Capt. John Hall, Charles Baker, William Gray, James Scott, Enos Randall, David McKim, Gideon Chapman, Israel Day, Louis Jones, Thomas Watt, John Barker, Willis Warrick, George Colvin, Andrew Grubb, Sr., James Taggart, Robert Hardesty, Jacob Grubb.

Included in the above list will be found the familiar names of many of Belmont County's honored and respected citizens, descendants of the above-named soldiers in the War of 1812.

Captain McElroy's company of militia was recruited mainly from about St. Clairsville, and left for the service in October, 1812, but was only out for a short time.

The officers were John McElroy, captain; Anthony Weir, lieutenant; David Work, ensign; privates Stephen Shipman, Anthony Smith, Robert Hardesty, James Henderson, Samuel Hardesty, Robert Robinson, James

Nellands, Alexander Work, John Logan, Isaac Buskirk, Charles Van Way, Messer Ward, Joseph Taggart, Samuel Cuclar, James Hughes, Daniel Deane, Joseph Ruggles, John Duff, John Sharp, David McLellan, William Graham, Alexander Smiley, George Wilson, William Francis, Benjamin Deane, David Duff, Peter Ault, Charles Baker, Jacob Grubb, Aaron Deane, Thomas Gartley, John Ransom, Samuel Marker, John Zimmerman.

Captain McElroy kept a daily diary of the company's service which is probably not of sufficient interest to publish.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

When Congress in 1845 threw open the doors of the young American Republic for the admission of Texas, Mexico protested, and her representative at Washington demanded his passports.

Soon thereafter war was declared and President Polk called for volunteers to maintain the nation's honor. In response to that call, an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Belmont County was held and a company was recruited, composed of the following men:

John Patterson, captain; Isaac E. Eaton, 1st lieutenant; Arthur Higgins, 2nd lieutenant; and privates Andrew Grubb, William M. Wilkins, Hiram Claus, John Baggs, G. W. Anderson, A. J. Palmer, John McShultz, Alexander Young, Alexander Blair, William Corder, Joseph Silvey, David Eaton, Harrison Smith, A. Lewis, John Noland, James McGinnis, Ira McCaffrey, Alexander Barney, Aaron Hollingshead, William Inskip, John B. Calhoun, Alexander Williams, John R. Justice, James Clark, Moses Ferren, Lafayette Eckles, Samuel Pattenger, James Frasier, James Davis, James Gipson, Hugh Mulvaney, Hugh McNeely, M. B. Calhoun, Richard Beech, William Askew, John Hutchison, Richard Price, Isaac Eaton, Samuel Croy, Michael Hideweller, John Jones, John Jumpsey, Thomas Young, Saul K. Ruggles, James McConnell, Parish Garner, Solomon Baldison, T. R. Day, Eli Mercer, Frank Venem, Washington Waters, John Wilson, James McCaffrey, V. S. Brady,

David Morton, Clement Steele, Aaron Steelman, Jacob Warton, T. Preston, — Cracraft, John Miller.

This company was mustered into service as Company D of the 3rd Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. Samuel R. Curtis, and in the month of July sailed to Pt. Isabel opposite Brazos Island near the mouth of the Rio Grande and was placed on duty at Fort Brown.

On the 3rd of May, a battery at Matamoras opened a heavy cannonading upon the fort, and in the engagement that followed the commander of the fort was killed.

At the conclusion of the term of service of Capt. Patterson's company, the citizens of St. Clairsville extended the members a royal welcome home on July 22, 1847. It was a gala day for the town and the whole surrounding country.

A REMARKABLE MILITARY CAREER.

At the outbreak of the Mexican War, Col. J. F. Charlesworth of St. Clairsville was a youth attending school at Granville, when a lieutenant in the United States service came to that place upon recruiting duty, and this patriotic young man in company with a number of schoolmates ran off from school and although not of legal age sought admission into the ranks at New Orleans. This was refused until the consent of the parents was obtained by telegraph when Colonel Charlesworth enlisted and remained in the service until the close of the war.

Colonel Charlesworth has had a remarkable military career. While serving under Scott in Mexico he was slightly wounded at Contreras, but continued in the service until the conclusion of the war. At the outbreak of the Civil War his previous military experience made his services much in request. He commanded the first three years company organized in Ohio, viz.: Company A, 25th Ohio, and was again wounded slightly at Allegheny Mountain.

He was subsequently promoted major of his regiment and at the bloody battle of Cross Keys was shot through the entire body.

The bullet was picked up by the comrades

who carried him off the field and it is still in the Colonel's possession.

Miraculously, Major Charlesworth partially recovered and returned to the field and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, but the severity of his wound (which ordinarily proves fatal) compelled him to resign and retire from further active service.

Notwithstanding Colonel Charlesworth has attained his 76th year and is still slightly lame from his old wound, he has the soldierly bearing of a veteran and the military enthusiasm of a youth.

THE CIVIL WAR.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the patriotic spirit in Belmont County pervaded all classes, and in quick response to President Lincoln's call for troops, the youth and gallantry of the county sprang to the defense of the nation, and three companies were organized and in the field within 30 days after the call.

At the expiration of their term of service, the majority of the three months men re-enlisted for three years, and as the bloody strife continued, company after company was organized until upwards of 3,500 gallant men from this county were enlisted in the various branches of the service.

In addition to the names that follow, there were hundreds of the patriotic sons of Belmont County that enlisted in the 1st and 2nd Virginia Cavalry and Carlin's Virginia Battery, that were not accredited to Belmont County.

Capt. W. H. Orr of Martin's Ferry also organized a whole company of Belmont County boys, that enlisted in the 2nd Virginia Infantry and were accredited to that State. George Scheck of St. Clairsville was a member of the 2nd Virginia Cavalry.

A LAUGHABLE INCIDENT.

Colonel Charlesworth relates an incident of the racing up and down the Shenandoah, between Pope and Jackson in the fall of 1862, that while laughable shows the extremities to which the boys were driven. The Colonel's

regiment had been on the march for several days, and the men were footsore and very hungry. "One morning," said the Colonel, "I saw Billy Smith of the 2nd Virginia Cavalry riding up the valley holding his sword above his head, with a loaf of bread sticking to the sheath. Now Billy used to live on Robert Wilkin's farm and many of us knew him. 'Hello! Smith,' I cried, 'What is that you've got?' 'Bread,' he exclaimed, 'bread. We captured a Rebel camp yesterday and found a big batch of new bread. Have this loaf,' he cried.

"I caught it eagerly and biting off a 'hunk' passed it down among the hungry boys who devoured it without ceremony and in less time than it has taken me to tell you."

Beside those mentioned above, there were some Belmont County men that enlisted in the regular service, and many who claimed a birthright in Belmont County that were conspicuous in leading the troops of their adopted States into action.

This was notably true of Col. Joseph Thoburn of the 1st Virginia Infantry, a brave son of Belmont County, who was killed while leading his brigade in the bloody charge at Cedar Creek.

Another of the brave Belmont County soldiers, accredited to other States, was Gen. Henry Capeheart of the West Virginia Cavalry. General Capeheart entered the service as colonel of the 1st Virginia (loyal) Cavalry and fought under Sheridan in the memorable campaign down the "Valley of Virginia." At the conclusion of the Civil War, Colonel Capeheart was serving as brigadier-general, an honor that had been conferred upon him by appointment of Governor Pierpont of West Virginia for skill and bravery in the field.

When hostilities ceased, General Capeheart returned to the practice of his profession—that of medicine—which he followed until his death.

THE 15TH OHIO AT CHICKAMAUGA.

At the battle of Chickamauga, the 15th Ohio was in the fiercest of the conflict. Capt. C. W.

Carroll speaks approvingly of the published account written upon the battlefield which says: "In the Saturday night fights and the all day Sunday assaults upon our log breastworks, the Confederate general, Claiborne, lost 43 per cent. of his men. General Helms was killed and his brigade had worn itself away upon the breastworks until 75 per cent. of his men had perished. The closing scenes around the Kelley farm came before sunset. Rosecrans had retired and Thomas was in command. Breckenridge and Claiborne of the Confederate side had brought their divisions together for a supreme effort. At this juncture, Willich's brigade, in which was the 15th Ohio, made the fourth successful charge across the field.

"The Confederates were driven back through the woods and quiet was restored."

There was scarcely a bloody battle fought from Bull Run to Spottsylvania Court House in which Belmont County's troops were not engaged.

Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Chancellorsville, the "March to the Sea," Perryville, Kenesaw Mountain, Cold Harbor, the Wilderness, and many other memorable battlefields were enriched by the blood of her gallant sons. And it is but just and right that the names of these honored soldiers, living and dead, be transmitted to posterity. The following is a roster of the soldiers of Belmont County that was prepared with much care 22 years ago. The names were copied from the Adjutant General's books on file in the State House at Columbus and were published in the "History of Belmont and Jefferson Counties." Much care was taken in copying the roster and we trust there will be no omissions.

This roster will tell the story of the enlistments, the promotions, the disabilities, and the casualties of the gallant sons of Belmont County that fought for the preservation of the Union in the War of the Rebellion. An examination of it will reveal the fact that a great majority of the old veterans have been "mustered out" and those that still abide with us are enfeebled by age and disabilities.

THE SOLDIERS OF BELMONT COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Company B, 15th Regiment, O. V. I.

Three months' service.

Capt. William Wallace's company was recruited at Martin's Ferry. It marched from said place to Columbus, where it arrived on the 22nd of April, 1861. It was organized with the 15th O. V. I., and made Company B.

The organization of this company was as follows:

William Wallace, captain.
James W. Clark, 1st lieutenant.
Joseph Frazier, 2nd lieutenant.
William Robinson, 1st sergeant.
B. B. Stewart, sergeant.
John W. Daugherty, sergeant.
William H. Thurber, 1st corporal.
James Rose, corporal.
William Dilley, corporal.
John D. Junkins, corporal.

Privates—Nicholas Allunder, John Armstrong, Chas. Armstrong, Howard Afflick, William Billings, Moses H. Bell, Hiram K. Brooke, George W. Baggs, David Bailey, Alexander Bailey, Levi Barcus, Henry Brown, Jacob Bucy, Henry Bucy, Orloff Burriss, Frederick Bye, Jefferson Chamberlain, John R. Campbell, Jas. M. Church, William A. Church, John S. Clark, Marthen Clark, Ebenezer Clarke, George Curfman, Theodore Cooke, Thomas Cotteral, Wesley Coss, Adam A. Crossmyer, R. W. Darby, John Davidson, John Dixon, Robert Duncan, Isaac Dean, Calvin Dailey, Robert Dorig, Jeremiah Eberts, George Irwin, Joseph Fulmer, George W. Goodrich, Jacob Hymes, Andrew Hymes, Erie Hooker, John Harvey, Benjamin F. Jenkins, Parrett Jump, Isaac Jones, James Kirnan, Thomas Kilgore, J. C. G. King, Jas. King, Jas. Kinslow, Henry Knapp, John W. Knight, E. W. Lewis, Scott Liston, Abram McDonald, William H. Moore, Jas. T. Moore, Alfred W. Moore, Aaron Moore, John McFarland, Franklin Miller, Henry Miller, George Murdock, Richard C. Nelson, Martin McConnaughy, George McCrackin, Jas. W. Nelan, Isaac Newland, William H. Newland, John Ryan, Augustus Rothermond, Lewis Swartz, Joseph Samuels, Zane Smith, Luther Stewart, Henry H. Sharp, Bishop D. Stall, Barney Thornbury, Kinsey Trueman, William Vance, Charles Woods, John Wilson, John Westbrook, Henry Weidemyer, Martin Yost, Francis M. Yost, Orloff A. Zane.

This company re-enlisted for three years.

Company K, 17th Regiment, O. V. I.

Three months' service.

This company was recruited for the three months' service by Capt. Peter Tallman, at St. Clairsville, April 22, 1861, and went into ser-

vice on the 27th of the same month. It was made Company K of the 17th Regiment, which was organized at Lancaster, Ohio. The company is as follows:

Peter Tallman, captain.
Frank Askew, 1st lieutenant.
W. C. Chandler, 2nd lieutenant.
John A. Work, 1st sergeant.
Otho Holloway, 2nd sergeant.
Joseph Harris, 3rd sergeant.
Thomas F. Nichol, 4th sergeant.
William H. Tallman, corporal.
William C. Carmen, corporal.
Charles H. Stewart, corporal.
William H. Geller, drummer.
Robert Buffington, fifer.

Privates—W. O. Allison, Wm. Barnett, E. H. Beardmore, Sylvester C. Brown, G. G. Broxton, Henry Bright, Joseph Burkhead, Frank H. Blessing, Wilson S. Colby, J. T. Collins, Alexis Cope, Isaac G. Cope, Hiram G. Craft, Stacy B. Craft, Anderson Davinson, David Denny, Oliver Donner, Vesper Dorneck, Jos. N. DuBois, Hugh Douglas, Luther Etzler, John Fenton, Josephus Foreman, Edward R. Gardner, Smith Gardner, G. W. Glenn, John D. Glover, J. T. Glover, J. D. Hadsall, Chas. Hall, Ed. D. Harden, John P. Harvy, Thomas I. Hawthorn, W. H. Hays, Jas. W. Hays, Andrew P. Heaton, Oswald Heck, Walter Hewitson, Wm. Hill, Wm. Happer, Rufus B. Howard, Jesse Huff, Thomas Huntsman, Geo. B. Hutchison, Jos. C. Jenkins, David R. Johnston, Jas. F. Jones, John W. Jones, Simon Jones, Caleb Kirk, Thomas Lindsay, Wm. I. Lindsay, Jas. L. Lauley, A. P. W. Lee, W. C. Lochary, Nelson Madden, Jos. Marpole, Elwood Martin, Jos. McMillen, C. T. Moore, Franklin Moore, Jos. Myers, Wm. Pliver, Wm. S. Patton, Isaac Paxton, Frank B. Plankey, Wm. J. Porterfield, Alfred Powell, Sterling Riggs, Jas. T. Robison, Wm. A. Robison, Wm. H. Smith, Jerry Stinard, Evans T. Strahl, Jas. H. Swan, Francis W. Sanders, Jas. Tallman, Chalkley Thomas, Robt. A. Todd, Wesley Vanhorn, Marshall Wesley, Thomas Wood, Aaron D. Yocum.

Company K was sent with the regiment down the Ohio, and did garrison work in West Virginia. It was mustered out of service August 3, 1861.

Most of this company re-enlisted again into the 17th and other regiments.

Company B, 3rd Regiment, O. V. I.

Of the Third Ohio Infantry, Belmont County furnished one company, which served under two terms of enlistment, April 16, 1861, and May 3, 1861, the first for three months and the latter for three years. The company was organized at Camp Jackson. On the 27th of April

it was mustered into the United States service. An election by ballot was held for field officers, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

Colonel—Isaac Morrow of Columbus, Ohio.
Lieut. Col.—John Beatty of Morrow County, Ohio.
Major—J. Warren Kiefer of Clarke County, Ohio.

The original enrollment of Company B, which commenced duty June 13, 1861, for the three years' service is as follows:

Captain—James H. Wing.
1st lieutenant—Wesley L. Patterson.
1st sergeant—Wilbur H. Sage.
2nd sergeant—John B. McRoberts.
3rd sergeant—Oliver P. Barnes.
4th sergeant—Michael D. King.
5th sergeant—Albert D. Brush.
Corporal—William L. Pinkerton.
Corporal—Geo. McDonald.
Corporal—James B. Bringham.
Corporal—Elisha C. Briggs.
Corporal—William D. Robinson.
Corporal—Mahlon O'Harra.
Corporal—Samuel Nevels.
Corporal—Charles W. Benedict.
Wagoner—Alexander Moorehead.

Privates.—John Anthony, Benj. Bufford, D. W. Brumbaugh, Geo. Brown, Jas. W. Barrie, Michael Bolinger, Wm. Bafford, Wm. H. Barnes, Chas. H. Byers, Jas. Cordroy, Frank Christian, Jas. J. Chambers, Chas. Case, John Conner, Lewis M. Currier, Jas. Daly, J. P. Demorest, Matthew Davies, Ross J. Dennis, Thomas Duffy, Doctor Dirth, Chas. A. Etzler, Dan. B. Edson, Robt. Finch, Samuel L. French, Robert Griffith, S. B. Gray, Peter Gray, Henry Harcourt, Alonzo Haun, Jos. L. Hall, Ellis Hall, Samuel Jones, John Keiser, Thomas Land, Samuel Labaugh, Chas. McKoun, Wm. H. McCartney, Israel Mostwigh, Wm. H. Moore, Wm. H. McCleary, Thomas Messer, Nicholas Monahan, Edward Morrison, John Neill, Elijah Oakley, Chas. E. Patter, Henry Ramer, Jas. W. Rainey, Michael Ryan, Isaac Reese, Chas. Stafford, Samuel Sayers, Thos. G. Shankland, Geo. W. Swaney, Chas. Swing, Joel C. Tracy, John H. Tracy, Oliver Wild, Chas. Willis, Andrew Weimer, Albert Warner, Shannon Wilson, Elliott White, Henry Young.

Recruits.—Simon P. Butler, Oct. 15, 1861; Jas. B. Brigham, Dec. 26, 1863; B. W. Holten, Nov. 19, 1863; Michael Handley, Dec. 30, 1863; Aaron Livingston, Oct. 15, 1864; G. W. Mason, Oct. 15, 1861; John A. Moore, Aug. 25, 1862; William McCurdy, Oct. 10, 1862; J. W. Price, David Summers, Israel Shepherd, Benjamin Uncles, Christoples Winneman, Emerson White, Oct. 15, 1861.

Promotions.—John B. McRoberts from 1st sergeant to 2nd lieutenant, July 31, 1861; from 2nd lieutenant to 1st lieutenant, August 28, 1862; from 1st lieutenant to captain, February 26, 1863.

William L. Pinkerton, appointed sergeant from corporal, July 31, 1861; appointed 1st sergeant, March 1, 1863.

Elisha C. Briggs, appointed sergeant from corporal, July 31, 1861.

Charles Swing, appointed sergeant from corporal, September 28, 1862.

Samuel L. French, appointed sergeant from corporal, Oct. 2, 1862.

James W. Barrie, appointed sergeant from corporal, March 1, 1863.

Charles B. McBrown, appointed corporal, September 28, 1862.

James B. Ranney, appointed corporal, October 2, 1862.

Robert J. Dennis, appointed corporal, March 1, 1863.

Henry E. Harcourt, appointed corporal, April 1, 1863.

William H. McCartney, appointed corporal, December 15, 1863.

Discharged.—Capt. Wesley L. Patterson, February 28, 1863; W. H. Sage, September 18, 1861; Ellis Bolen, August 16, 1862; George W. Brown, August 16, 1862; William Bafford, March 12, 1863; W. C. Barnes, April 8, 1863, for wounds received at Nashville, Tenn.; Schuler Curries, August 18, 1863; John P. Demorest, March 5, 1863; Peter Gray, October 9, 1861; Alonzo Haun, October 9, 1861; Michael Handley, March 6, 1863, for wounds received; Edward Morrison, August 13, 1861; W. H. Moore, February 10, 1863; James J. O'Harra, March 12, 1863; Charles E. Potter, March 12, 1862; William L. Robinson, July 5, 1862, in order to receive promotion; Abraham Shepherd, February 2, 1863, to enlist in the marine service; Samuel Sayers, March 6, 1863; Charles Willis, February 10, 1863; Shannon Wilson, January 10, 1862; Robert Finch, January 10, 1863.

Transferred.—Capt. James H. Wing from line to field and staff, September 26, 1862, by commission as major; John Anthony, December 31, 1861, Co. H., 3rd O. V. I., by order of Col. John Beatty; Martin Bertch, February 2, 1863, marine service; John Conner, December 31, 1861, Co. E., 3rd O. V. I.; James Cordray, December 31, 1863, to V. R. C.; D. B. Edson, November 19, 1863, to V. R. C.; Daniel S. Gray, June 13, 1861, to 13th O. V. I.; Isaac Reese, October 20, 1863, Co. H., 3rd O. V. I.

Died.—Benjamin Bafford died July 8, 1861, at Cincinnati.

Frank Christian, February 27, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea.

Charles B. Case, April 8, 1864, at Chattanooga, of typhoid pneumonia.

Thomas Duffey, April 2, 1864, at Louisville, Ky., of chronic diarrhoea.

James Dailey, January 2, 1862, Guernsey County, Ohio.

Doctor Dirth, February 7, 1862, at Camp Jefferson, Ky., of smallpox.

Robert Griffith, October 8, 1862, Perryville, Ky., of wounds received in battle.

G. F. Hall, October 8, 1862, Perryville, Ky., of wounds received in battle.

B. Hoge, October 8, 1862, Perryville, Ky., of wounds received in battle.

John Kaiser, January 17, 1862, Camp Jefferson, Ky.

James Larrison, December 8, 1862, Three Springs, Tenn.

Thomas Messer, December 22, 1862, Nashville, Tenn.
David Stidd, March 26, 1863, Murfreesboro, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea.

Alexander Summers, April 3, 1863.

Charles Stafford, May 2, 1863, Cedar Bluffs, Ga., of wounds received in battle.

Edward M. Suttles, Jan. 3, 1863, Stone River, Tenn., same.

George W. Swaney, October 8, 1862, Perryville, Ky., same.

Joel Tracey, November 23, 1861, Clarksburg, Va.

E. White, April 19, 1864, Chattanooga, Tenn., of typhoid pneumonia.

Owen Moore, December 31, 1862, Stone River, Tenn., of wounds in battle.

Company E, 15th Regiment, O. V. I.

Company E of the 15th Regiment, which was recruited in Belmont County, arrived in Mansfield, September 12, 1861. At this place the 15th Regiment, which was among the first to respond to the President's first call for 75,000 men, re-organized with the following field officers:

Moses Dickey, colonel; William Wilson, lieutenant-colonel; William Wallace, major; Orrin Ferris, surgeon.

Company E was as follows:

Frank Askew, captain.
Chandler W. Carroll, 1st lieutenant.
Lorenzo Danford, 2nd lieutenant.
John H. Thompson, 1st sergeant.
James N. DuBois, sergeant.
Samuel Hilles, sergeant.
John W. Harris, sergeant.
Walter Hewitson, sergeant.
Hugh Douglas, corporal.
William A. Hogue, corporal.
Morris Cope, corporal.
William G. Malin, corporal.
Oliver Donner, corporal.
James Hewetson, corporal.
Stacy B. Craft, corporal.
Charles Hall, corporal.
Alexander Wiley, drummer.
David S. McMaster, fifer.
William F. Hutcheson, wagoner.

Privates.—William Adams, George W. Ashton, Geo. Billet, Edwin G. Blocher, Wm. Bright, Henry Brooks, Sylvester C. Brown, Stephen Burley, John Campbell, Boyd Cameron, Wm. Cavender, Geo. Castell, Isaac G. Cope, G. W. Cope, Oliver Cope, Hugh Crymble, John W. Danford, Benjamin Davis, Wm. Dawson, Isaac E. Dillon, B. W. Dysart, J. B. Dysart, Chas. Ember, John Elliott, Calvin Etzler, John Fenton, Jonathan Fitzgerald, Hugh Foster, John W. Fred, Edward R. Gardner, Smith Gardner, P. F. Givens, Wm. Gilham, Jas. Hall, Hugh A. Hawkins, W. H. Hayes, Jack Heaton, John Heaton, Oliver Henderson, Rufus W. Howard, Robert Humphrey, G. B. Hutchison, Jas. F. Jones, Ab-

ner Jones, Isaac Knight, Albert W. Lee, John Leisure, Geo. W. Mackinson, Jas. S. Maring, Washington McMaster, Wm. P. McCance, Jos. McMillan, Samuel McMillen, J. C. McGee, Edward P. Mechem, John F. Mercer, Jas. T. Metcalf, John J. Michner, Samuel Moore, Isaac Paxton, Wm. O. Peterman, John R. Pickering, Alfred Powell, John D. Roscoe, Wm. H. Satterthwaite, Fernando W. Shackelford, Jas. T. Sharpless, Wm. R. Smith, Ephraim H. Snyder, Jos. E. Stewart, Robt. B. Stewart, Amos Taylor, John W. Tipton, Jas. E. Tipton, Geo. A. Todd, John A. Todd, T. W. Vanlaw, Albert Wagoner, Milton B. Waters, Chas. J. Williams, Thomas Wood, Peter Gray.

Promotions.—Capt. David Welsh, appointed 1st sergeant November 1, 1862. Was appointed to 1st lieutenant February 9, 1865, and assigned to duty in Company E. Promoted to captain, April 6.

Oliver Donner was appointed sergeant, August 28, 1862. Appointed 1st sergeant, January 1, 1864. Promoted to 2nd lieutenant June 15, 1865. Severely wounded June 21, 1864, near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

Calvin Etzler was appointed corporal September 1, 1862; sergeant January 1, 1864; 1st sergeant February 9, 1865. Taken prisoner at battle of Stone River. Exchanged and returned to duty January, 1863.

George McMaster was appointed corporal April 1, 1863, and then to sergeant May 28, 1864.

James Hall was appointed corporal January 1, 1864; appointed sergeant May 28, 1864. Taken prisoner at battle of Stone River. Exchanged and returned to duty June, 1863.

Isaac E. Dillon was appointed corporal January 1, 1864. Appointed sergeant February 9, 1865. Wounded at battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Hugh A. Hawkins was appointed corporal January 1, 1864, and sergeant February 9, 1865.

Hugh Crymble was appointed corporal January 1, 1864.

John P. Heaton was appointed corporal January 1, 1864. Taken prisoner at battle of Stone River. Exchanged and returned to duty June, 1863.

George W. Ashton was appointed corporal January 1, 1864. Wounded at Stone River December 31, 1862. Paroled by the enemy. Exchanged and returned to duty November, 1863.

Isaac Knight was appointed corporal January 1, 1864. Taken prisoner at battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862. Exchanged and returned to duty June, 1863.

Robert B. Stewart was appointed corporal May 28, 1864.

Allen Wade was appointed corporal May 28, 1864.

John J. Michner was appointed corporal February 9, 1865.

Sylvester C. Brown was appointed corporal February 9, 1865.

Finnemore Cochran entered as a recruit.

John W. Harris was promoted to 1st sergeant November 29, 1862. Reduced to ranks at his own request January 1, 1864.

Frank Askew mustered out to accept an appointment as lieutenant-colonel December 6, 1862.

Lorenzo Danford entered as 2nd lieutenant, promoted to 1st lieutenant, September 24, 1862. Mustered out on surgeon's certificate August, 1864.

Joseph N. DuBois was appointed to 2nd lieutenant April 26, 1862, and assigned to duty in Company B, promoted to 1st lieutenant and adjutant, September 10, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn., and assigned to duty in Company E, March 14, 1864. Promoted to captain August 13, 1864. Promoted to major, March 10, 1865.

Chandler W. Carroll entered as 1st lieutenant and was promoted to captain September 24, 1862, and assigned to duty in Company K.

Samuel Hilles was promoted to 2nd lieutenant September 20, 1862, promoted December 7, 1862, to 1st lieutenant. Wounded at battle of Stone River December 31, 1862. Discharged by order of War Department December 7, 1863.

Thomas C. Davis was appointed 1st sergeant September 22, 1862. Promoted to 2nd lieutenant June 18, 1863. He was then promoted to 1st lieutenant and assigned to duty in Company E, September 1, 1864. Was promoted to captain and assigned to duty in Company C, January 26, 1865.

Walter Hewitson was appointed 1st sergeant September 26, 1862. Promoted to 2nd lieutenant November 29, 1862. Resigned August 1, 1863.

Killed in Battle.—Geo. B. Hutcheson was appointed sergeant January 1, 1864, and then to 1st sergeant April 20, 1864. Killed May 24, 1864, North Ga.

W. A. Hoge was appointed sergeant September 1, 1862. Killed December 31, 1862.

Joseph Hewetson, killed at battle of Shiloh April 7, 1862.

Stacy B. Craft, killed at battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Samuel McMillen, taken prisoner December 31, 1862. Exchanged, and returned for duty June, 1863. Appointed corporal January 1, 1864. Killed in battle May 27, North Ga.

Thomas Anderson, killed in battle, May 27, North Ga.

Stephen Barley, taken prisoner December 31, 1862. Exchanged and returned to duty June, 1863. Killed at battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Oliver J. Cope was appointed corporal January 29, 1863. Reduced to ranks January 1, 1864, at his own request. Killed in battle June 21, 1864, North Ga.

John Campbell, killed at battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

George A. Todd, killed in battle June 21, 1864, near Kenesaw Mountain, North Ga.

Thomas Wood, killed in battle, May 27, 1864.

The Missing and Wounded in Battle, and Captured.—James M. Booth, missing since May 27, 1864, in North Ga.

John D. Roscoe, taken prisoner at battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862. Exchanged June, 1863. Sick in hospital until March 1, 1864. Missing since May 27, 1864, in North Ga.

William Young, missing since May 27, 1864, in North Ga.

Robert Applegarth, severely wounded June 11, 1863, near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

George Billet, wounded and paroled December 31, 1862, at Stone River. Exchanged and returned to duty November, 1863.

Henry H. Brooks, taken prisoner at battle of Stone River December 31, 1863. Exchanged and returned to duty June, 1863.

William Gilham, taken prisoner December 31, 1862, at Stone River. Exchanged and returned to duty June, 1863.

Oliver J. Henderson, taken prisoner at Stone River, October 31, 1862. Exchanged and returned to duty June, 1863.

Robert Humphrey, taken prisoner October, 1862, and paroled, exchanged, and returned to duty February, 1863.

David S. McMaster, taken prisoner at Stone River December 31, 1862. Exchanged and returned to duty June, 1863.

Joseph E. Stewart, taken prisoner at Stone River December 31, 1862. Exchanged and returned to duty June, 1863.

Discharged.—John H. Thompson, discharged August 29, 1862, on account of wounds received April 7, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh.

Hugh Douglas was corporal from enlistment. Appointed sergeant November 1, 1862; discharged at expiration of term of service, September 1, 1864.

W. G. Malin was corporal from enlistment. Appointed sergeant May 21, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga; exchanged and discharged December 24, 1864.

James A. Adams, discharged June 9, 1865; at Nashville.

Joseph Butts, taken prisoner September 25, 1864; exchanged and discharged June 9, 1865.

Samuel Bell, wounded June 18, 1864, in North Georgia; discharged June 8, 1865.

William Cavender, taken prisoner December 31, 1862; exchanged and discharged May 18, 1863, on certificate of disability.

Boyd K. Cameron, discharged November 15, 1861; George W. Castello, June 5, 1862; Wilson H. Cochran, July 16, 1865; John W. Cope, November 15, 1861; Isaac G. Cope, August 6, 1862; John W. Crymble, June 8, 1865; Boyd W. Dysart, March 12, 1862; Benjamin Davis, September 18, 1864; Henry Donner, June 10, 1865; John Elliott, February 17, 1862; Benjamin Etzler, May 3, 1865; Edwin R. Gardner, February 17, 1862; Peter Gray, November 15, 1861; P. F. Givens, February 17, 1862; Rufus W. Howard, March 2, 1863; Samuel Moore, September 18, 1862; James T. Metcalf, November 10, 1862; Arthur Murdock, May 30, 1865; William A. Nichols, June 10, 1865.

Isaac Patton appointed corporal. Wounded and taken prisoner September 20, 1863; exchanged and discharged September 18, 1864, at expiration of term.

William O. Peterman, discharged September, 1864, on certificate of disability.

Ephraim H. Snyder, discharged October 12, 1862, on certificate of disability.

William H. Hayes, appointed corporal July, 1862. Appointed sergeant April 1, 1863. Reduced to ranks at his own request January 1, 1864. Discharged September 18, 1864, at expiration of term.

Charles Umbree taken prisoner October, 1862; exchanged and discharged September, 1864, at expiration of term.

John Fenton, wounded at Stone River, December 31, 1862; discharged March 31, 1863.

Jack Heaton, September 18, 1864, at expiration of term.

Frank M. Heaton; wounded and prisoner at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863; exchanged and discharged May 18, 1865.

Charles M. Hall was corporal at enrollment; taken prisoner December 31, 1862; exchanged; wounded and taken prisoner September 19, 1863; exchanged and discharged December 30, 1864.

Abner Jones taken prisoner December 30, 1862; exchanged and discharged September 18, 1864.

Albert W. Lee, August 6, 1862, on certificate of disability.

G. W. Mackison, November 15, 1861, on certificate of disability.

James F. Marring appointed corporal July 1, 1862. Wounded and taken prisoner September 20, 1863; discharged at expiration of term.

W. P. McCance, July 14, 1862, on certificate of disability.

John T. Mercer, expiration of service.

Alfred Powell, taken prisoner December 30, 1862; exchanged and discharged September 18, 1864.

William F. Sharpless, July 29, 1862, on certificate of disability.

Fernando Shackleford, April 11, 1863, on account of wounds received December 31, 1862.

W. B. Smith, September 25, 1862, on account of wounds received April 7, 1862.

William H. Satterthwaite, taken prisoner December 31, 1862; exchanged; returned to duty June, 1863. Taken again at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; discharged September 29, 1864.

James E. Tipton, December 21, 1864, term expired.

Thomas W. Vanlaw, August 14, 1862, term expired.

Milton B. Waters, September 13, 1864, term expired.

Albert Wagoner taken prisoner December 13, 1862; exchanged and returned to duty June, 1863; wounded at battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; discharged at expiration of term.

Alexander S. Wiley, September 18, 1864, term expired.

Charles J. Williams, July 18, 1862, on account of wounds received April 7, 1862.

Died.—John W. Danford died January 14, 1863, of wounds received December 31, 1862.

William L. Hutcheson died in hospital, April 5, 1862.

George Durbin died April 27, 1864.

Joseph Durbin died in Rebel hospital of wounds received May 27, 1864.

J. B. Dysart died January 15, 1863, of wounds received December 31, 1862.

Charles Etzler died May, 1864, accident.

Jonathan Fitzgerald died March 1, 1862, of fever.

John W. Fred died February 17, 1863, Nashville, Tenn.

James T. Jones died January 13, 1862, at home.

John C. Jones died June 30, 1864, of wounds received.

Edward P. Mechem died May 5, 1862, of wounds received April 7, 1862.

Oliver P. Mills died September 20, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.

Elisha P. Scott died April 20, 1864, of smallpox.

John A. Todd died November 10, 1862.

John W. Tipton died February 16, 1864.

James Tweedy died June 2, 1864.

Daniel Wallace died June, 1864, of wounds received June 23, 1864.

This company was mustered out November 21, 1865.

Company F, 15th Regiment, O. V. I.

Amos Glover, captain.

James A. Welsh, 1st lieutenant.

Nicholas M. Fowler, 2nd lieutenant.

E. B. Rowles, sergeant.

Herman Goulder, sergeant.

James O. Scott, sergeant.

John F. Glover, sergeant.

Daniel Diday, sergeant.

William Barrett, corporal.

B. F. Richardson, corporal.

Elwood Martin, corporal.

Lafayette Hess, corporal.

John C. Jackson, corporal.

Adam C. McCaffrey, corporal.

Nelson Madden, corporal.

Charles B. Hamilton, corporal.

G. W. Wilson, musician.

John Brandon, musician.

Privates.—James Barnett, Richard Bennett, Israel D. Boston, John Branden, Charles Branden, James Bernard, Jacob Boger, Jacob Brewer, Henry F. Bowles, John Brewer, Josiah Bowles, William Brewer, Levi Brock, V. Baumberger, G. W. Boston, Josephus Clagg, John Craig, Thomas Collins, John F. Coulter, John F. Dailey, George Davis, W. H. Davis, Lewis Davis, Joseph Diday, Nathan Daun, Samuel Erly, John Feiss, Charles Gibbons, John F. Gibbons, Andrew Garloch, James Goodrich, Josiah D. Glover, Jacob Graf, Isaac H. Green, Christian Hinkle, Dixon M. Hayes, Cyrus Hurley, Nehemiah Hurley, L. Harris, W. H. Johns, James A. Jones, James H. Knox, Israel Kinney, Conrad King, John J. Mills, Samuel McKirahan, David Mills, C. B. Mills, Joseph McMillen, Nathan Nelson, John Ore, George Richeson, Martin Reynolds, John Schuster, William Scott, Daniel Thomas, W. H. Wingrove, Samuel Wingrove, Thomas B. Weekly, Nathan Watson, Thomas R. Yocum, Ashbury Welsh, Leander Warren, Abner Wilbert, R. W. Moberly, George Martin, Asher Green, Christian Taylor.

The above company was recruited at Glencoe and Powhatan. It was mustered into service September 20, 1861, at Mansfield, and made Company F of the 15th Regiment. It was discharged November 21, 1865.

Promotions, Transfers, etc.—Alexis Cope entered the service as sergeant of Company K. Appointed sergeant major, April 14, 1863. Promoted to 2nd lieutenant of Company D, July 31, 1863. Promoted to 1st lieutenant of Company E. Made captain of Company F, January 8, 1865.

Jacob Boger, promoted from commissary sergeant to 1st lieutenant and assigned to Company —, February 9, 1865.

James P. Scott was wounded in battle at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Made 1st sergeant, March 21, 1865.

Ebenezer W. Hutcheson made sergeant January 1, 1864. Captured at battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862. Released January 21, 1863.

James Goodrich was made corporal January 1, 1864. Made sergeant June 23, 1864.

William H. Jones was made corporal May 28, 1864. Made sergeant August, 1864.

Dixon M. Hayes was made corporal January 1, 1864; wounded at battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864. Thomas B. Jackson was made corporal January 1, 1864; captured at battle of Stone River December 31, 1862; released January 21, 1863. Augustus Brast made corporal September 8, 1864. John F. Dailey made corporal August 10, 1864. George W. Wilson made corporal August 10, 1862. William Brewer made corporal March 9, 1865. Charles Baetticher was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. John Diday was made corporal June 1, 1864; wounded in battle at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863, and Nashville, December 15, 1864. Abraham Ewers was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Amos Glover resigned March 15, 1864. James M. Welsh was mustered out on account of disability, August 10, 1862. Samuel Bechtell resigned to accept promotion in U. S. Signal Corps, September 1, 1864.

Killed in Battle.—Nicholas M. Fowler was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Lafayette Hess was made sergeant April 23, 1864; wounded in battle at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863; killed before Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 23, 1864. Adam C. McCaffrey, corporal, was killed in battle at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Joseph A. Jones, corporal, was killed in battle at Pickett's Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864. James McKirahan was killed in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862. John Craig was killed in battle at Stone River December 31, 1862. George Davis was killed in battle at Liberty Gap, June 24, 1863. William Barnett was killed in battle at Liberty Gap, June 24, 1863. Jacob Hest was killed in battle at Stone River December 31, 1862. George Richeson was killed in battle at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863.

Discharged.—Martin Elwood, July 30, 1862. Crawford E. Welsh was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 18, 1864; discharged December 13, 1864. Nathan Watson was captured at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; discharged April 3, 1865. William Woodburn, September 5, 1865. John V. Yocum, September 19, 1864. Richard Bennett, September 19, 1864. Israel D. Boston, September 19, 1864. James Bernard was wounded at the battle of Resaca, La., May 18, 1864; discharged September 19, 1864. Josiah D. Bowles was wounded in battle at Stone River, December 31, 1862; discharged February 14, 1865. Levi Brock was wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; discharged August 29, 1862. George W. Boston, was captured in Kentucky and released September, 1862; captured at battle of Chickamauga September 19, 1864. James Barnett was captured at Vining Station, Ga., July 7, 1864; discharged May 30, 1865. Charles Brandon was captured in Kentucky, September, 1862; captured at battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and at battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Ivan Brandon March 27, 1863. James K. P. Barker was wounded at Missionary Ridge, November 28, 1863; discharged December, 1864. Mark Brown, June 10, 1865. D. W. Babcock,

June 10, 1865. John T. Coulter, February 21, 1862. Thomas H. Collins was captured at battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862; discharged December 10, 1864. B. M. Carr, June 10, 1865. Richard Carroll, June 10, 1865. Andrew Gollison, June 10, 1865. Nathan Downs, September 19, 1864. Lewis Davis, September 19, 1864. Joseph Diday, September 16, 1862. William H. Davis was wounded before Kenesaw Mountain, June 23, 1864; discharged February, 1865. Aaron Davis, June 10, 1865. John P. Dallier, June 10, 1865. David P. Drake, June 10, 1865. John Feiss, June 21, 1862. John C. Fletcher was wounded before Kenesaw Mountain, June 23, 1864; discharged November 9, 1864. Lee Ferenbaugh, June 10, 1865. Jacob Garloch, November 18, 1862. Asher Green, March 18, 1863. Charles C. Gibson was captured at battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862; released January 21, 1863; discharged February 14, 1865. John T. Glover, September 19, 1864. Andrew Garloch was wounded in battle at Stone River December 31, 1862; discharged February 19, 1864. Herman Gulden, September 19, 1864. Josiah D. Glover, September 19, 1864. Leonidas Harris as wounded in battle at Chickamauga September 19, 1863; discharged February 15, 1864. Michael Hess, September 19, 1864. David Jones, June 10, 1865. John C. Jackson, September 14, 1864. James H. Knox was captured at battle of Chickamauga, September 14, 1863; discharged ———— 23, 1865. John Kedtch, June 10, 1865. John Longston, June 10, 1865. Thomas Linton, June 10, 1865. Samuel Livingston, June 10, 1865. George Martin, July 16, 1862. R. W. Moberly, February 18, 1862. John Mills was captured at battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Fielding Magness, June 10, 1865. Nathan Nelson, September 19, 1864. George A. Porterfield, July 19, 1862. John Patton, June 10, 1865. Benjamin F. Richeson, wounded at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863; discharged September 19, 1864. Martin Reynolds, September 19, 1864. Frederick Rowe, June 10, 1865. William Richardson, June 10, 1865. Frederick Kernal, June 10, 1865. John Richardson, June 10, 1865. Henry Sickman, June 10, 1865. Benjamin F. Skelton, June 10, 1865. David Shultz, June 11, 1865. Elijah M. Tam, May 22, 1865. William H. Wingrove, April 16, 1862. Ashbury Welsh was wounded at battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863; discharged June 18, 1864. Leander Warren was wounded at battle of Chickamauga June 19, 1863; discharged September 19, 1864. Daniel Thomas was captured at battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862; discharged September 19, 1864. Thomas B. Yocum, November 8, 1862. James Wisenberg, February 20, 1865.

Died.—David Diday, of typhoid fever at Corinth, Miss., June 22, 1862. John Brewer of lung fever in Kentucky, December 31, 1861. Jacob Brewer of pneumonia at Camp Station, Tenn., March 29, 1862. Joseph A. Bowles, of typhoid fever at Vining Station, Ga., July 31, 1864. John Brandon was captured at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., June 30, 1864. Samuel Early died of wounds received before Kenesaw Mountain, June 21, 1864, at hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn., June 29, 1864. Isaac Green was captured and paroled at Stone River, December 31, 1862; died June 22, 1864, of wounds received before Kenesaw Mountain, June 21, 1864. Christopher Hinkle, July 10, 1864, of wounds received before Kenesaw Mountain, June 21, 1864. Cyrus Hurley was

captured and paroled in Kentucky in September, 1862; captured at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; died in prison, at Andersonville, Ga., June 21, 1864. Conrad King died of pneumonia at Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1862. Edward Keiser died of diarrhoea at Camp Dennison, Ohio, February 5, 1865. David Mills, July 26, 1864, of wounds received June 20, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. John Orr, of chronic diarrhoea at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 1, 1863. Elijah B. Rowels, of wounds received at Pickett's Mills, Ga., May 27, and died in field hospital May 28, 1864. James E. Ramage, June 28, 1863, of wounds received in battle at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863. William Scott, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., September 14, 1863, of wounds received in battle at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Abner Wilbert died of pneumonia at Mumfordsville, Ky., February 21, 1862. Christopher Taylor, September 14, 1863, of wounds received at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn. Samuel Wingrove was captured in battle at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., June 16, 1864.

Company K, 15th Regiment, O. V. I.

This company was organized at Flushing, September 5, 1861. Rendezvoused at Camp Bartley for a short time. The officers and members were as follows:

- Otho S. Holloway, captain.
- ~ Robert H. Cochran, 1st lieutenant.
- Vesper Domeck, 2nd lieutenant.
- Nathan Holloway, 1st sergeant.
- Alexis Cope, sergeant.
- ~ John S. Cochran, sergeant.
- Joseph Farmer, sergeant.
- Laban Mitchell, corporal.
- Reese Pickering, corporal.
- Thomas Burkhead, corporal.
- Henry E. Stewart, corporal.
- Eli Davis, corporal.
- Thomas Bethel, corporal.
- Joseph Cordner, corporal.
- G. W. Chessel, corporal.
- Abner W. Marshall, wagoner.

Privates.—Levi Atkins, William I. Ankrom, J. P. Arned, Joseph Burkhead, John W. Brown, Jas. Bateman, John M. Bendure, James H. Bendure, Alvin Barton, Stephen Bricker, Robert A. Buffington, Russell Buffington, Walker Carpenter, Joshua Camp, S. W. Cowels, Brown Deselms, Thomas Dunn, James Eckles, Benjamin Eckles, Benjamin Freeman, Simeon L. Faucett, Elder T. Fort, James Ferren, Landon Grimes, John Grimsley, Samuel Geller, William Hazelwood, Lundy B. Hogue, Ephraim Houser, Charles Hall, Simpson G. Haines, Al. Herrick, Samuel Hutchison, John S. Hutchison, Benjamin F. Johnson, John W. Looman, Christian Maul, Israel McKnight, William McKnight, James McCourt, James McConnell, Lewis C. Mechem, John Murray, Wallace McGrath, Hector McAllison, James McMillen, Balaam Norris, George W. Poorman, Leonard Pickering, Squire Palmer, William I. Porterfield, Peter P. Russell, John Ridgway, David Ralstoh, David

Smith, William Stone, Edward Stone, G. W. Shallcross, William Seals, John G. Sherwood, Samuel Tillett, J. Tillett, J. Q. Tillett, James Thompson, John A. Thompson, Wilson S. Vancuren, Washington I. Vance, David C. Vail, Marshall Wisley, William Walter, William H. Webb.

This company was re-organized as a veteran company.

Promotions, Transfers, etc.—Vesper Domeck entered as a private; promoted to 2nd lieutenant November 8, 1861; to 1st lieutenant June 19, 1863, and to captain, January 13, 1865. Robert S. McClenahan was quarter master sergeant to March 12, 1865, when he was promoted to 1st lieutenant, and transferred to Company K. Joseph Cordner enlisted as corporal; promoted to sergeant January 1, 1864, and to 1st lieutenant March 26, 1865. David Smith promoted to sergeant January 1, 1864; wounded in arm at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 21, 1864. Washington J. Vance promoted to sergeant June 1, 1862. John Q. Tillett was promoted to corporal January 1, 1864 and to sergeant March 16, 1865. Benjamin F. Johnson was promoted to corporal January 1, 1864; to sergeant June 13, 1865. Henry E. Stewart was promoted to sergeant September 1, 1862. James Eckles promoted to corporal January 1, 1864. Brown Deselms was promoted to corporal January 13, 1865; wounded at Rocky Faced Ridge, May 3, 186—. Noble Carter was promoted to corporal January 13, 1865. Robert A. Heaney, promoted to corporal January 13, 1865. William Reynolds, promoted to corporal January 13, 1865. W. B. Drum was promoted to corporal March 23, 1865; wounded in head at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 21, 1864. George W. Russell, promoted June 3, 1865, to corporal. Otho S. Holloway resigned July 1, 1862. Chandler W. Carroll entered as 1st lieutenant, Company E; promoted to captain and transferred to Company K, September 25, 1862; mustered out at Huntsville, Ala., January 12, 1865. Robert H. Cochran, 1st lieutenant, resigned May 30, 1865. Reese Pickering, promoted to 2nd lieutenant January 1, 1864; to 1st lieutenant, January 12, 1865; promoted to captain and transferred to Company I, March 9, 1865. Frank W. Sanders was promoted to 1st sergeant June 24, 1862, and to 2nd lieutenant June 25, 1865; killed in battle at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863. Vincent T. Trago, promoted from 1st sergeant to 1st lieutenant March 9, 1865, and transferred to Company K; promoted to 1st lieutenant and transferred to Company H, June 1, 1865.

Killed in Battle.—Thomas Bethel, promoted to sergeant April 1, 1862; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., July 3, 1864. Ephraim Houser, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. Samuel W. Cowles, killed in battle at Stone Ridge, December 31, 1862. Balaam Norris, killed at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863. Nelson J. Reed, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864. Samuel W. Wilson, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 21, 1864.

Discharged for Disability.—Nathan Holloway, June 24, 1862. ~ John S. Cochran, September 30, 1862. Joseph Farmer, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1863. E. T. Frost was wounded in the arm at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.,

June 21, 1864; promoted to sergeant January 13, 1865; discharged June 3, 1865. William Hazelwood, promoted to corporal June 1, 1863; wounded in the leg at the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863; discharged January 14, 1865. James H. Bendure, June 30, 1862. John M. Benure, September 12, 1862. Allen T. Brandenburg, July 20, 1863. Stephen Bricker, January 1, 1865; was wounded severely in the breast at Kennesaw Mountain, June 21, 1864. Robert A. Buffington, April 22, 1863. Joshua Camp, July 3, 1862. Walter C. Carpenter, January 10, 1863. Richard Coleman, July 10, 1865. James R. Cowgill, October 4, 1865. Christopher Dethling, June 10, 1865. Clark Edgington, May 22, 1865. Robert Erskine, September 9, 1862. Sim-eon L. Faucett, March 27, 1865. Benjamin Freeman, April 7, 1865; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863; released April, 1865. Casper D. Fassee, June 10, 1865. Samuel Geller, July 28, 1862. James Gibson, October 24, 1864. L. B. Grimes, March 26, 1863. John Grimsley, January 6, 1863. Simpson G. Haines, December 2, 1862, on account of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862. Charles Hall, February 24, 1862. William Hill, April 11, 1865. Lundy B. Hogue, October 29, 1862. Samuel Hutchison, February 21, 1862. John S. Hutchison, June 10, 1865; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863; released April, 1865. John W. Looman, September 30, 1864. George W. Male, June 10, 1865. Hector McAllister, January 11, 1865. Wallace McGrath, October 1, 1862, to accept promotion; transferred as 2nd lieutenant to Company C, same date. John McFadden, June 10, 1865. James McCourt, September 30, 1864. James McMillen, June 10, 1865. Jonathan Miller, June 10, 1865. Squire Palmer, July 21, 1862. Leonard Pickering, June 10, 1865. W. J. Porterfield, June 19, 1862. David Ralston, October 3, 1864. John Rennard, on account of wound received at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Rudolph Rine, June 10, 1865. Peter P. Russell, April 7, 1863; received wounds at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862. Henry G. Seesholtz, Christian Shrader, George W. Shallcross, William Soden, William Stone, June 10, 1865. Edward Stone, July 16, 1862. Robert Tallman, Frederick Thorn, June 10, 1865. John A. Thompson, February 24, 1862. James W. Thompson, for wounds received at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Giles Tillett, for wounds received at Shiloh, April 7, 1862. Samuel Tillett, Isaac Terrell, June 10, 1865. Wilson S. Vancuren, June 10, 1865; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863. William Waller, February 11, 1862. William H. Webb, June 10, 1865.

Died.—Mitchell Laban at Camp Wood, Ky., January 6, 1862, of typhoid fever. W. J. Ankrom, at Louisville, Ky., of dysentery, January, 1862. J. P. Arnell, at Camp Wood, Ky., March 12, 1862, of typhoid fever. Levi Atkins, at Flushing, O., May, 1862, of wounds received at battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862. Thomas Dunn, shot by a comrade on the picket line, November 22, 1861, being mistaken for an enemy. Benjamin Eckles, at Louisville, Ky., May 3, 1862, of typhoid fever. James Ferren died at St. Clairsville, Ohio, May 6, 1862, of consumption. A. Herrick died at Mound City, Ill., May 21, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh, April 7, 1862. William McKnight died at Flushing, Ohio, June 29, 1862, of consumption. William Seals died at

St. Louis, Mo., December 20, 1862. David C. Vail died at Louisville, Ky., December 29, 1862, of erysipelas.

Company A, 25th Regiment, O. V. I.

This company was organized at St. Clairs-ville, and arrived at Camp Jackson June 12, 1861. On the 28th of the same month the 25th Regiment was organized at Camp Chase, near Columbus. The officers and members of Company A, as first organized, are as follows:

James F. Charlesworth, captain.
William Askew, 1st lieutenant.
Arthur Higgins, 2nd lieutenant.
John D. Koontz, 1st sergeant.
W. B. Wright, sergeant.
Zenas Smith, sergeant.
Henry Johnson, sergeant.
Israel White, sergeant.
Burget McConaughy, corporal.
William H. Spear, corporal.
James Mellor, sergeant.
Thomas W. Fowler, corporal.
Abraham Heed, corporal.
Hiram Nichol, corporal.
Robert Kennedy, corporal.
Thomas Ferrell, corporal.
George W. McBride, musician.
Robert Fowler, musician.
Thomas McBride, wagoner.

Privates.—Joseph Acres, Alex Barrett, Joseph Boggs, Levi Butler, Elias Baile, James C. Bolon, Joshua Burkhead, Leander Beall, William H. Criswell, George Cass, John Conway, James E. Clifford, Robert Creighton, John F. Crow, Hugh Donnelly, Reuben Donnelly, Robert M. Fulton, Samuel Glasgow, Philip Gable, Joseph Gallaher, John W. Holland, Eli Hanker, Samuel Henry, John R. Hedge, Charles Hooper, William Harrison, Hiram S. Hahn, D. C. Iverson, B. R. Johnson, A. M. Jeffers, Chas. H. King, James Kelly, John W. Dent, D. C. Kinney, Patrick Kain, William Linden, William Lockwood, Henry Lambert, John McMillen, John McConnell, G. D. W. McPherson, James McMullen, Samuel McCrum, Jacob McCabe, John McKirahan, Michael Murray, Robert Miller, Henry Meek, John R. Mellor, John F. Peck, Samuel B. Porterfield, Jesse C. Patterson, Levi Ryan, James Russell, John Richards, E. L. Riley, Josephus F. Rial, William C. Rankin, Nathaniel Sutton, Charles Smith, Asa Taylor, Ignatius Tillett, William F. Talbert, Hezekiah Thomas, George W. Verbeck, Simon L. Voorhies, John Weyer, Robert Wright, James G. Whit-tell, Henry C. White, William H. White, John Zane.

Promotions, Transfers, etc.—Capt. William P. Scott, assigned to Company A, March 11, 1865. 1st Lieut. Elisha Biggerstaff, assigned to Company A, June 12, 1864. 2nd Lieut. Daniel J. Crooks, assigned to Company A, Sep-tember 29, 1865. Robert M. Fulton promoted to cor-poral, April 1, 1864; sergeant, April, 1865; 1st sergeant, May 18, 1866. Josephus Kinney, promoted to corporal, April, 1864; to sergeant, June 1, 1865. Joseph Acres, re-enlisted December 31, 1863; promoted to corporal, August 1, 1864; promoted to sergeant, July 1, 1865.

Leander J. Beall, promoted to corporal, February 1, 1865; to sergeant, 1865. Andrew Fulton, promoted to corporal, June 1, 1865; to sergeant, May 18, 1866. Simon L. Voorhies, promoted to corporal, November 8, 1864. Samuel L. McClellan, promoted to corporal, April 1, 1865. John W. Kent, promoted to corporal, June 1, 1865. Albert B. Wayt, promoted to corporal August 1, 1865. M. F. McKirahan, promoted to corporal September 15, 1865. John M. Watkins, promoted to corporal, May 1, 1866. Joshua S. Holland (recruited) March 14, 1864. John W. Nevil, Vance Vancuren.

Discharged.—James F. Charlesworth, mustered out to accept promotion, May 16, 1862. William Askew, to accept promotion, September 25, 1861. Arthur Higgins, promoted to 1st lieutenant, September 25, 1861; mustered out to accept promotion, November 4, 1864. Israel White, promoted to 1st sergeant, July 1, 1862; discharged to accept promotion April 1, 1863. Wm. B. White, discharged July 18, 1864 (extra term). Samuel Stewart, promoted to corporal January 6, 1862; to sergeant, September 1, 1863; discharged by reason of enlistment, December 31, 1863. Burget McConaughy, promoted from corporal to sergeant, August 1, 1862; discharged by reason of re-enlistment, December 31, 1863. Abram Heed, by reason of expiration of term, July 18, 1864. Thomas H. Ferrell, promoted from corporal to sergeant, September 1, 1863; discharged to re-enlist, December 31, 1863. William H. Criswell, promoted to corporal, September 1, 1862; discharged December 31, 1863, to re-enlist. John McKirahan, promoted June 1, 1863; discharged December 13, 1863, to re-enlist. Robert Kennedy, on disability, December 10, 1863. Chas. H. King, promoted to corporal, January 6, 1862; discharged to accept promotion, June 5, 1863; Michael Murray, promoted to corporal, April 1, 1862; re-enlisted December 31, 1863. Andrew D. King, promoted to corporal, February 1, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865. Thomas W. Fowler, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. George W. McBride, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. William S. Tyrrel, December 14, 1865 (extra term). Alexander Barrett, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. Joseph Baggs, March 30, 1862, on disability. Elias Baile (extra term), July 16, 1864. James C. Bolon (extra term), July 16, 1864. Joshua Burkhead, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. Samuel Beall, September 12, 1862, on disability. Leander J. Beall re-enlisted December 31, 1863. Isaac Bennington, October 17, 1865 (extra term). Martin Bennington, November 23, 1865. George Cross, February, 1863, on disability. John Conway, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. Robert Creighton, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. John T. Crow (extra term). John B. Day (extra term). Robert M. Fulton re-enlisted December 31, 1863. Samuel Glasgow (extra term), July 16, 1864. Philip Gable (extra term). Joseph Gallaher (extra term). Eli Hanker, March 16, 1863, on disability. Samuel Henry, December 5, 1863, on disability. John R. Hedge, November 1862, on disability. Charles Hooper, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. Hiram S. Hahn (extra term). William T. Hughes (extra term). C. D. Iverson, October 1, 1862, on disability. Benjamin R. Johnson (extra term). Andrew M. Jeffers was sent to the hospital at Strasburg, July 4, 1862, the last heard from. DeWitt C. Kinney (extra term). Josephus S. Kinney, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. William Linder (extra term). Henry Lambert re-enlisted December 31, 1863. G. D. W. Mc-

Pherson, October 28, 1862, on disability. Samuel McCrum (extra term). John McConnell, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. Thomas W. McBride, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. John McCabe, reported taken prisoner and died in Richmond. James Mellor, promoted to sergeant (extra term). Robert H. Miller, July 31, 1863, on disability. Henry Meek, December 29, 1862, on disability. John Murphy, May 29, 1865, on disability. Samuel B. Porterfield, 1862, on disability. Jesse C. Patterson (extra term). Levi Ryan, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. James Russell (extra term). M. L. Riley, re-enlisted December 31, 1863. J. F. Rial, May 10, on disability. Nathaniel Sutton, May 6, 1862, on disability. Charles Smith, November 10, 1862, on disability. William Simpson, September 16, 1863, on disability. D. L. Tyrell (extra term). W. F. Talbert, March 14, 1862, on disability. Asa Taylor (extra term). Robert H. Vance (extra term). Robert Wright (extra term). William H. White, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., sent to G. H., Dis. James G. Whittle, April 19, 1864, from wounds received at Chancellorsville. Nathaniel Wallace (extra term). Adolph Wiedebush (extra term).

Died.—John D. Koontz died January 5, 1862, diarrhoea, at Barnesville, O. William — died May 29, 1862, at Franklin, Va., of wounds received in the battle of McDowell, Va. William L. Anderson died September 9, 1862, of diarrhoea, at Philadelphia, Pa. Levi Butler, killed May 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Reuben Donelly died October 2, 1862, at Alexandria, Va., of wounds received in the battle of Bull Run. Robert A. Fowler died February 27, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa., of smallpox. William T. Lockwood, killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863. Alfred A. McFadden died April 6, 1864, in a hospital at Washington, D. C. James McMullen died January 10, 1862, at Bridgeport, Ohio, of chronic diarrhoea. John Richards, killed in battle on Alleghany Mountain, Va., December 13, 1861. Samuel Talbert froze to death on Cheat Mountain, Va., November 21, 1861. George W. Verbeck, died June 15, 1862, at Glencoe, O., of wounds received at the battle of McDowell, Va. Henry C. White, died May 15, 1862, of diarrhoea, at Washington, D. C. Thomas G. White, killed in the battle of Long Hill, November 30, 1864.

This company was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, June 18, 1866.

Company A, 43rd Regiment, O. V. I.

This company was made up mostly of men from Bellaire, Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry. It was recruited from October to December, 1861, when mustered into service. The officers and members of Company A were as follows:

Jacob M. Spangler, captain.
Samuel Martin, 1st lieutenant.
John M. Criswell, 2nd lieutenant.
Obadiah M. Davis, 1st sergeant.
William Meek, musician.

Privates.—John J. Albright, John B. Allen, Andrew B. Anderson, Samuel J. Banks, Robert Baggs, Joseph C. Beam, Geo. Brewer, John Beck, Henry Brown, Benjamin F. Brooks, James A. Carter, John R. Campbell, J. M. Criswell, John Conrad, W. B. Clayton, Jacob S. Clayton, John S. Clark, John W. Campbell, John Connors, Patrick Conaway, Robert Duncan, Robert Dixon, William Davis, Robert Douglas, John Denn, James Douglas, Thomas C. Dougherty, Thomas Eagon, John P. Eckles, Samuel Eckles, Robert Giffin, James Hollis, Patrick Heffron, William Haley, William Hipkins, Jeremiah Hatcher, Thomas G. Hosper, August Hoffman, James Henry, James Hobbs, Edmond Hannon, James Hartup, John W. Jackson, James M. Keyser, John G. C. King, John J. Levy, William A. Lilly, Philip Lang, Elias B. Lowman, Charles A. Littleton, Geo. W. Long, William Mahoffy, James F. McGrew, John Madden, Henry McGreivy, Thomas McKail, Tobias Oliver, Hiram Oliver, Robert C. Russell, Patrick Reed, John M. Ryan, Samuel Richardson, Jacob Rufer, Levi Shipman, Luther Stewart, Joseph Samuels, Lewis Schramm, Zane Smith, Cyrus H. Strahl, Robert Tarbet, Levi D. Thompson, Michael Tynane, Samuel Vanhorn, William Vance, Daniel Westlake, Benj. F. Westlake, Jeremiah Westlake, Martin Welsh, John Winning, George M. Wise, Warren M. Yates.

Promotions.—Obadiah M. Davis was promoted from sergeant, Company A, to 2nd lieutenant, May 9, 1864, and assigned to Company I; then promoted to 1st lieutenant January 1, 1865, assigned to Company C, and then promoted to captain, March 1, 1865, and transferred to Company A. George W. Goodrich was promoted to 1st sergeant, April 1, 1865, promoted to 1st lieutenant, May 22, 1865. John K. Campbell was promoted to 2nd lieutenant from sergeant, Company A, May 22, 1865. Robert Dixon was promoted to 1st sergeant, June 1, 1865. J. B. Smith was promoted from corporal to sergeant, June 1, 1864. Jacob Rupper was promoted from corporal to sergeant, April 1, 1865. B. F. Westlake was promoted to sergeant from corporal, June 1, 1865. David Stitson was promoted to sergeant from corporal June 1, 1864. Samuel Bishop was promoted to corporal November 1, 1864. John B. Alum was promoted to corporal April 1, 1864. J. C. Plunket was promoted to corporal November 1, 1864. John P. Eckels was promoted to corporal April 1, 1865. Martin Welsh was promoted to corporal April 1, 1865. Robert H. Long was promoted to corporal June 10, 1865. William Hipkins was promoted to corporal June 1, 1865.

Transferred.—Samuel T. Colvin, Robert McNary, Luther Stewart, Hamdon, Heatherington, Lewis Schramm, George M. Wise.

Discharged.—Samuel Martin resigned his commission as captain September 25, 1864. Zane Smith was promoted to 1st sergeant January 1, 1864; mustered out to accept a commission in the 7th Louisiana, Colored Troops.

Died.—Stacy Taylor died in hospital, Decatur, Alabama, April 26, 1864. Joseph Samuels, killed in action at Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864. George W. Long died in hospital at Marietta, Ga., September 16, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864. William Aarants (drafted) died in field hospital in South Carolina, March 17, 1865. John Barnhart (substitute) died in hospital at Philadelphia, Tenn., April 24, 1865.

George Conaway died in hospital at Marietta, Ga., July 1864. Jesse Gray died in hospital at Hiltonhead, S. C., April 4, 1865. William Palmer died in hospital at Newbern, N. C., April 16, 1865.

Christian L. Poorman, captain.

Joseph A. Harris, 2nd lieutenant.

Privates.—Lewis Applegate, Crawford Armstrong, David Applegate, Thomas Ankrim, Ira Briton, Thomas B. Brown, E. S. Brown, J. C. Bolon, Henry Baxter, Isaac Billingsley, Joseph S. Barnhard, George Bright, Wilson S. Bigley, George Bailey, Elias Beal, Patrick Cochlen, Richard Creighton, James Crimble, W. H. Cope, Jacob H. Cope, John Cunnard, W. H. Crabtree, Jefferson Chamberlain, James Dunn, Robert M. Dent, John Danford, Thomas Durbin, P. S. Evins, Fowler Glenn, Denial J. Freeman, Gaston Fox, Robert Gleespy, Stewart Harris, John S. Hamilton, Abram H. Handel, Thomas Huntsman, William V. Johnson, Sr., David Johnson, Jr., Samuel Johnson, Wesley Jones, Colostine Jones, Thomas Kinney, William Kinney, William Lindsey, Henry Miller, Matthew R. McFadden, Thomas Merrill, Henry McFadden, Robert Morrow, James B. McCormick, Andrew McKirahan, John McKeen, David H. McKeen, George F. Majors, Robert S. Moore, Nathan Moore, James Nixon, John W. Newton, George W. Nixon, William Owens, William Patterson, David Poole, Israel Perry, William Paxton, Charles W. Penn, Uriah Rimbe, Alcanzer Rothwell, James T. Robinson, Ephraim Stall, Richard Shepherd, Humphrey Steadman, Henry Steadman, Thomas Shepherd, Otto Strickland, Isaiah Shepherd, James T. Tiernan, J. W. Taylor, Clark Vanhorn, Henry Wilds, Milo Wilkinson, John R. Wilson, Levi Williams, Elijah M. Weekly, Martin L. Weekly, Zibar Yarnold.

Promotions.—Crawford Armstrong was appointed sergeant from private, December 31, 1863; appointed 1st sergeant, August 9, 1864; promoted to captain April 1, 1865. James W. Dunn was appointed sergeant from private Dec. 1863, appointed 1st sergeant April 1, 1865; promoted to lieutenant, May 21, 1865. William P. Weekly was appointed corporal December 31, 1863; sergeant, April, 1865; 1st sergeant, June 1, 1865. William H. Crabtree was appointed corporal, December 31, 1863; sergeant, June 8, 1864. Samuel S. Delaney was appointed corporal December 31, 1863; sergeant, May 1, 1865. Thomas Shepherd was appointed corporal June 8, 1864; sergeant June 1, 1865. Alcanzer Rothwell was appointed corporal June 8, 1864; sergeant June 1, 1865. William Orr was appointed corporal, December 31, 1863; absent, no discharge furnished. Elijah S. Brown was appointed corporal, August 6, 1864. Andrew McKirahan was appointed corporal, January 1, 1865. Stewart Harris, was appointed corporal, January 1, 1865. Matthew C. Henderson was appointed corporal April 1, 1865. Abram H. Handel was appointed corporal, June 1, 1865. Robert M. Dent was appointed corporal, January 1, 1865.

Recruits.—Daniel I. Clark, Francis Clark, George W. Keeper, Jefferson Mayburg, Franklin Taylor. These gentlemen were from Belmont County. There were other recruits from different parts of this State, numbering in all, 36.

Discharged.—John Cunnard, discharged January 1, 1865, expiration of term. Jefferson Chamberlain, discharged January 1, 1865, same. John C. Bolon, dis-

charged August 8, 1864, to receive promotion. Joseph Barnhard, discharged, January 1, 1865. John W. Taylor, discharged, January 1, 1865, expiration of term. Benton Bitenhour, discharged from hospital, January 17, 1865. Emanuel Goldsborough.

Transferred.—Basil M. Simpson, Henry Butts, Thomas Fowler.

Died.—Milo Wilkinson, promoted from 1st sergeant to 2nd lieutenant, May 9, 1864; died of disease, January 29, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Irwin Harrison died of disease, September 22, 1864. David Johnson died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., September 14, 1864. Patrick Martin died in hospital, March 7, 1865. Samuel Meady died of disease at Covington, Ky., February 24, 1864. George W. Nixon died of disease, March 5, 1864. Addison Scycler died of disease at Decatur, Ala., May 12, 1864. Charles Taylor died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., July 14, 1864.

This company was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1865.

Company F, 50th Regiment, O. V. I.

Company F was raised in Belmont County, and was mustered into service August 30, 1862. This company was organized as follows:

Thomas Clark, captain.
James G. Theaker, 1st lieutenant.
Robert P. Moore, 2nd lieutenant.
Thomas C. Thoburn, 1st sergeant.
Hugh D. DuBois, sergeant.
George R. Grier, sergeant.
James R. Griffith, sergeant.
Andrew D. Mitchell, sergeant.
Lord N. Soles, corporal.
Isaac J. Cox, corporal.
James W. Shipman, corporal.
George W. Shipman, corporal.
Charles D. Chandler, corporal.
William G. Taggart, corporal.
James Henry, corporal.
Jacob P. Githens, corporal.

Privates.—D. K. Allen, Jesse W. Adams, Looman Beck, Wesley Beck, John T. Beck, James Boyles, G. Biss, John A. Barr, Gilbert W. Briggs, Samuel Briggs, John Bereg, Robert H. Clayland, John C. Chandler, Watson D. Cochran, Wilson H. Cochran, William Conway, Louis Coy, Samuel Cox, Harry Chambers, C. Cook, J. P. Conry, George Denny, Samuel Davis, Thomas Ewan, William Ellis, A. S. Field, Campbell Fitch, Simon Footer, Lafayette Githens, Thomas J. Githens, Charles Goff, Peter Gorman, Robert H. Griffith, A. H. Gody, Robert Goff, James Hutchison, Seth Howell, William Harrison, William Jackson, Charles Johnson, Levi Jones, Harry Jones, Samuel Jones, John Leech, Peter Leoman, William McWilliams, Cyrus Moore, James Miller, Thomas D. Moore, Daniel S. McGeary, Joseph Marple, William Miller, Samue Munloch, Peter Murray, John A. Patterson, Theodore Porter, Nathan Parker, William Pursell, George Phus, William Ryan, Philips

Ranick, John W. Riley, G. P. Riley, A. H. Reed, Jacob Bennett, G. W. Snodgrass, W. T. Steedman, Richard Slocum, H. H. Sprigg, Andrew Steele, George W. Trover, J. H. Taggart, Saul Thompson, John H. Tyson, Reuben Wells, Barnard Williams, Philip Wilson, Barnard White, Henry Wooster, John Young, Stephen Yates.

Promotions, Casualties, etc.—James G. Theaker was 1st lieutenant from August 18, 1862, until June 21, 1864, when he was promoted to captain. Thomas Clark was discharged June 21, 1864, on surgeon's certificate. Seth Howell was appointed corporal, May 1, 1863; severely wounded in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. David K. Allen severely wounded in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. James Miller last heard from, August, 1864, in hospital camp at Camp Dennison, Ohio. Joseph W. Stringer was taken prisoner, November 30, 1864, at Franklin.

Discharged.—Hugh D. DuBois was promoted to 1st sergeant, June 21, 1864, wounded at Franklin, November 30, 1864; discharged March 5, by reason of consolidation with the 99th O. V. I. George R. Grier, discharged March 5, 1865, by reason of consolidation with the 99th O. V. I. Andrew D. Mitchell, discharged March 5, 1865, by reason of consolidation with the 99th O. V. I. Charles B. Chandler, discharged March 7, 1863, for the marine service. Robert Goff was appointed corporal May 1, 1863; discharged March 5, 1863; and consolidated with 99th O. V. I. James Henry, discharged November 24, 1862. Thomas D. Moore, appointed corporal, December 23, 1862; taken prisoner, November 30, 1864, at battle of Franklin; discharged, May 22, 1865. William Taggart, discharged April 2, 1863. Hamilton Warren, transferred from the 99th O. V. I., December 31, 1864; discharged, March 5, 1865. Robert H. Cleveland was appointed corporal, September 27, 1862, discharged June 7, 1865, at Wheeling, W. Va. Looman Beck, discharged on certificate of disability, March 16, 1863. John A. Barr, discharged, May 24, 1865. Louis Coy, discharged, October 28, 1862, for disability. W. P. Cochran, discharged, March 9, 1863, for disability. W. H. Cochran, discharged, May 23, 1863, for disability. William Ellis, discharged January 1, 1863, for disability. Campbell Fitch, discharged January 1, 1863, for disability. Lafayette Githens, taken prisoner, November 30, 1864, at battle of Franklin; discharged, May 20, 1865. William Kiphart, discharged May 24, 1865. William A. Miller, discharged March 24, 1863, for disability. Joseph Marple, discharged, November 24, 1863, for disability. Theodore Porter, discharged November 24, 1862, for disability. L. M. Souls, discharged April 17, 1865. George Shipman, discharged May 12, 1865. William Rynard, discharged, April 10, 1863, for disability.

Transferred.—John Leech, William Pursell, G. P. Riley.

Died.—James Boyles died in hospital at Lebanon, Ky., November 29, 1862, of erysipelas fever. James Francis, killed in battle of Perryville, October, 1862. Jacob K. P. Githens died in hospital, Camp Dennison, O., October 3, 1864. Thomas J. Githens died in hospital at Atlanta, Ga., October 21, 1864, of dysentery. Charles Smith, taken prisoner at battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864; died March 27, 1865, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Deserted.—Gilbert Biggs, John Berry, Samuel Briggs,

Samuel Cox, Harry Chambers, Charles Goff, James Hutchison.

There were 75 deserters from this company, but the above were all from Belmont County. This company was mustered out at Salisbury, N. C., June 26, 1865.

Company C, 52nd Regiment, O. V. I.

Company C was composed mainly of recruits raised at Barnesville and Somerton. On the 20th of August it was accepted into the service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, where the 52nd Regiment was organized. The officers were:

Captain, Jacob E. Moffitt.

1st lieutenant, Abisha C. Thomas.

2nd lieutenant, Ezekiel E. Mills.

1st sergeant, William P. Shankland.

Sergeant, William Starbuck.

Sergeant, Newton McGill.

Sergeant, William J. Bradford.

Sergeant, J. N. Hunt.

Corporals.—Isaac Yocum, William H. Piper, John H. McHendry, C. W. Grimes, James H. Curtis, Newell H. Buchanan, William C. Deems.

Drummer, Charles W. Tillett.

Resignations, Transfers, etc.—Jacob E. Moffitt resigned February 2, 1863. Abisha C. Thomas, mustered out. William P. Shankland resigned, June 18, 1863. Christopher W. Grimes, mustered out; commanded Company C, to 1865; commanding Company K, since April 1, 1865. Ezekiel E. Mills resigned, February 13, 1863.

Mustered Out.—William Starbuck, Newton McGill, Edwin D. Patterson, promoted from corporal to sergeant, March, 1865. Isaac Yocum, N. H. Buchanan, W. C. Deems, Joseph A. Parsons, Charles T. Whitaker, promoted to corporal. Chas. W. Tillett, promoted from private, March 1, 1865. Harrison Moore, promoted from private, March 1, 1865. John W. Hance, promoted to corporal. Thomas P. Barnes, John Bailey, William Carter, Isaiah B. Clift, William H. Coventry, William Calvin, George W. Calvin, John Dillaha, George W. Day, James W. Flager, Isaac Hays, W. G. Hilton, R. W. Harris, James Hines, Humphrey Baler, John N. Hunt, Clemens Hicks, William Hadley, Gilmore Howell, John W. Hardesty, William Latham, John W. Merrill, S. W. Parker, W. H. Piper, Thomas Pettitcord, John Buckner, John W. Stubbs, Alfred Stiffer, James T. Woodland, W. W. Windom, Robert Warnock.

Killed in Battle.—Fenton M. Carter, killed by cannon shot, May 14, 1864, at Resaca, Ga. L. H. Street, killed by musket shot, June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. Boyd Forbes, killed by musket shot, June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. Wm. F. Beatty, killed by musket shot, July 19, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga. Alfred Bruster, killed by musket shot, September 1, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga.

Died.—E. B. Clifford died, October 20, 1862, at Harrodsburg, Ky., of typhoid fever. George W. Campbell

died December 29, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea. John Forbes died December 16, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea. Isaac Stidd died January 23, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of erysipelas. Chapman Harner died November 11, 1862, at Bowling Green, Ky., of chronic diarrhoea. Ashbury Malone died July 25, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea. John Malone died March 23, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn. W. F. Lewis died July 10, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of diarrhoea. W. J. Bradfield died August 8, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn. Mordecai Carter died August 8, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn. Alexander Hinton died September 13, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga. John W. Barnes died March 25, 1865, near Bentonville, N. C., of wounds. Ezra J. Mann died May 1, 1865, at New Bern, N. C.

Discharged.—Amos H. Hampton, October 24, 1862. E. Bailey, December 19, 1862. B. F. Perkey, December 19, 1862. E. C. Tomlinson, January 20, 1863. J. W. Hunt, January 26, 1863. Asa T. Patterson, February 6, 1863. John L. Brister, February 20, 1863. William McDonald, December —, 1862. Josiah B. McKee, November 10, 1862. W. A. Brister, November 10, 1862. Francis M. Acton, July 4, 1863. John H. McEndree, August 20, 1864. James H. Carter, March 27, 1865. James W. Lynde, May 1, 1865. Jerome Miller, May 20, 1865.

Transferred.—William L. Patton, to Engineers Corps, August 31, 1864. James P. Carter to V. R. C. Isaac Teets.

This company was mustered out June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Company F, 52nd Regiment, O. V. I.

Company F was recruited at Powhatan, Armstrong's Mills, Dillie's Bottom and Capatina. It entered service at Camp Dennison, August 22, 1862. The officers were as follows:

Captain, J. B. Donaldson.

1st lieutenant, John Irwin.

2nd lieutenant, Samuel C. Hutchison.

Sergeant, Thomas B. Hammond.

Sergeant, James W. McFadden.

Sergeant, Samuel M. Gordon.

Sergeant, Julius Armstrong.

Sergeant, Benjamin F. Thomas.

Corporals, Sylvester L. Pierce, Conrad Slupman, Albert E. Crist, Anthony T. Lockwood, James McAvoy, James G. King, Isaac Gates, Elijah R. Hudson.

Resignations, Promotions, etc.—James B. Donaldson resigned May 22, 1863. Samuel C. Hutchison, mustered out. John Irwin resigned May 20, 1863. Sylvester L. Brice, mustered out. Julius Armstrong, promoted to 1st lieutenant and transferred to Company H.

Mustered Out.—T. B. Hammond, J. W. McFadden, W. S. Swaine, John W. Hess, Anthony Lockwood, (no discharge furnished) sergeants; Michael Long, Isaac Yates, E. R. Hudson, Thomas Tyrel, Peter Giffin, corporals; John Anthony, Martin Baker, Eli Barnes,

Volney Blue, Alex. C. Crist (no discharge furnished), J. R. Crist, (no discharge furnished), David Dillon, William Duvall, Stewart Doty, Robert Gates, James Gates, J. Gillespie, Samuel Gillespie, Wellington Gillespie, F. J. Hendershot, Johnson Hammond, Jas. Holland, G. W. Jones, T. H. Kirkland, John Moore, W. W. Moore John McVey, M. C. McCabe, (no discharge furnished), J. C. Ritman, Martin Purttman, Salathiel Pugh, N. Pugh, (no discharge furnished), H. Roder, W. Souste, Joshua Swaney, James Thornburg, James Tyrell, Isaac Vandign, Perry Wright, privates.

Killed in Battle.—Albert E. Crist, killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864. Robert J. Stewart, killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864. Augustus T. Dorsey, killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.

Died.—Conrad Shipman died November 3, 1862, of consumption at Evansville, Ind. James G. King died November 22, 1862, of fever at Danville, Ky. Ebenezer Gillespie died of wounds received in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864. Cornelius Hess died October 30, 1862, of inflammation of lungs. Valentine Bryson died November 5, 1862, of congestive chills, near Franklyn, Ky. John W. Sidles died December 1862, of chronic diarrhoea, at Bowling Green, Ky. Asa Vandign died December 19, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn. Jacob Shepherd died December 25, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn. James Lucas died January 7, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn. Joseph B. Roder died January 7, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn. Robert Owen died January 1, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn. Joshua Campbell died January 30, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn. John Kinney died January 22, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn. John Hess died February 3, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn. John Siler died February 6, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Discharged on Disability.—Samuel M. Gordon, February 9, 1863, Benjamin F. Thomas, April 6, 1863, James McAvoy, January 7, 1863; William Bennett, October 27, 1862; John Shipman, John Jobes, November 17, 1862; Dorsey Danford, December 12, 1862; Robert Carpenter, February 1, 1862; Michael Allen, Alexander Landers, John Rush, G. W. Lindsey, February 3, 1863; Singleton Owens, Ed. Huffman, Henry Huffman, Daniel Groves, Alfred Doty, February 9, 1863; Hezekiah Laffell, February 10, 1863; John R. Trigg, February 16, 1863; W. T. Minager, May 5, 1863; William Gatten, October 11, 1862; William Richardson, February 24, 1864; Frank F. Cook, discharged but no record given; Christian May, October 27, 1864; Joseph H. Jones, April 25, 1864.

Transferred.—Thomas Boyers, G. W. Wallace, James B. Day, Robt. Hammond.

Prisoners of War.—Thomas Fink, taken prisoner at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 16, 1863; supposed to have died. Urias R. Martin, taken prisoner near Goldsboro, N. C., while foraging; supposed to have been murdered by his captives, March 17, 1865.

Mustered out June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Company H, 61st Regiment, O. V. I.

This company was recruited at Bellaire, Bridgeport, Martin's Ferry, Jacobsburg and

Glencoe, Belmont County, Ohio. It was enlisted between January and April, 1862. It was organized as follows:

John Garrett, captain.
David Rankin, 1st lieutenant.
Milton W. Judkins, 2nd lieutenant.
Isaiah Grafton, 1st sergeant.
John Wright, sergeant.
William Smith, sergeant.
William Whims, sergeant.
John G. Lanning, sergeant.
Zenas Shipman, corporal.
James W. Grafton, corporal.
David B. Long, corporal.
Wilson S. Mitchell, corporal.
John Kennedy, corporal.
John Drum, corporal.
Joseph B. Dean, corporal.
Jacob B. Long, corporal.
Musicians—John Huntsman, William Martin.
Wagoner—William Long.

Privates.—Wesley G. Ault, Richard Beavers, Solomon Beach, Thomas Brown, Edward Brown, John Cumford, William Clark, John Dwyer, John Detwiler, Joseph Danagan, Alexander W. Daniels, Francis Daine, Alexander Evans, Monroe Francis, Richard S. Francis, John Fry, Nelson Gray, Isaac A. Grist, William Gaston, Nicholas Hines, Albert Hockady, Samuel Hines, William Jopland, Thomas Jackson, Jacob Jackson, John W. Jackson, John Jones, John Johnston, William Judd, Robert A. Kelsey, Joseph H. King, Peter Kenny, William Lash, James A. Long, S. B. Long, E. M. Mitchell, Michael McClusky, John Macauley, W. A. McKirahan, Jacob May, William Miller, John Moore, George Martin, James Nicholson, Hugh Nixon, Terrence O'Brien, Robert H. Patterson, John W. Patterson, Samuel Potts, Richard Pearce, David Porter, Walker Pittet, John Porter, John T. Rothwell, James D. Richards, James S. Smith, Alfred Shahan, John Shatzer, George Swartz, John C. Taylor, Joseph Penley, William Taylor, James W. Wright, George W. Worley, Michael Welsh, James Weir, Daniel W. Wise, Charles Wright, Fedale Zarne.

Company H was practically consolidated with the 82nd Regiment, O. V. I., March 31, 1865, and made a part of Company H of that regiment.

Casualties.—John G. Lanning, promoted to sergeant February 11, 1864. James S. Smith, promoted to corporal February 5, 1864. John T. Rothwell, promoted to corporal March 2, 1864. David Porter, promoted to corporal February 4, 1864. Wesley G. Ault, promoted to corporal June 2, 1865.

Discharged.—James Cain, released prisoner; discharged by virtue of orders of War Department. James W. Wright, discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 28, 1865.

Mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865.

Company E, 62nd Regiment, O. V. I.

Company E was organized at Somerton and rendezvoused at Camp Goddard. This company was mustered into service October 16, 1861. The company was as follows:

Henry G. Jackson, captain.
Samuel B. Taylor, 2nd lieutenant.
Joel M. Maring, 3rd lieutenant.
Samuel D. Hopper, 1st sergeant.
Francis A. Bishop, sergeant.
John Couplin, sergeant.
Charles E. Rowlen, sergeant.
Jonathan Dunn, sergeant.
Abel Hicks, corporal.
William S. Hobbs, corporal.
John B. Powell, corporal.
Aquila Thomas, corporal.
William W. Sullivan, corporal.
James Smith, corporal.
Wilson Strahl, corporal.
Thomas Wilson, corporal.

Privates.—Joab Bishop, James K. Bishop, Benjamin Bishop, Stephen I. Brown, Samuel H. Blaney, Charles Biddenhorn, William Burcher, Charles O. Bishop, James O. Couplin, William H. Carter, George Carpenter, Abraham Clark, Stephen Claudy, Henry Clark, Waldon Clark, John A. Driggs, Christopher Dillen, William T. Fletcher, Thomas H. Gibbins, William S. Gregg, Thomas D. Gibbons, David H. Grimes, Lawrence W. Hobbs, Alonzo M. Hobbs, Nathan B. Hurford, Benjamin S. Hurford, John W. Hopper, William W. Hopper, John L. Hadsall, Henry Howard, William E. Hudson, William W. Johnson, McDowell T. Koontz, George Kadle, Andrew I. Lane, John Livingston, Franklin Morris, John R. Merrill, James Maxwell, Eli Miller, Benjamin Mahoney, George T. B. Monette, Washington Nelson, Vance M. Nelson, Joseph Nelson, Franklin Ottland, Joseph Palmer, Elwood Price, Theophilus Peddicord, Lycurgus Peddicord, Glane Patterson, Crawford Riley, Nathaniel Strahl, David L. Strahl, E. D. Strahl, William M. Stewart, Milton B. Stay, Thomas Starbuck, William I. Snode, Andrew C. Shepherd, William Street, Evan T. Strahl, Thomas Strahl, Joseph C. Tomlinson, John W. Vandyke, William West, Leander Wiley, James L. Wharton, John Yocum, Joseph Yocum, Thomas Yarnell.

Casualties.—Samuel D. Hooper was appointed 1st sergeant December 14, 1861; appointed 2nd lieutenant August 11, 1862; appointed 1st lieutenant May 16, 1862; appointed captain October 15, 1863; wounded slightly in the charge upon Fort Wagner, S. C. Thomas Wilson was appointed corporal December 14, 1861; promoted to sergeant May 15, 1862; promoted to 1st sergeant September 2, 1862; was severely wounded in the left hand and slightly in the right side in the charge on Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863; re-enlisted February 26, 1864; re-appointed 1st sergeant February 1, 1864. William S. Hobbs was appointed corporal December 14, 1861; promoted to sergeant September 2, 1862; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; re-appointed sergeant February 1, 1864. Charles E. Rowlen was appointed sergeant, December 14, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; reappointed sergeant February 1, 1864. Charles

G. Biddenhorn was promoted to corporal September 2, 1862; promoted to sergeant July 1, 1863; was wounded in leg by pistol shot, and taken prisoner in charge upon Fort Wagner, S. C.; was exchanged July, 1863; re-enlisted; re-appointed sergeant. William W. Sullivan was appointed corporal December 14, 1861; re-enlisted; re-appointed corporal. McDowell T. Koontz was promoted to corporal May 16, 1862; re-enlisted; re-appointed corporal. John L. Hadsall was promoted to corporal September 2, 1862; was wounded in leg by shell in charge upon Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863. William W. Hopper was promoted to corporal February 1, 1864; re-enlisted; served in the three months' service in the 17th Ohio Regiment. Waldon Clark was promoted to corporal July 18, 1863; re-enlisted; re-appointed corporal; was in charge on Fort Wagner July 18, 1863. B. S. Hurford was promoted to corporal July 18, 1863; re-enlisted; re-appointed corporal; in charge upon Fort Wagner. Vance M. Nelson was promoted to corporal July 1, 1863; was in charge upon Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. W. H. Carter was promoted to corporal January 1, 1863; wounded severely by musket shot in the shoulder in the charge upon Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863. Stephen J. Brown was in the charge upon Fort Wagner, S. C. Samuel H. Blaney was wounded severely in right arm by musket shot in charge upon Fort Wagner, S. C. David T. Burr was in the charge upon Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. Henry S. Clark was taken prisoner in the charge upon Fort Wagner. William Craig detached as artilleryman July 20, 1862. John A. Driggs, William T. Fletcher, Thomas D. Gibbons, William S. Gregg and Nathan H. Hurford were in charge upon Fort Wagner. Alonzo M. Hobbs was severely wounded in leg by musket shot in charge upon Fort Wagner. John T. Livingston was severely wounded in foot by fragment of shell at the siege of Fort Wagner. Franklin Morris was in the charge at Fort Wagner. Washington Nelson was in the charge upon Fort Wagner July 18, 1863. Joseph Nelson, Glane Patterson, William T. Street and John W. Snode were in charge upon Fort Wagner. Thomas Starbuck was taken prisoner at Fort Wagner. A. G. Taylor was in charge upon Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863. Leander Wiley was wounded severely in the neck by musket shot in the charge upon Fort Wagner.

Discharged.—Henry G. Jackson discharged May 26, 1862, on account of disabilities. Joel M. Maring was appointed as captain, December 7, 1861; resigned on surgeon's certificate August 11, 1862. Thomas Showers, transferred from Company A; discharged on surgeon's certificate, January 29, 1863. Abel Hicks, appointed corporal December 14, 1861; promoted to sergeant, May 15, 1862; discharged August 4, 1862. Jonathan Dunn, appointed sergeant, December 14, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, December 26, 1862. John Couplin, appointed sergeant, December 14, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 8, 1862. Aquila Thomas, appointed corporal December 14, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, September 13, 1862. James Smith, appointed corporal, December 14, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate September 29, 1862. George Carpenter, promoted to corporal May 15, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate December 23, 1862. Jacob Bishop, discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 8, 1862. Jas. K. Bishop, discharged on surgeon's certificate, July

5, 1863. Charles O. Bishop, discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 1862. James O. Couplin was wounded severely in the leg by musket shot; discharged from effects of wound. Stephen Claudy, discharged for disability, July 5, 1863. Christopher Dillen was taken prisoner at Strasburg, Va.; discharged for disability, June 17, 1862. John W. Hopper, December 13, 1862, for disability. John R. Merrill, on surgeon's certificate, December 13, 1862. Lycurgus Peddicord, on surgeon's certificate, September 4, 1862. Charles Patten, on surgeon's certificate, July 26, 1862. Nathan P. Strahl, on surgeon's certificate, October 14, 1862. David L. Strahl, on surgeon's certificate, March 29, 1863. William M. Stewart, on surgeon's certificate, March 15, 1863. Milton M. Stay on surgeon's certificate; date unknown. Andrew C. Shepherd, on surgeon's certificate, June, 1863. Evan T. Strahl, on surgeon's certificate; date not recorded. William West on surgeon's certificate, January 24, 1863. Thomas Yarnell, on surgeon's certificate, June, 1863.

Transferred.—John B. Powell, Aaron D. Yocum, E. D. Strahl, Samuel J. Sill.

Died.—B. F. Bishop, at Hampton Hospital, Va., September 2, 1862, of typhoid fever. L. W. Hobbs was killed in the charge upon Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. William E. Hudson died a prisoner in Charleston, S. C., from wounds received in charge upon Fort Wagner. William W. Johnson was killed in the charge upon Fort Wagner. George T. B. Monette died at Frederick, Md., April 15, 1862, of typhoid fever. Riley W. Crawford was killed in the charge upon Fort Wagner. John W. Vandyke died at Harrison's Landing, August 11, 1862, of brain fever. James E. Stewart died at Hilton Head, S. C., April 24, 1864, of hemorrhage of the bowels.

This company was mustered out June 1, 1864. The history of this company is identical with the history of the regiment, as it never was separated from it.

Company E, 77th Regiment, O. V. I.

This company was recruited at Bellaire, Pultney township, Washington, Mead and York townships, Belmont County. It rendezvoused with the regiment at Marietta, where the regimental organization took place. Jesse Hildebrand was elected colonel. The organization of Company E, with its members, was as follows:

Andrew Smith, captain.
Thomas Garrett, 1st lieutenant.
Hanson Criswell, 2nd lieutenant.
Daniel McCabe, 1st sergeant.
John L. McIntire, sergeant.
Levi M. Sinclair, sergeant.
G. W. Williams, Sr., sergeant.
John L. Thomas, sergeant.
Thomas Anderson, corporal.

John K. Hepburn, corporal.
Israel R. Heath, corporal.
Charles J. Bloom, corporal.
Dennis Hogan, corporal.
Benjamin Dunlap, corporal.
Jacob P. Kinney, corporal.
James M. Baker, corporal.
John W. Stanhope, musician.

Privates.—Edward Burns, Thomas Barker, Peter Brandon, Leander Barnett, Wm. C. Berry, Samuel Bennington, Wm. Bennington, J. T. Broxton, Jas. Baxter, Thomas B. Crozier, Jesse Cross, William Craig, William Chance, Benjamin Doyel, Eli B. Davison, James A. Dumfie, Monterville Drummmond, Isaac Fogle, Jeremiah A. Fish, Isaac Gilbert, Moses Gordon, Austin Gill, John Hays, G. W. Hogan, Jas. P. Hammond, David M. Hammond, Robert Hess, Dixon M. Hepburn, Andrew J. Heath, Joseph Hubbs, Hamilton Hunter, Jerome Higgs, Emmer Jackson, Samuel Jackson, Harrison Jackson, Jacob Johnston, George Johnston, Edward Kinney, Robert Knox, Nathaniel Luke, Chas. Lyttleson, John McMillen, Francis Miller, Wm. P. B. McFarland, Thomas McCormick, Wm. H. O'Neil, Francis Pitner, Jacob Prest, Hugh Padden, Wm. Porter, Wm. Ritcheson, Reuben Russell, Thomas Rosser, J. C. Sissel, John Seaber, Johnston Sinclair, Wm. Smith, Daniel Shoup, Samuel R. Thomas, John C. Taylor, Wilson S. Vanhorn, Nathaniel B. Wright, Geo. W. Williams, Jr., Wm. Williams, Andrew Williams, James Wallace, James W. Wallace, Thomas H. Wallace, John Wingrove, Perry Wright, Jas. Wells.

The men of Company E re-organized as a portion of companies E and F of the same regiment.

Promotions, Transfers, etc.—(Company E).—Robert Hess, promoted to corporal, March 20, 1864. John Kune, promoted to corporal, June 5, 1863. Francis A. Pitner, promoted to corporal June 16, 1865. Johnson C. Sinclair, promoted to corporal December 1, 1865. Samuel Bennington, promoted to corporal March 1, 1866. George W. Williams, promoted to sergeant, until May 31, 1865; discharged at same date. Jacob P. Kinney, appointed sergeant, April 27, 1865, and transferred to Company F. Eli B. Davison, appointed corporal April 27, 1865, and transferred to Company F. Jeremiah A. Fish, transferred to N. C. S. of regiment and appointed quartermaster sergeant. W. H. O'Neil, transferred to V. R. C., April 21, 1865. George W. Hogan died of disease at hospital in Louisiana, June 11, 1865.

Mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, March 8, 1866.

Promotions, Transfers, etc., (Company F).—George Johnson, Jacob Prest, Reuben Russell, Thomas Rosser, William Smith, James W. Wallace, George W. Williams, Jacob P. Kinney, promoted to sergeant December 12, 1861. W. P. B. McFarland, discharged on disability May 30, 1865. Jacob D. Decker died while a prisoner of war at Tyler, Tex., July 21, 1864.

Mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, March 8, 1866.

Company B, 98th Regiment, O. V. I.

This company was enlisted at St. Clairsville and organized with regiment at Camp Mingo, near Steubenville, August 22, 1862. Its original officers and members were as follows:

Joseph R. Mitchell, captain.
Louis Woodmanse, 1st lieutenant.
Hiram J. Craft, 2nd lieutenant.
Jacob L. Holloway, 1st sergeant.
Thomas J. Hawthorne, sergeant.
Samuel R. Smith, sergeant.
Benjamin R. Griffith, sergeant.
Jacob Hymes, sergeant.
Henry B. McDonald, corporal.
Hamilton Rogers, corporal.
Jas. F. Watson, corporal.
William H. Roscoe, corporal.
Johnston Mitchell, corporal.
James E. Judkins, corporal.
G. W. Mackison, corporal.
Isaac H. Nichols, corporal.
Jesse Brandenburgh, musician.
William Reynolds, musician.
John F. Smur, wagoner.

Privates.—William J. Alexander, Charles A. Allen, William Bell, Dighton Berry, John A. Bethel, Josiah Blackford, Smith Branson, James A. Brown, Albert Brown, Samuel Bruce, P. C. Campbell, Hiram Culp, Nathan G. Davis, Thomas Davis, Moses H. Dewalt, David L. Dewalt, Wm. F. Duff, David D. Dutton, Henry Fitzgerald, Eli M. Fowler, Jas. Galbraith, Alfred Gardner, Geo. H. Glenn, John Graham, Geo. Graham, Jas. Graham, Isaac Grimes, Johnston Hammond, Pennington Harden, Robt. Hare, Wm. A. Hastings, Wilson Henderson, Jesse Huff, Job Hughs, W. B. James, John Jamison, Geo. Jepson, Ezra Johnston, A. R. Jones, Allen M. Kirk, Evan B. Kirk, Ebenezer F. Knapp, J. B. D. Keim, Jos. P. Lees, L. S. Lilly, T. C. Martin, Wm. H. Miller, Martin Moore, Jas. McBride, Jas. A. McNary, Mahlon Nichols, Thomas Nichols, Samuel M. Noah, W. W. Orison, John Patton, Geo. M. Patton, Chas. L. Pickering, Isaac K. Piggott, John Pollock, Reason Porter, Jesse Pratt, John Ralston, John T. Roseboro, — Rogers, Conrad Schmeitzer, Alex. H. Sloan, Jos. Smith, Jos. Spencer, Jerry Stinrod, J. B. Stewart, Jas. A. Stewart, Chas. Stilwell, Lemuel Stilwell, Wm. Taylor, G. W. A. Thompson, Alex. Thoburn, Ignatius Tillet, Geo. W. Vanscyol, Lewis Walter, Jesse M. Woods, O. A. Zane, Benjamin Zane.

Promotions, Casualties, etc.—Joseph R. Mitchell, discharged October 14, 1864, on account of disability. Reese G. Lewis, promoted from 1st lieutenant Company E; mustered out on separate rolls. Louis Woodmanse, discharged on account of disability, December 23, 1863. Jacob A. Holloway was promoted from 1st lieutenant August 1, 1864. Hiram J. Craft was promoted from 2nd lieutenant to captain of Company E, July 29, 1864. George W. Mackison was promoted from corporal to sergeant, September 1, 1864. John Patton entered service as private; promoted to corporal September 1, 1864. Mahlon Nichols was promoted to corporal Sep-

tember 1, 1864; wounded in battle at Bentonville, March 19, 1865. Isaac Piggott was promoted to corporal September 1, 1864. James A. Stewart was promoted to corporal September 1, 1864. William B. James was wounded at Jonesboro, Ga., September, 1864. O. A. Zane was exchanged prisoner at Bridgeport, Ohio.

Killed.—L. S. Lilly was killed in battle at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863. Johnston Mitchell was killed in battle at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Josiah Blackford was killed in battle at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863. Robert Hare was killed in battle at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. John Jamison was killed in battle at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. William H. Miller was killed in battle at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1864. George W. A. Thompson was killed in battle at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. Reason Porter was killed in battle at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. Jesse M. Woods was killed in battle at Resaca, May 14, 1864.

Died.—Hamilton Rogers died of disease at Perryville, Ky., October 19, 1862. Henry McDonald died of wounds received in battle at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. John Pollock, promoted to corporal November 25, 1862; died of wounds received at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Moses H. DeVault died of wounds received in battle at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. David D. Hutton died of disease in hospital at Savannah, February 25, 1865. John Graham died in hospital at Nashville, April 1, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea. George Glenn died in Flushing, O., February 17, 1863, of typhoid fever. George Hale died of disease in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., August 25, 1864. Addison R. Jones died in Lebanon, Ky., November 11, 1862, of typhoid fever. J. B. D. Keim died November 19, 1863, in hospital at Franklin, Tenn., of typhoid fever. Joseph P. Lees died of wounds received in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 10, 1865. Samuel M. Noah died of chronic diarrhoea February 6, 1863, at Lebanon, Ky. William W. Orrison died of wounds (accidentally) at convalescent camp, Nashville, Tenn. Charles L. Pickering died of disease in hospital at Lebanon, Ky., November 20, 1862. Joseph Spencer died in hospital of disease, at Louisville, Ky., March 5, 1863. Joseph Smith died of wounds received in skirmish near Graysville, Ga., November 26, 1863. Alexander Thoburn died of disease at Cumberland, Ind., April, 1865.

Discharged.—William T. Alexander, discharged January 31, 1862, to enlist in marine service. John A. Bethel, discharged January 31, 1863, for the same purpose. Smith Brabson, discharged for disability, December 11, 1862. P. C. Campbell, discharged December 30, 1862, on account of wounds received in battle at Perryville October 8, 1862. Thomas Davis, discharged for disability, 1863. David L. DeVault, discharged for disability December 14, 1863. Alfred N. Gardner, discharged for disability, March 14, 1863. Isaac T. Grimes, discharged January 2, 1863, on account of wounds received in battle at Perryville, October 8, 1862. Johnston Hammond discharged March 3, 1864, on account of wounds received at Chickamauga. William A. Hastings, discharged for disability, November 18, 1862. Wilson Henderson, discharged January 27, 1864, for wounds received in battle at Perryville, October 8, 1862. Allen M. Kirk, discharged for disability, September 25, 1862. Thomas Nichols, wounded in battle at Perryville, Oc-

tober 8, 1862; discharged for disability April 28, 1864. Jesse Pratt, discharged for disability May 29, 1863. John F. Roseboro, discharged for disability July 14, 1863. John B. Stewart, discharged for disability March 25, 1863. A. M. Sawash, discharged for disability March 21, 1863. George W. Vanscyol, discharged January 19, 1862, to enlist in marine service.

Transferred.—Benjamin Griffith, James F. Watson, Jesse Brandenburg, Jeremiah Stinrod, William Taylor, Ignatius Tillett, Charles M. Blackburn, Thomas E. Hale, G. L. Knapp, Philip Vilton, Hiram Riggs.

This company was mustered out June 1, 1865.

Company E, 98th Regiment, O. V. I.,

Was enlisted in Belmont County, and was mustered into service August 20, 1862. The original officers and members were as follows:

Adam Cordner, captain.
Zachary C. Williams, 1st lieutenant.
John T. Collins, 2nd lieutenant.
Lewis G. Reece, 1st sergeant.
Lewis Boyer, sergeant.
John H. Price, sergeant.
W. T. Harmer, sergeant.
Cyrus B. Lingo, sergeant.
E. W. Smith, corporal.
William H. White, corporal.
Geo. C. Vanlaw, corporal.
Zenas Shipman, corporal.
Clark Wilkison, corporal.
Alfred W. Givens, corporal.
Thomas Bell, corporal.
Jesse Cordner, corporal.
Enfield Wineman, musician.
Dennis L. Kemp, musician.
L. C. Griffith, wagoner.

Privates.—Lewis Addison, Henry Ault, John M. Battin, Wilson Battin, Henry C. Beall, Mahlon Brown, Henry Bright, Martin G. Budd, Thomas Burns, Milton Carpenter, Thomas Carpenter, David Cecil, Evan N. Chandler, B. L. Craig, Jas. Creighton, Wm. Davis, Ezra Davis, Michael Delaney, Henry Defenbaugh, Wm. Dermolt, David E. Eggey, John E. Evans, E. D. Evans, John Finch, John Finney, Nehemiah Fisher, Ed. S. Foreman, O. E. Foulke, John Gallagher, Archy Garrett, Reuben Green, Samuel C. Green, Alex. Green, Wm. M. Green, Nicholas Gregg, Abner I. Gregg, Robt. Harris, Geo. Hinkle, Geo. E. Hoops, Nathan Humphrey, Abner L. Hunt, John W. Jones, Wm. T. Jones, Wm. Kemp, John A. Kemp, Wm. Knight, B. H. Lane, B. F. Leach, Wm. K. Lightfoot, Benj. Loper, Wm. B. Lucas, Robt. N. Luke, John Moore, Wm. H. Morrison, Jas. Murray, Edward McGinnis, Broomhall McKissen, Wm. H. McKirahan, Wm. McMannis, Wm. H. McMillon, R. Nevill, Thos. Pickering, Jas. Powell, Wm. H. Powell, Isaac Reader, Geo. Russell, Wm. Spencer, Wm. Thornberry, Franklin Thornberry, Jacob Francis, Lucas Tipton, John Vanfossen, Enos Walters, Jas. K. White, John White, Jonathan Wheeler, Erasmus Wilson, Nicholas Wilson, Abner Wilkinson, Jos. Wiley, Alban Wilkinson.

Promotions, Resignations, Casualties, etc.—Adam Cordner resigned January 24, 1863. William C. Lochary, promoted to captain, February 7, 1863; killed at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863. John T. Collins, promoted to 1st lieutenant February 7, 1863; promoted to captain January 15, 1864; resigned July 29, 1864. Hiram J. Craft was promoted to captain Company E, July 29, 1864. Reece G. Lewis was promoted from corporal to sergeant, February 7, 1863; promoted to 1st lieutenant December 7, 1864. Ezekiel W. Smith, promoted from corporal to sergeant January 1, 1863; to 1st sergeant December 17, 1864. James Murray was promoted from corporal to sergeant, December 17, 1864. Milton Carpenter, exchanged prisoner of war.

Killed.—Lewis Boyer, killed in action at Graysville, Ga., November 26, 1863. Michael Delaney, killed in action at Perryville October 8, 1862. William H. Davis, killed in action at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. John E. Evans, killed in action at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. William M. Green killed in battle at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. William H. McMillen killed in battle at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864. Isaac Reader, killed in battle at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.

Died.—William T. Harmer died November 9, 1862, of wounds received at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. Cyrus B. Lingo died December 24, 1862, at New Albany, Ind., of typhoid fever. Henry C. Beall died June 21, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., of phthisis. William H. White died November 5, 1862, of wounds received at Perryville. Thomas Burns died November, 1862, at Louisville, of disease. Martin G. Budd died April 16, 1865, of chronic diarrhoea, at Louisville, Kentucky. Wilson Battin died of measles at Lebanon, Ky., January 6, 1863. Nehemiah Fisher died October 16, 1862, of wounds received at Perryville, Ky. Nicholas Gregg died December 12, 1862, at Columbia, Ky., of disease. Archy Garrett died October 1, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., of chronic diarrhoea. Robert Harris died May 6, 1864, of disease at Chattanooga, Tenn. William Knight died April 7, 1863, of measles at Franklin, Tenn. Broomhall McKisson died October 14, 1862, of wounds received in the battle of Perryville, Ky. George Russell died November 30, 1862, of disease at Lebanon, Ky. William Spencer died November 7, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky., of disease. Lucas Tipton died December 11, 1862, at Bardstown, Ky., of typhoid fever.

Discharged.—John H. Price discharged January 1, 1863. Jesse Cordner discharged February 9, 1865. Clark Wilkison discharged January 20, 1863. Enfield Wineman discharged February 1, 1863. Henry Bright discharged May 20, 1863. John M. Battin discharged January 1, 1863. James Creighton discharged May 7, 1863. Evan N. Chandler, discharged January 15, 1863. Edward S. Foreman discharged February 2, 1863. Alexander Green discharged March 4, 1862. Samuel C. Green, discharged March 4, 1863. Nathan Humphrey, discharged November 17, 1862. Caleb Jones discharged September 13, 1862. W. T. Jones discharged August 6, 1863. John A. Kemp discharged January 28, 1863. Benjamin F. Leach, April 25, 1863. William H. McKirahan, discharged December 31, 1862. William McGinnis discharged April 25, 1863. Thomas J. Pickering discharged January 16, 1863. Jonathan Wheeler

discharged February 7, 1863. Abner Wilkinson discharged May 9, 1865.

Transferred.—Jacob Travis, Alban Wilkinson, R. N. J. Luke, John Moore, John Bell, Eli Garretson.

Company E was mustered out of service on the 1st of June, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Company B, 126th Regiment, O. V. I.

Capt. William B. Kirk recruited this company from Flushing, St. Clairsville, Barnesville, and other points in Belmont County. It was mustered into service on the 4th of September, 1862. The following was the original organization:

William B. Kirk, captain.
Geo. W. Hoge, 1st lieutenant.
 Robert Hilles, 2nd lieutenant.
 John A. Shaffer, 1st sergeant.
 Jos. L. James, sergeant.
 William B. Johnson, sergeant.
 Henry Cecil, sergeant.
 Joseph H. Palmer, sergeant.
 Reuben McGregor, corporal.
 Joseph H. Close, corporal.
 Geo. Bowles, corporal.
 Isaac M. Clevinger, corporal.
 Barkley Cooper, corporal.
Thomas L. Hoge, corporal.
William Copeland, corporal.
 Samuel Bailey, corporal.
 George Clinton, musician.
 Andrew Richards, wagoner.

Privates.—G. M. Bailey, Warren Bailey, Hiram W. Ball, Robt. Bendure, Abner Bethel, Wm. Boyd, Enos W. Brown, B. H. Ryan, Philander Chandler, Clark Chandler, David A. ———, B. H. Bryan, John Clark, Wm. W. Cooper, John Crawford, Samuel Criswell, Solomon Donner, Wm. E. Dove, Isaac Eddy, Jonas Faucett, W. W. Groves, John C. Howell, Wm. P. Huffman, Geo. Haines, Joshua C. Howell, G. S. Huston, Abraham Kelly, Melancthon Keyser, Daniel Kibler, Jos. Knight, Oliver P. Knapp, Wm. H. Loy, Edward Mathews, N. H. Majors, Geo. McFarland, Wm. Moore, John A. Morris, Isaac N. Mumma, John W. Near, Geo. Osborn, John H. Patrick, Wm. J. Patrick, Jacob Perkins, David Poland, John A. Poland, Nimrod Pumphrey, Leander J. Reynolds, Simeon L. Russell, Anthony Romans, Adam Secrist, Chester K. Smith, Daniel H. Starkey, Philip L. Specht, Daniel Thatcher, Benj. H. Vanfossen, Geo. Vanfossen, Washington Waddell, Geo. Weldon, Jas. Winrod, Jas. Parks, John Scales, Elijah Ferguson, John W. Vanfossen, Henry R. Lupton, Henry Hissey.

Promotions, Casualties, etc.—Samuel B. Swank took command of company, December 31, 1864, to June 25, 1865. Robert Hilles died May 13, 1864, by reason of wounds received in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. William B. Kirk discharged June 25, 1863, disability. Joseph C. Watson discharged May 15, 1865. George W. Hoge discharged November 18, 1864, to

accept a commission as colonel of a new regiment. George Vanfossen promoted to sergeant from corporal April 1, 1865. Isaac N. Mumma promoted to sergeant from corporal April 1, 1865. John Clark promoted to corporal, April 1, 1865. Benjamin Vanfossen promoted to corporal April 1, 1865. Anthony Romans promoted to corporal April 1, 1865. H. W. Ball was exchanged prisoner of war; captured in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864; re-joined company April 23, 1865. Daniel H. Starkey, captured in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; exchanged and joined company April 25, 1865. Samuel Starkey, promoted to corporal, April 1, 1865.

No Discharges Given.—Barkley Cooper promoted to 1st sergeant, April 30, 1864; wounded and captured in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Abraham Kelley, 1st sergeant from Nov. 1, 1862, to April 30, 1864; captured in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; paroled February 28, 1865. John Adams (drafted), wounded in battle near Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864. George M. Bailey was sick in hospital at muster out. Oliver T. Knapp, sick in hospital at muster out. Daniel Kibler exchanged prisoner of war; captured in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; paroled February 28, 1865. William Moore wounded and captured in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. George Osborn, wounded in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1865.

Died.—Joseph Q. Adams, killed in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Joseph Knight, killed in battle at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Adam Secrist killed in battle of Opequan, September 19, 1864. William W. Cooper died May 8, 1864, of wounds received in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Whitman McDaniel (drafted), died of wounds received in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864. John A. Poland died of wounds received in battle of the Wilderness, May 19, 1864. William J. Patrick died April 1, 1864, of wounds received in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. George Weldon died May 19, 1864, of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Isaac H. Clevinger died February 5, 1863, pneumonia, at Martinsburg. Samuel C. Bailey died October 6, 1864, of chronic diarrhœa, at St. Clairsville, O. Abner Bethel died September 11, 1863, of fever, at Alexander, Va. Clark Chandler died January 17, 1863, of typhoid fever at Martinsburg, Va. Isaac Haines, missing in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Joseph F. Linton (drafted), missing on march from Snicker's Gap, Va., July 21, 1864. Edward Mathews, missing in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.

Discharged.—William E. Dove, March 24, 1865. Henry R. Lupton, March 27, 1865. Robert Bendure, January 4, 1864. James Parks, March 11, 1865. Leander J. Reynolds, January 31, 1865. William Boyd, August 6, 1863. B. H. Bryan, January 7, 1865. Joseph H. Close, February 23, 1863. Henry Cecil, February 23, 1863. John Crawford, March 25, 1863. Isaac Eddy, March 14, 1865. Abel Gilbert, May 27, 1865. G. S. Huston, January 1, 1865. Thomas H. Hoge, December 2, 1862. All the above for disability. Demas Imes (drafted), June 28, 1864 (War Department). John A. Morris mustered out, May 18, 1865. George W. Price, May 14, 1865, for disability. John A. Shaffer, April 29, 1864, disability. C. K. Smith, February 9, 1865, disability. John Souls, discharged June 12, 1865.

disability. Washington Waddell, mustered out, May 24, 1865. James Winrod, June, 1865.

Transferred.—Reuben J. McGregor, William R. Johnson, Davis A. Chandler, Joseph H. Palmer, Philip L. Specht.

The company was mustered out near Washington, June 25, 1865.

Company D, 129th Regiment, O. V. I.

This company was composed of men from Belmont, Fairfield, Monroe and Licking counties. It was mustered into the United States service at Camp Cleveland, August 10, 1863. The following are the names of those from Belmont County:

David J. Bailey, captain.
Thomas Danford, 1st lieutenant.
John G. Mechem, sergeant.
Charles H. Damsel, sergeant.
Lewis C. Mechem, sergeant.
Robt. Crozier, corporal.
Samuel B. Crew, corporal.
Adam Moore, corporal.
Joseph McMullen, corporal.
Daniel Stuke, corporal.

Promotions.—David S. Bailey, promoted from private to 1st lieutenant, July 14, 1863; to captain July 22, 1863. John G. Mechem promoted from private to 1st lieutenant July 22, 1863. Thomas Danford appointed sergeant July 23, 1863. Charles H. Damsel, appointed sergeant July 23, 1863. Lewis C. Mechem, appointed sergeant July 23, 1863. Robert Crozier, appointed corporal August 23, 1863. Samuel B. Crew, appointed corporal, July 23, 1863. Adam Moore, appointed corporal July 23, 1863. Joseph McMullen, appointed corporal July 23, 1863. Daniel Stuke, appointed corporal July 23, 1863. John W. Fays, appointed corporal July 23, 1863.

Privates.—William Addair, Benj. F. Baker, Washington Addair, Jas. C. Davenport, Christopher Dawson, Benj. Elliott, Jos. Ebright, John H. Ellis, C. C. Grimes, died in U. S. hospital at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1864; John Gallagher, Wm. Gatten, Eli Hodgkin, Edmund Hibbard, Henry Huffman, Wm. Hannon, Jas. W. Hinion, Levi W. Jones, Henry Lisle, Daniel Lewis, Jos. Martin, Samuel McHendrey, Thomas McCoun, Lewis C. Norris, Jas. Porterfield, Thomas C. Payne, Reuben Powell, Samuel Roddy, John Rush, Milton Reeves, John S. Scribner, A. B. Shrimp, Jas. W. Shipman, Mead P. Strahl, Jas. T. Stidd, David Stidd, Chas. Lovel, Geo. E. Tallman, Wm. B. Wheeler, Amos Williams, John T. Ward, John W. Wright, Wm. Wheeler.

The company was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, March 4, 1864.

170th Regiment, Ohio National Guards.

This regiment was recruited at Bellaire, Ohio, where it was organized May 13 and 14,

1864, to serve 100 days. It was mustered into the United States service on the 13th of May, 1864, and left for Washington City on the 17th, but, being detained by the destruction of the bridge at Harper's Ferry, it did not reach its destination until the 22nd. The regiment was mustered out September 10, 1864. The field and staff officers of this regiment were as follows:

Colonel, Miles J. Saunders.
Lieutenant-colonel, Arthur Higgins.
Major, William W. Junkins.
Assistant sergeant, James B. Crawford.
Adjutant, Edward S. Affleck.
Quartermaster, John Conwell.
Noncommissioned Officers.—Sergeant major, George W. Baggs.
Hospital steward, Benj. F. West.
Commissary sergeant, James M. Paul.
Quartermaster sergeant, John W. Cassell.

COMPANY A.

Captain, William Robinson.
1st lieutenant, Geo. Griffin.
2nd lieutenant, Wilbur H. Tallman.
Henry Miller, Thompson S. Woods, David Steadman, Andrew Baggs, Wm. Hastings, sergeants.
Robt. T. Howell, Frank Cross, Jos. Boyles, Wm. Truman, Wesley Cross, Jas. Enlow, Wm. S. Warfield, Wm. Church, corporals. Musician, Zera Sharp.

Privates.—Wm. Alexander, W. W. Atkinson, W. W. Berry, John C. Beck, Alexander Blazier, Samuel Bales, G. W. Bailey, G. W. Baggs (appointed sergeant major and transferred to field and staff), Wm. Brooks, Geo. Banford, James Coss, Martin Coss, John Coss, Hamilton Crawford, Newport Campbell, Marion Chalfant, James Duncan, Wm. Dysart, James Field, Isaac Fitch, John Giffin, Jesse E. Gill, Alexander Gill, James Goudy, Henry Reason, Levi Henry, Isaac Henry, John Haley, James Haines, William Hukell, J. W. Hunter, John Kinsey, Isadore Lilly, James Lyle, Washington Lyle, James Low, Edward McDowell (captured by the enemy July 24, 1864), Peachy Miller, Reese McDonald, James McDonald, John McKnight, Leander Neelan, Armstrong Neelan, John Neininger, Theodore Porter, Jerome Porter, Sylvanus Parker, John H. Patterson, Frederick Rasher, Charles M. Rhodes, Isaac Rittenhan, James Ryan, Clement Russell, Sansom Scott, Benjamin F. Stephens, John Shaffer, Samuel Short, Silas Sells, Henry Stratton, Francis Seals, Edward Truman, Benjamin F. West (appointed hospital steward and transferred to non-commissioned staff), Ebenezer Woods, James Weir, Charles Zane, John Watkins.

COMPANY B.

W. B. Glasco, captain.
William S. Fisher, 1st lieutenant.
William Kelley, 2nd lieutenant.
Henry Fisher, sergeant.
Lewis M. Casman, sergeant.

Wm. F. Gamble, sergeant (captured July 18, 1864, near Rocky Fording, Virginia.)

Joseph E. Johnston, sergeant.
Robert M. Henderson, sergeant.
Benjamin W. Harner, corporal.
Amos Spear, corporal.
Michael Fierbaugh, corporal.
Cyrus M. Barton, corporal.
Emanuel Bell, corporal.
William S. McKee, corporal.
L. W. Hamill, corporal.
John A. Denning, corporal.
Daniel Weyandt, musician.
Thomas B. Stubbins, musician.
Jacob Warner, wagoner.

Privates.—John Addleman, Maurice Albaugh, Isaac Brown, B. E. Betts, Nathan Boyer, Abraham Baker, Jeremiah Brown (furloughed May 17 to 27, and failed to report), Zadec Bliss (mustered out, absent—sick), Henry F. Clark, wounded in action, July 18, 1864; J. C. Creagor, furloughed for one hundred days on surgeon's certificate; Joshua Coz, Philip Cahill, John L. Caldwell, Arthur Conlin, mustered out, wounded in action near Rocky Fording, Va., July 18, 1864; Stevenson Creal, mustered out, wounded in action near Rocky Fording, Va., July 18, 1864; John Camminia died in general hospital, Annapolis, Md., August 10, 1864; Harrison DeLong mustered out September 10, 1864; William Dunlap died in general hospital at Frederick, Md., July 28, 1864; David M. Dickson, Richard Edwards, William C. Edwards, John S. Eagleson, appointed acting adjutants, August 17, 1864; Richard E. Fowler, Francis Fowler, Thomas E. Fowler, William E. Fowler, Ezra Griffith, Francis A. Green, David Greenlis, John Gundy, Daniel F. Heaston, Joseph N. Heaston, James A. Henderson, George Harper, killed in action at Rocky Fording, Va., July 18, 1864; John G. Jones, Leander Long, Isaac H. Lyons, Cyrus McCurdy, Allen Miller, Andrew McBeth, George Moore, William L. McMillen, John A. Myers, Enoch Miller, Walter McClintock, James Norman, Absalom Price, Israel L. Parsons, died at Fort Simmons, June 27, 1864; John Patterson, William Rutter, wounded in action at Rocky Fording, Va., July 18, 1864; J. L. S. Russell, Alpha H. Sheltz, John Sams, Joshua Turner, William Zimmerman, John Thrawl, Daniel Turner, John Thompson, Jeremiah Warner, Lewis M. Willett, Daniel Warner, died of wounds received in action at Rocky Fording, Va., July 18, 1864; John L. Webster, wounded in action July 18, 1864; Harvey Waters, William Walker.

COMPANY C.

Samuel Glover, captain.
George C. Gordon, 1st lieutenant.
George W. Green, 2nd lieutenant.
John Boyer, sergeant.
George Crozier, sergeant.
Ferdinand Dorsey, sergeant.
William Dent, sergeant.
William Bebout, sergeant.
Frederick Boetticher, corporal.
Joseph L. Gordon, corporal.
W. H. Gibson, corporal.
Dorsey Orloff, corporal.

Madison Scott, corporal.

William Trigg, corporal.

Daniel Steiner, corporal.

Davis P. Woodburn, corporal.

John Wade, David C. Bergundthal, musicians.

Privates.—Samuel Aberigg, William Anthony, Alfred Baker, Daniel Baker, John Boston, George Brock, John Brown, John Burgy, Arnold Burkhardt, Leander P. Barnes, George Carpenter, Andrew J. Cline, Joseph Cross, Josiah Dillon, Housen Dennis, Lewis Eggers, Armor Ewers, Samuel Gordon, Thomas Gordon, Bentley T. George, Noah J. Grimes, Sylvester Green, Michael Hess, Isaiah Helms, William Harriott, Henry Hoffman, George Kelch, Samuel Kocher, Gustavus A. Korner, John H. Loudon, wounded in the thigh and captured at Martinsburg, Va., left in hospital at Martinsburg by the rebels; Sylvanus Lockwood, Caleb Morrison, Alonzo Mead, Joseph Moore, Francis Miller, Thomas L. Moore, John Mosier, Henry Petzold, James L. Piggott, Charles L. Peters, Marion Rannels, Jefferson Rowles, George L. Scott, William Shepherd, James R. Simpson, P. Mead Stahl, Lewis Specht, Joshua W. Stackhouse, Moses Stricker, Isaac Starkey, Henry Warren, Milton Warren, John L. Widman, Thomas Wilkinson, William Wingrove, George W. Wright, John Wright, promoted to corporal, June 15, 1864; Thomas Yocum, Benjamin Zurcher.

COMPANY D.

Jacob Cramlet, captain.

David S. Coultrape, 1st lieutenant.

Benjamin G. Hamilton, 2nd lieutenant.

Elias W. Davis, sergeant.

W. H. H. Price, sergeant.

Citizen J. Kennedy, sergeant.

Robert N. Simonton, sergeant.

Daniel Smith, sergeant.

W. P. White, corporal.

David W. Adams, corporal.

Robert W. Irwin, corporal.

Edward Caves, corporal.

James Scott, corporal.

Andrew J. Wagstaff, corporal.

Joseph H. Law, corporal.

Robert C. Guthrie, corporal.

James Bliss, musician.

William D. Lukens, musician.

Samuel Weaver, wagoner.

Privates.—Christopher Arkle, James Adams, James H. Bendure, John Barr, Gabriel J. Crabtree, Alfred H. Clark, William Copeland, John W. Copeland, Enoch C. Copeland, John Copeland, Thomas Cox, Matthew S. Cole, John N. Crowl, William R. Crim, Joel Cramblet, Joseph Copeland, James P. Irwin, James Eslick, John B. Evans, John E. Fowler, John Gladman, Samuel F. Gallagher, Isaiah Hoagland, J. C. Hurless, J. H. Y. Histon, James F. House, Watson Hammel, George W. Hammond, H. W. Hest, Thomas Hillyer, William Hillyer, Henry Hillyer, John D. Horn, Samuel Hitchcock, G. M. Hin, Alfred P. Jones, Joseph R. Johnson, William L. Johnson, D. A. Lukens, Thomas J. Lukens, John S. Moor, James R. Merryman, Fanquicker McRea, David Mahen, Joseph D. Moore, Thomas McClintock, Lafayette Martin, John Poulson, Isaac Patterson, John

A. Pitts, William J. Ross, Jesse Richardson, William Rowland, William Reynard, Joseph Robinson, David M. Scott, John Spray, Matthew W. Simpson, John K. Stine, Samuel Straus, Jacob Underhill, Archibald Underhill, Samuel Utterback, Henry W. Wilson, John D. Woods, W. R. White.

COMPANY E.

Albert W. Lee, captain.
Alexander C. Patton, 1st lieutenant.
Mathew N. Henderson, 2nd lieutenant.
Marcus Howell, sergeant.
William A. Frater, sergeant.
John P. Harvey, sergeant.
David A. Duff, sergeant.
Landon Grimes, sergeant.
Samuel B. Ward, corporal; promoted to sergeant May 17, 1864.
John M. Linn, corporal; captured at Martinsburg, July 25, 1864.
Eli Seibert, corporal.
Abram Loper, corporal.
John E. Stewart, corporal.
Robert W. Palmer, corporal.
Robert A. Todd, corporal.
John L. Grimes, corporal; wounded in action July 18, 1864.
Joseph Linder, corporal.
Samuel Satterthwait, musician.

Privates.—Robert Barnes, Robert, D. Bell, Thomas Burtoff, Thomas Boyd, William S. Barnes, Francis Couron, Boyd W. Dysart, J. C. Duffie, James A. Duff, Sylvanus C. Dysart, James C. Dysart, John L. Dunbar, George Frazier, J. D. Fread, James P. Ferguson, William Fresh, Thomas M. Graham, Edward J. Graham, Peter Graham, George Goudy, David Gibeny, Thomas Gilhan, Charles T. Gilhan, William Grimes, George W. Hayes, Alexander C. Henry, Alexander Hammond, promoted to corporal May 12, 1864; Elisha Huff, William H. Johnston, Samuel Jackson, William King, Joseph Lynn, Joseph Lyle, Charles Lee, promoted to corporal July 24, 1864; Ephraim Louis, Jesse Mitchell, David K. McCance, George Maholin, William McNary, left in sick hospital at Pittsburg, August 26, 1864. Isaac Miliner, Leander Milburn, Marion McCallister, James Moore died at Annapolis Junction, Md., August 8, 1864; James McConnell, Thomas McKee, Calvin Moore, Calvin Patton, George W. Porter, George Patterson, George W. Perego, Levan Powell, Claudius Richner, James M. Rogers, captured July 24, 1864, at Winchester; returned to company, Addison Sells, Evan Stephens, Nimrod Stephens, Samuel M. Thompson, Michael Umbenhorn, captured at Winchester July 24, 1864, escaped and returned to company; Henry Williamson, Mordecai —, David Davis.

COMPANY F.

Leonard Peck, captain.
James H. Graham, 1st lieutenant; died in hospital August 11, 1864.
John H. Hammond, 1st lieutenant.
J. H. Lewis, sergeant.
Lewis W. Furbay, sergeant.
Isaac Booth, sergeant.

Elisha Moore, sergeant.
James M. Adams, sergeant.
James W. Honerth, corporal.
Ezra Thompson, corporal.
John Hanna, corporal.
James Coulter, corporal.
John E. Dutton, corporal.
John E. Keyser, corporal.
George Holmes, corporal.
Edward Hagan, corporal.
Franklin Anderson, musician.
Israel. Waterman, musician.
William Harriman, wagoner.

Privates.—Owen Anderson, George Atkinson, George Baldwin, Abner R. Blackburn, John Butler, William Barkhurst, Henry Brown, John R. Beck, Isaac Carter, Edward Carter, Ezra L. Carrick, John Clark, John Coulter, William Custard, John Darmour, Theodore Dickerson, George Ely, Isaiah Fields, Jr., George Frater, Benjamin Griffith, Samuel Gooding, Joseph M. Hargrave, John R. Hawthorne, Andrew Jamison, Joseph L. Kerr, Robert Kerr, Estep Lynn, John A. Lemmon, William Lawrence, Sylvanus Lamb, William McCombs, Horner C. Moore, James Minter, W. H. H. Mercer, died in hospital at Sandy Hook, August 24, 1864; Charles McCombs, Samuel McGrew, William Poland, Jacob Peterman, William Perry, Charles E. Speer, James Stone, Silas Stevens, Eli Shields, John Singer, Robert W. Stevens, James Smallwood, Joseph Shepherd, Robert Smallwood, Joseph Thompson, Michael T. Tolan, John W. Townsend, Samuel Walker, William A. Wallace, Abraham Wilson, Warren Worstel, George Wilson, Sylvanus White, William Watkins, Robert White, Willing Dickson.

COMPANY G.

James, captain.
Joseph J. Mead, 1st lieutenant.
John Smith, 2nd lieutenant.
Robert N. Theaker, sergeant.
Luther Etzler, sergeant.
Thomas C. Mercer, sergeant.
William P. Henderson, sergeant.
William Henderson, corporal.
Reuben K. Ashton, corporal.
James A. Brown, corporal.
Thomas C. Dungan, corporal.
Edward J. Updegraff, corporal.
Ellis B. Steele, corporal.
Isaiah Parlett, corporal.
Benjamin White, corporal.

Privates.—David Ashton, James W. Alexander, wounded in action at Winchester July 24, 1864; William Allander, wounded in action at Martinsburg July 25, 1864; Thomas C. Brown, Andoniram Barton, Mathew Blackford, William Brown, William Bernhard, Benjamin Brock, H. W. Bigley, Orlando Cope, Isaac G. Cope, Wilson Cochran, A. F. Clark, Charles Dungan, Abel Dungan, W. D. DeVault, John H. Denham, William Davis, William Davidson, wounded in action at Martinsburg July 25, 1864; Oliver Embree, David Fowler, Joseph Fryman, John B. Gill, James Gardner, Alexander Henderson, John L. Henderson, Perrine Henderson, Byron Hogue, David Harriott, William Jones, Henry Jones, Albert Lawson, promoted to sergeant July 8,

1864; Theodore Lash, William H. Lash, Elias W. Lewis, John Lemmon, Isaiah Loper, Charles H. McCall, Charles Mead, Gilbert Neelan, Jesse Nichols, Mortimer Nichols, Elisha Oxley, Charles W. Perry, Thomas H. Perry, died; Jesse Pratt, Alonzo Porterfield, William Palmer, Benjamin Rennard, Samuel Roberts, Harrison Roberts, Wesley A. Steele, William Sloan, Davis Stillwell, Nathan Smith, Thomas Seals, George James Weir, wounded in action at Winchester July 24, 1864; David Wells, Benjamin Westlake, J. L. Van Pelt, Thomas H. Culbertson, corporal.

COMPANY H.

Edwin Regal, captain.
John E. Cannon, 1st lieutenant.
Robert P. Hanna, 2nd lieutenant.
George A. Crew, 1st sergeant.
George Lanning, sergeant.
Thomas Dawson, sergeant.
James McWatty, sergeant.
Daniel L. Parish, sergeant.
Thomas A. Jobs, corporal.
William Perego, corporal.
William McCollough, corporal.
Thomas H. Baldwin, corporal.
Thomas H. Culbertson, corporal.
W. W. Mansfield, corporal.
John C. Dickerson, corporal.
John W. P. Gallaher, corporal.
George W. Rife, musician.
Jonathan Copeland, musician.
Jonathan McGuire, wagoner.

Privates.—David R. Beatty, John Beatty, Anthony Beck, Benjamin Bogardus, John C. Brown, Samuel H. Brown, Samuel Bruner, John Calderhead, died of typhoid fever at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., August 3, 1864; Moses W. Cannon, John W. Cassell, John A. Chandler, Silas Clark, John P. Cramble, Robert D. Crawford, John Crumley, Samuel H. Culbertson, Homer Day, Joshua Dickerson, William J. Dickerson, Joseph Dyson, George Fogle, Nathan Fogle, Daniel Garvin, David Gutshell, James F. Hanna, Harmon Harris, Francis W. Hibbard, John Hill, Samuel Howell, A. R. Kennedy, J. C. Kilgore, Joseph V. Lee, Lemuel Luke, Thomas Mansfield, James Maxwell, David McCall, William McCall, Alexander McConnell, Barnet McCoy, Andrew McFarland, William McLaughlin, William McMillan, W. V. Minter, John T. Morrow, Cyrus Paul, Joshua Polen, James Poulson, William Rowland, Noah Scott, Shannon Leslie, James T. Shannon, Milton Taggart, James White, David J. Wiggans, George B. Williams, James Wilson, Robert Wilson, Walding Young, William A. Pittinger, Robert A. Hammond, J. M. Lee.

COMPANY I.

Nathan H. Rowles, captain.
Elias B. Lowman, 1st lieutenant.
Daniel Westlake, 2nd lieutenant.
William Rankin, sergeant.
Samuel S. Martin, sergeant.
Cyrus H. Strahl, sergeant.
John T. Wortman, sergeant.
James F. Anderson, sergeant.
Nelson Moid, corporal; captured at Martinsburg, W. Va., July 25, 1864; rejoined company August 24.

James K. Crozier, corporal.
Joseph H. Heatherington, corporal; captured at Martinsburg, Va., July 25, 1864.
C. W. Hall, corporal.
Leander Greenlee, corporal.
William McFarland, corporal; appointed sergeant August 11, 1864.
John Dunfee, corporal.
James McGregor, corporal.

Privates.—Lafayette Austin, Lycurgus Austin, Isaac Anderson, John C. Abel, Daniel W. Archer, Frederick Bickler, John Bair, Samuel Boyd, John W. Cunningham, Robert Clark, died at Division Hospital, Sandy Hook, Md., July 27, 1864; Jacob Dunfee, Alfred Dean, James Davis, William Fry, Charles A. Fuller, William J. Forbes, Joshua Foster, W. H. Ferry, Patrick Gibler, W. H. Greenlee, Frederick Garloch, Edward Grubb, Melvin Groff, William Hall, John E. Heatherington, John Goldsworthy, captured at Martinsburg, W. Va., July 25, 1864; Samuel Hines, Alexander Hammond, John H. Henderson, Stephen Hipkins, Hiram M. Ingler, W. W. Jones, Isaac A. Keyser, Wm. A. Keyser, Jesse B. Keyser, Jacob T. Keyser, Jacob P. Keyser, George King, J. H. Long, Alexander Lyle, Thomas McMahon, James McMahon, Samuel McMillen, Robert McClelland, Henry Murz, Joseph C. Nelson, John Nesbit, A. R. Norman, Abraham Porter, W. S. Patterson, John W. Patterson, Harrison Richardson, Samuel Richardson, John T. Steele, Abraham Sprowl, W. A. Starkey, Jacob Turnbull, Thomas Reese, Harvey J. Tarbet, Joshua Vessels, Joseph Vessels, George W. Westlake, Albert G. Wineman, Harrison Williams, W. C. White, Samuel Zimmerman.

COMPANY K.

Lewis Lewton, captain, mustered out as colonel of the 170th Regiment, O. N. G., August 15, 1864.
William H. Oglevee, 1st lieutenant.
George W. Healer, 2nd lieutenant.
James Gilbert, sergeant.
James M. Paul, sergeant.
William Phillips, sergeant.
W. S. Grove, sergeant.
John W. Osborn, sergeant.
Robert Wilkins, corporal; promoted to sergeant July 18, 1864.

Wm. S. Haverfield, corporal.
M. K. Turner, corporal.
Samuel A. Osborn, corporal.
Jas. H. Haverfield, corporal.
Morrison Moorehead, corporal.
Thomas Miller, corporal.
John Stubbins, musician.
Geo. W. Lewton, musician.
Eli Nicholas, wagoner.

Privates.—Jesse Arnold, Jas. A. Amspoker, Wm. B. Adams, Evan Berry, Jacob Brough, Samuel Brown-ing, Clarkson Bower, Stewart Beebe, Jos. W. Chaney, Thompson Craig, J. M. Clark, W. A. Clark, Abel Carson, promoted to corporal July 18, 1864; Dunlap Dickerson, B. Dickerson, Albert Dewey, Wm. H. Duffield, Abraham Eli, Samuel Finney, C. J. Ferrell, Nathan B. Haverfield, Jos. H. Haverfield, Wm. Henderson, Henry Hagadorn, Samuel M. Hines, Christian A. Hines, John W. Hines, Geo. W. Howard, Wm. T. Hedge, Hiram

Merriman, Thomas Johnston, died of typhoid fever in hospital near Sandy Hook, Md., August 11, 1864; Joseph L. Johnston, Alexander B. Kerr, discharged on account of disability June 22, 1864; Samuel Leeper, Archibald Leeper, died of fever in Pleasant Valley Hospital, near Sandy Hook, Md., August 12, 1864; Wm. Lee, Addison Layport, W. C. Laizure, Stephen R. McGee, John A. McAfee, Henry Mattern, Jas. R. Marsh, John McBride, Henry McKee, Wm. Maggett, John B. Marshall, Nathan H. Mansfield, Samuel B. McConnell, John H. Nichols, discharged for disability June 18, 1864; Jas. A. Penn, Thos. Phillips, Griffith Roberts, Wm. T. Ramsey, Thos. J. Richey, R. M. Sheets, Thomas H. Selby, Geo. Shivers, Samuel Shivers, Emanuel Smith, promoted to corporal July 18, 1864; Thomas W. Thompson, Albert Tipton, Randolph Tipton, Lafayette West, Finney Ray, promoted to corporal July 18, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is a list of recruits and veteran volunteers mustered into West Virginia organizations and credited to Belmont County, Ohio, since January 1, 1864:

1st West Virginia Cavalry.

Jesse Chamberlain, Calvin C. Hasson, John C. Majors, John Cass, Jos. P. Burdett, Adam Coss, Wm. Heskett, Josiah Hatcher, Geo. W. Jeffries, Wm. D. McKirahan, Jas. Martin, Jonathan Milburn, Curtis B. Stidd, Jacob Watson, William Gill, John Estep, Patrick Menehan, Robert Armstrong, W. H. Brown, Reuben H. Lucas, Aaron Moore, John N. Elliott.

1st West Virginia Infantry.

William Humphreyville, John Barton.

5th West Virginia Cavalry.

William Fowler, Stephen G. Jones, William Clark.

1st West Virginia Artillery.

Erasmus F. Bailey.

Company C, 116th Regiment, O. V. I.

This company was composed of Monroe County men, with the exception of five from Belmont County. It was mustered into service under Capt. Frederick H. Arckenoe on the 19th of September, 1862. The company was mustered out of service at Richmond, Va., June 14, 1865. The following named gentlemen were from Belmont County:

Abel C. Barnes, wounded at Cedar Creek; Franklin Barnes, mustered out at expiration of service; Miller Brown, three months' extra pay as a prisoner of war

confined in Libby Prison; Samuel Dobbins, three months' extra pay as a prisoner of war, confined in Libby Prison; Walter Theaker, appointed corporal June 15, 1863.

Company H, 86th Regiment, O. V. I.

Abraham Porter and Campbell Smith, of Bellaire, Ohio, were members of this company. It was mustered into the service of the United States for six months at Camp Cleveland, O., July 14, 1863. Mustered out February 10, 1864.

Company K, 78th Regiment, O. V. I.

William E. Barnes enlisted December 11, 1861. Mustered out with company at Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1865.

Company C, 60th Regiment, O. V. I.

Capt. B. Kyle's company was mustered into the service at Camp Chase, April 5, 1864. Belmont County contributed about 25 men to this company, as follows:

Promotions.—John R. Merrill, promoted to sergeant June 1, 1865. Adam Stewart, promoted to corporal November 5, 1864. Oliver C. Tarbet, promoted to corporal February 1, 1865.

Privates.—Oliver C. Jones, John T. Skinner, James W. Skinner, George A. Shry, Joseph G. Snade, Allen B. Thomas.

Discharged for Disability.—Jeremiah Horton, July 4, 1865. James A. Barnes, May 13, 1865. Joshua Fred, April 27, 1865. William W. Clark, January 13, 1865. W. C. Manning, Philip S. Williams, June 21, 1865.

Died.—Jesse E. Berry, killed in action at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864. Joseph Mayhugh, killed in duty near Petersburg, Va., June 28, 1864. John D. Bryan, killed in action at Nye River, May 12, 1864. Charles W. Carter died in Camp Chase, of disease, April 10, 1864. John M. Johnson died at Baltimore, Md., October 8, 1864. William W. Keyser died July 22, 1864, of wounds received while in action. Tillman Nichols died of wounds received while in action at Cold Harbor, Va., July 2, 1864. Milton M. Shry died October 6, 1864. John S. Summers died September 2, 1864. Thomas Stephenson, killed in action, October 27, 1864, at Hatcher's Run, Va.

The company was mustered out at Delaney House, D. C., July 28, 1865.

Company D, 60th Regiment, O. V. I.

This company was composed of men from different counties in the State. Those from Belmont County are given below. The com-

pany was organized by Capt. W. W. Robbins and went into Camp Chase, April 6, 1864.

It was mustered out at Delaney House, D. C., July 28, 1865.

Promotions.—Joseph E. Lewis, sergeant. William J. Parsons, sergeant. Del. Eckels Marquis, promoted to sergeant May 1, 1865. Samuel W. Gordon, Henry S. Barnes, Ellis Brill, corporals.

Privates.—John Alwood, Owen DeLong, William S. Dyer, John H. Ellis, George W. Gebhart, Calvin N. Malone, Anthony B. Shimp, Cornelius Stidd, Israel A. Thompson, George H. Tillman.

Discharged.—John W. Hays, April 17, 1865. William H. Barnes, February 9, 1865. Evan Dickison, May 19, 1865. G. W. Hance, June 7, 1865. William M. Nace, January 17, 1865.

Died.—James A. Vance died December 30, 1864, in Salisbury, N. C., in Rebel prison, while a prisoner of war. James Barnes died May 10, 1864, in ambulance, caused by a gunshot wound in the hip, received May 9, 1864, at Nye River. John W. Crew died October 10, 1864, in Alexandria, Va., of chronic diarrhoea. Samuel Griffith, May 12, 1864, killed at Spottsylvania, Va.; shot through the head in a charge against the enemy. John H. Moore died August 28, 1864, in Andersonville, Ga., of dysentery, while a prisoner of war. Charles O. Morrow died December 26, 1864, in Salisbury (N. C.), prison. Dewitt Steel, May 9, 1864, in Fredericksburg, Va., of measles.

THE DUTY OF BELMONT COUNTY TO HER SOLDIERS, LIVING AND DEAD.

The author has no apology to offer for the space occupied in printing the names of the brave "boys in blue" living and dead that sacrificed so much for the preservation of the government in the hour of its greatset peril. Our only regret is that the roster is perhaps incomplete.

There were doubtless many gallant sons of Belmont County who were accredited to other counties and other States whose names should appear among the above.

Belmont County should prepare a "Roll of Honor" upon which should be inscribed the name of every soldier and sailor that went out from her "sun kissed hills" to fight the battles of the Republic—a "Roll of Honor" that should be preserved through all generations as an incentive and inspiration to patriotism.

CHAPTER XI.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We are indebted to Prof. W. R. Butcher of St. Clairsville for this sketch of the operation of our public school system in Belmont County.

The history of individual schools throughout the county appear in the history of the various townships in which they are located.

The history of the growth of the public school system in a county is so closely connected with its history in the State, that the story of the rapid progress of the public schools in Ohio is, to a great extent, their history in Belmont County.

In speaking of the Ordinance of 1787, Daniel Webster said, "We are accustomed to praise the law-givers of antiquity, we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus, but I doubt whether one single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787." In this ordinance was embodied the oft-quoted clause, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." What this clause means to Ohio and how well she has carried out the wishes of those who expected great results from her school system, the schools of the present will answer.

The number of school houses in Ohio in 1901 was 13,174, employing 23,491 teachers. The total number of school youth in the State was 1,219,919, of which number 829,857 were enrolled in the different schools of the State.

The oversight of the educational affairs of

the whole State is entrusted to a Commissioner of Common Schools. The control of the different schools is vested by the State in local boards of education, and the teachers and their supervisors are agents of the State, getting their authority to teach from boards of examiners who issue certificates to teachers.

For convenience in managing affairs, the school district is the unit area of school organization and determines the bonds of the authority of a board of directors. It generally consists of a whole township or a whole municipal corporation. Sometimes communities are joined for educational purposes that are separate in other governmental affairs. There are township school districts, special districts, village districts and two classes of city districts.

The sources of school revenues are: First, the general State tax of one mill collected on the grand tax duplicate of the State, and distributed on the basis of the enumerated youth to all the counties for use in each school district; second, the annual distribution from the State sinking fund of six per cent. on all the irreducible State debt, the moneys going to those districts whence that trust fund was derived; third, the local levies made by the various school districts for school purposes; fourth, certain fines and penalties that, according to law, go for school purposes; fifth, the miscellaneous receipts of the boards from outside tuition, rentals and the like.

The irreducible school fund was derived from the sale by the Legislature of lands

granted by Congress for school purposes; these appropriations comprised one thirty-sixth part of the State or something like 1,200 square miles. To this one section in every township was added the money received from the sale of certain "swamp lands;" so that for common school purposes the State is bound, at present, to pay six per cent. on a little over four million dollars.

More than two-fifths of the total tax paid in Belmont County goes to the support of the schools. In round figures the past year \$450,000 was collected as tax and there was expended in the county for support of the schools the sum of \$191,429.04. The various townships and special school districts expended the following amounts on their schools as shown by their books in the auditor's office:

Colerain township.....	\$6,422.43
Flushing "	4,367.47
Goshen "	7,317.00
Kirkwood "	3,858.38
Mead "	4,704.51
Pease "	5,491.04
Pultney "	9,476.01
Richland "	10,152.78
Smith "	5,027.14
Somerset "	3,938.64
Union "	2,413.50
Warren "	4,819.75
Washington "	3,805.36
Wayne "	3,387.20
Wheeling "	3,718.74
York "	2,448.78
Barnesville special district.....	11,331.32
Belmont " "	2,089.51
Bellaire " "	40,344.86
Bethesda " "	915.64
Bridgeport " "	17,817.66
Flushing " "	2,144.25
Martin's Ferry " "	24,783.85
Morristown " "	1,348.66
Powhatan " "	1,773.48
Shadyside " "	982.04
Somerton " "	878.86
St. Clairsville " "	5,670.68

The above figures include all school expenses, as for example the cost in Bellaire includes an expenditure of about \$15,000 for new buildings.

The first schools in Belmont County were provided with funds by private or co-operative enterprise. The State Legislature took no action in relation to school appropriations until

1806 and then only slight action. As a result, the funds for conducting the district schools were, for the greater part, obtained by charging private tuition. Before a teacher would begin his term of school, he would canvass the district to see what amount of private tuition could be raised. Many of the teachers of those times worked on the farm in the summer and kept school in the winter. Of the quality of their farming, nothing derogatory can be said, but of their school-keeping, with a few exceptions, one would have to be very liberal, indeed, to say anything commendatory. Much learning had not made them mad, but much learning was not required. To be able to spell correctly, to know the arithmetic to the "single rule of three" and to write a good hand was deemed sufficient in most districts. Writing was made a great deal of; it was their one accomplishment, and they prided themselves in it. Their writing was none of your running, semi-angular kind, but what an old farmer of the times happily described as "a round square hand." The textbooks used were "Pike's Arithmetic," "Kirkham's Grammar" and "Cobb's Speller." If an ambitious youth wished to go beyond the "single rule of three," he was compelled to tread the thorny paths of mathematical knowledge alone.

If the knowledge of the schoolmaster of those days was not the broadest in its scope, still he was the foremost man in this respect of the people among whom he lived.

But the public was awakening to the interest of education and in 1821 a long stride forward was made when the State Legislature passed the first general school law. In 1825, there were a "school" party and a "canal" party in the Legislature; one was intent on having schools and the other, canals. As neither party was able to carry its point alone, the two joined their forces and so gave the State both schools and canals. The greatest advance in school legislation was made in 1853, when the present school law, in its essential features, was enacted.

At that time, a number of men, afterward famous as teachers, lecturers, and authors, of

school textbooks, were attracting public attention by the excellent work they were doing to advance school interests in the State. Prominent among these were John Hancock, Joseph Ray, Thomas Harvey and Eli T. Tappan. It was the work of such men as these that gave an impetus to the cause of education and made the public school system, as it exists today, possible.

There never was a time when the public school was in as flourishing a condition as at present. The log school houses that dotted the hills and vales of Belmont County more than half a century ago have given place to buildings modern in every respect, the school system is improving and the courses of study come nearer meeting the popular needs than ever before. Methods are more rational, discipline is more humane and the attendance more regular.

The Boxwell law has given the pupils of the rural districts an opportunity to obtain a high

school education. The term "high school" has been defined by statute and the high schools of the State have been divided into 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class, according to the time given and subjects included in the course of study.

Belmont County has 16 township districts, 183 subdistricts and 11 special districts. The special districts are Martin's Ferry, Bridgeport, Bellaire, Barnesville, St. Clairsville, Belmont, Bethesda, Morristown, Flushing, Somerton and Powhattan. The value of school property in the county is \$501,000. It takes 352 teachers to supply the schools. Of these, 205 are in the township districts and 147 in the special districts. The average monthly wages in the township schools is: men, \$37; women, \$34. In the special districts, men in the elementary departments, \$53; women, \$38. In the high schools, men, \$73; women, \$60.

The county examiners for 1902 are: James Duncan, Bridgeport; James O. Porterfield, Demos; and W. R. Butcher, St. Clairsville.

CHAPTER XII.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Ellis B. Steele, of Morning View in Pease township, who was himself a conductor on the "Underground Railroad," presents us with some recollections of the operation of that noiseless road in the conveyance of fugitive slaves through Belmont County to Emerson in Jefferson County, and thence northward toward Canada and freedom:

The date of opening this road is not definitely known, as there was no record kept of its business. However, from the traditions that have been handed down from our fathers, I am satisfied that the road was in operation 30 years prior to President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

This railroad was constructed without the sound of hammer, pick or shovel, and could be removed from one neighborhood to another, leaving no trace that any one except those identified with it could find.

My knowledge of the route of the "Underground Railroad," north from Emerson, is limited. In ante-bellum times the least you knew about the "Underground Railroad" the better for you, yet it was important if interested in the road to know that little well. My recollection now is that the road from the Ohio River to the Lake was divided into sections, and on each section there was a station. These stations were from five to ten miles apart, so that in an emergency a change of horses and a fresh driver could be procured and in a few hours the fugitive slave would be spirited far on his journey toward Canada and out of reach of his pursuers.

The first station that I have any recollection

of was in the woods and underbrush that crowned the hills between Martin's Ferry and Burlington. This station was located by Richard Naylor and Samuel Cooper (both colored), and the station was known and approved by their white confederates and co-workers. Naylor was born a slave with an innate hatred of the institution of slavery. After obtaining his freedom, he engaged in the hazardous business of receiving fugitive slaves, via the "Underground Railroad," from Virginia, opposite, and would ferry them over the river to the first station back of Martin's Ferry. There Samuel Cooper and his son Henry received them, and as better and safer service could be given the patrons of the road on the night train, the fugitives were hurried to the next station. If the night was not far advanced and it was dangerous to operate the road, the passenger was at once given in charge of the conductor, who would lead him through the woods, and by lonely paths to some previously selected point at the second station in Concord settlement, now Colerain. Sometimes this station would be at Joshua Steele's old log barn, where beneath its puncheon floor many a poor fugitive slave spent the day in fear and trembling, waiting for the night train to carry him on his journey to Canada.

At other times the fugitives would be conducted to a safe hiding place on Joseph Parker's farm, thence to be conducted in like manner to the next station. Frequently it was expedient to conduct the fugitives to the home of Joshua Cope, who owned and operated the old log flour mill near the head-waters of

Glenn's Run. Here they received a cordial welcome, their needs were supplied, and as soon as practicable they were conveyed to the third station, which was conducted by William Robison, a life-long friend of the slave, and his energetic and earnest assistant, George Clark. These gentlemen would see that all fugitive slaves arriving at their station were provided with free tickets to Canada by way of the "Underground Railroad."

The home of Dr. Caleb Cope of Farmington was another station where kindly services were rendered to the needy fugitive, and he was directed on his way to liberty. Henry Cooper, after years of service at the first station near Martin's Ferry, was suspected of aiding fugitive slaves in finding their way to Canada. The evidence was so strong against him that he was liable to arrest or perhaps be kidnapped, and returned to slavery, for giving aid to fugitive slaves. His friends both white and colored were on guard with a train ready to start for Canada at a moment's notice. The persecutions that Cooper was subjected to were about to culminate in something serious when with the assistance of friends he noiselessly glided away, and in due time reached Canada via the "Underground Railroad."

Soon after young Cooper was settled in Canada, his father was likewise suspected of giving aid and comfort to runaway slaves and the circumstantial evidence against him was so damaging that his friends advised him to leave the country and seek a more desirable home in Canada.

He took their advice and engaged a passage on one of the "Underground Railroad" flyers. He reached his destination in due time, where he was greeted by his son and a host of fugitive slaves that he had assisted in their flight to liberty.

When the Coopers were obliged to abandon the first station because of personal danger,

Thomas Pointer (colored) was appointed to succeed them. Pointer had experience in the work, and with the aid of Tobe Hance, who was operating a flour mill near Glenn's Run, the station was again opened for the reception of the fugitive slaves.

This was the year of greatest activity in the operations of the road.

By playing the role of a drunkard, Naylor who managed the first station had thus far eluded detection and by craftiness continued for years to furnish passengers for the "Underground Railroad." Finally he was suspected and would have been foully dealt with, had he not learned of the plan to capture him, and escaped via the "Underground Railroad."

There being no one willing to assume the risk of the position of passenger agent vacated by Naylor, the business for a time was exceedingly dull.

Only a few fugitives at long intervals arrived at the station on the river front. During the fall of 1858 business revived somewhat, but the "Dred Scott Decision" had thrown such a damper upon the workers that few conductors could be employed to run the trains.

In August, 1859, my uncle, O. C. Parker, and I conducted nine fugitive slaves from the first station near Martin's Ferry to the second station at my father's old home, where my brother Wesley had a team ready to convey them to the third station where my friend Robison took charge of them, and we returned, reaching home at daylight. This was the last full train that passed this way. After this time fugitive slaves traveled the public highways, stopping sometimes at our place to inquire the way to some friend in Mount Pleasant or Trenton. The business of the road was practically abandoned after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, and its work is now only remembered as a thing of the past.

CHAPTER XIII.

HISTORY OF THE BELMONT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY—THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS—SOME EMINENT PHYSICIANS OF PIONEER DAYS—NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION CHANGED—PRESENT MEMBERSHIP—SOME OF THE PHYSICIANS OF LATER DAYS.

We are indebted to Dr. A. H. Hewetson of St. Clairsville for the following history of the Belmont County Medical Society—an organization that antedates the national medical society by a number of years and is probably one of the oldest medical associations in the country.

Dr. Hewetson and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth, are associated in the practice of a profession that has been skillfully pursued in Belmont County by father and grandfather for upward of half a century.

Dr. Hewetson is the senior physician of St. Clairsville today and one of the oldest members of the Belmont County Medical Society. His accomplished daughter is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College and brings to the practice of her profession all that is modern in the science and art of medicine and surgery.

We are led to believe from fragments of history that meet us that, several years before the organization of the Belmont County Medical Society, there existed an effort to perfect a union of the medical profession in the counties of Belmont, Jefferson and Monroe. Possibly other counties were included.

Some leading names were connected with this effort. Dr. Stanton, a relative of the great War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton, was from Steubenville. There were other names from other counties.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

The Belmont County Medical Society was organized on the last day of February, 1847. There was the usual call through the public press to meet at the National Hotel, St. Clairsville, Ohio, to which the profession responded.

At the specified time a number met and proceeded to perfect an organization. Dr. C. Schooley of Loydsville was chosen chairman and Dr. Smith Holloway, secretary. The usual committees were appointed. Drs. Joseph Hewetson, Holloway and Walker were chosen a committee to prepare a constitution. Drs. West, Alexander and McConahey were appointed to prepare a code of ethics. Drs. Estep, C. Schooley and L. Schooley were appointed a committee to draw up a fee bill of rates and charges to govern all members of the society.

The association was now reasonably equipped for work.

There was no intention to put their light under a bushel, as the motion of Dr. Alexander was carried, to publish the proceedings of the society in the *Gazette and Chronicle*.

The roll of names of those attending this meeting is as follows:

Dr. Ephraim Gaston, Morristown.
Dr. Joseph Hewetson, St. Clairsville.
Dr. John Alexander, St. Clairsville.
Dr. Josephus Walker, St. Clairsville.

Dr. Smith Holloway, St. Clairsville.
 Dr. Henry West, St. Clairsville.
 Dr. John Campbell, Uniontown.
 Dr. T. Irwin, Uniontown.
 Dr. Wilson, Centerville.
 Dr. J. Coleman, Centerville.
 Dr. T. Harvey, Jacobsville.
 Dr. J. Bailey, Flushing.
 Dr. Chapman, Hendrysburg.
 Dr. D. Tidball, Hendrysburg.
 Dr. William Estep, Loydsville.
 Dr. C. Schooley, Loydsville.
 Dr. Dallas, Sewellsville.
 Dr. Andrews, Bellaire.

THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

The roll of the members of the original society has been justly called the "roll of honor." In this list are presented some of the brightest names in the profession of Belmont County.

On the 1st of March at the second meeting, the constitution being completed was adopted and the next step was to establish a correct roll of the members:

The roll when completed was as follows:

Ephraim Gaston	B. T. Bethel
B. L. Steele	John T. Mackall
Lindley Schooley	I. I. Murphy
Josephus Walker	Leander J. Dallas
P. R. Chapman	John G. Affleck
Theodore L. Harvey	John Alexander
John A. Weyer	Daniel L. Pratt
William Estep	Hiram J. Judkins
Thomas Irwin	Ephraim Williams
Clarkson Schooley	Thomas N. Flanner
William Milligan	I. G. Stenlaer
Henry West	Merwin R. Wright
James D. Coleman	William McMasters
S. B. West	Joseph Gaston
David Tidball	Milton W. Junkins
E. J. Birdsong	S. L. Ramage
Harrison Wilson	P. H. Mulvaney
James M. McConahey	Samuel Livingston
George Lisle	Caleb Cope
Smith Holloway	William A. Drake
William Wilson	James D. Wright
Joseph Hewetson	John Davis
J. W. Warfield	William W. Watters
W. T. Sinclair	J. T. Updegraff
Israel Weirich	Jesse Bailey
Willoughby Doudna	B. S. Cash
Isaac Hoover	

SOME EMINENT PHYSICIANS OF PIONEER DAYS.

DR. EPHRAIM GASTON.—We find at the top of this roll of honor, taking it in the order given, the name of Ephraim Gaston of Morris-town, Ohio.

He began the practice of medicine in 1825 and ended in 1896.

But few medical men excelled Dr. Gaston in the deep hold he obtained upon the hearts of his patrons. Honest to the core, a gentleman in all his instincts, intelligent far beyond the average of most of his compeers, he held a position in his community that time and circumstances never changed. In the providence of God, in his later years Dr. Gaston was afflicted with cataract on both eyes.

He was unsuccessfully operated on by the great surgeon, Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia. Later, he consulted the celebrated specialist, Dr. Williams, of Cincinnati, who performed a second operation which was eminently successful. From this time on, the Doctor was able to see to read and walk about, but with the exception of occasional consultations he never practiced his profession again.

DR. JOSEPH HEWETSON's biography, as prepared by the Medical Society at the time of his death, appears in the latter portion of this book devoted to biographies; a few brief references is all we think necessary.

He was one of the charter members of the society. Having had the long and thorough medical training that was required in the Edinburgh University, Scotland, he was an opponent of the short, and what appeared to him superficial, course of education in this country. He more than once presented his opinions on this subject to the association. It was his firm belief that time and the necessities of the profession would overcome these objections.

The Doctor left a family of six sons and one daughter. Four sons, three grandsons, and one granddaughter are in the practice of the profession.

DR. JOHN ALEXANDER was born at Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. At the age of 19 he left his native land and came to the United States, landing at Baltimore. He first became a teacher of country schools and after a time came to St. Clairsville, Ohio. Here he became acquainted with Dr. Carroll, who became interested in the young man, and directed his efforts to the study of medicine. He was

a student of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and in 1832 embarked in the practice of medicine at Flushing, Ohio, and in the autumn of 1839 he removed to St. Clairsville, where he continued in practice until his death.

The Doctor had a positive Scotch-Irish nature. It was thus natural to him to be strong in his friendships and equally strong in his antipathies. He was a good physician. In his practice of over half a century he had a large and, part of the time, lucrative practice. During the latter part of his life he lived in the enjoyment of the kindest feelings of all who knew him. The Master's call came as all faithful servants desire—while at the work of his life.

He was stricken down as he entered the door of a patient in the night season. This occurred after a drive of three miles into the country. There was a deep manifestation of feeling at his funeral. He was followed to his grave with the tears of many friends.

DR. HENRY WEST was born on the 8th day of April, 1800, and died June 30, 1887. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and to that sturdy race he no doubt owed his strong and rugged nature.

He was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He began the practice of his profession in 1835 in Bridgeport, Ohio, and soon commanded a good business. He was sent to represent the county in the Legislature on the Democratic ticket in 1838-39 and was re-elected to the same position the following winter.

After the close of the Rebellion, he represented the Republican party of this district in the State Senate in 1865-66.

In those days it was the rule to mix politics with almost all business. The Doctor was an active Democrat before the war. It so happened that St. Clairsville was left without any competent Democratic doctor. Under the pressure of some leading Democratic men of the county, he consented to remove to St. Clairsville. This removal occurred at the close of his second term in the Legislature. The Doctor always regretted this move, often speaking of

the advantage it would have been to his boys had he remained in Bridgeport.

Dr. West was married three times and became the head of a large family.

His first wife was Adeline Kirkwood, by whom he had eight children. The second wife was Agnes Parker, five children being the fruits of this marriage. His third wife was Mary Jane Douglass, who, with five children, survives him, making 18 children as a result of the three marriages. Four sons, John E., of Jersey City, New Jersey; J. Park, of Bellaire; Samuel L., of St. Clairsville, and Homer, of McMechen, are all physicians standing high in the profession.

In no way is his rugged and patriotic nature better shown than at the breaking out of the war. Dr. West had been a life-long Democrat and had received recognition at the hands of his party. He voted for Breckenridge, never doubting that come what would the Union and the government would be sacred. When the word came that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, the Doctor was a changed man in a moment of time. From that day to the close of his life he was a firm supporter of the government.

We can well recall how greatly Dr. West suffered, when feeling his services were needed in the army, but that the duty of coming to the bedside of his dying wife was even greater.

The time that inevitably comes to all came upon Dr. West. Full of honor and years, conscious of coming weakness, of advancing age, he lived in daily expectation of the end. The call came as he would have chosen, suddenly, no extended time of suffering. At work to-day—tomorrow forever at rest.

DR. JOHN CAMPBELL was the eldest son of James Campbell, who migrated from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Ohio about 1803 and located in Wheeling township, Belmont County, on section 26, range four, township eight, which land had been entered several years previous by the Doctor's grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier.

Here Dr. Campbell was born November 21, 1804. At the age of 15 he left home and at-

tended school at New Athens for five years. After this he went to St. Clairsville and studied medicine under Dr. John McCracken for two and one-half years. He was licensed to practice medicine in November, 1827, at Barnesville, Ohio.

He began the practice of medicine in Uniontown, Ohio, March 5, 1828, and continued to practice at the same place until his death, September 17, 1882.

He was a member of the Crab Apple Presbyterian Church from 1833 and a ruling elder in the same congregation since 1840.

He was elected twice to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church,—Philadelphia in 1843 and Chicago in 1877. The Doctor was nominated on the Democratic ticket in 1840 for the Legislature in opposition to Judge Cowen, but was defeated.

With a somewhat intimate knowledge of the profession of the county for the last 45 years, I have no hesitancy to declare that Dr. Campbell was not excelled for virtue and honesty. At any time when at all in doubt as to the true nature of his case, it was his habit to ask for counsel and gave the true reason for his asking.

When life's fitful dream for him was over, the welcome came "Well done! good and faithful servant."

DR. WILLIAM ESTEP.—It is appropriate and entirely fitting that Drs. Estep and Campbell should be considered in close connection. Near neighbors through a long life, good medical friends, in character differing essentially, yet agreeing, assisting each other frequently.

Dr. Estep began his medical studies under the supervision of a "Thompsonian." This entrance upon the study of medicine was before he had acquired the most elementary education. While never failing to regret his limited education, he sought to overcome its evil effects by perseverance, energy and close application, so that for years before his death he could write a paper and present it to the society as well arranged as almost any member could have done.

Dr. Estep was naturally well equipped for

his work. Possessed of a pleasing manner, commanding presence, he did all that was possible to do, to remove the loss of a thorough education.

When the war broke out, Dr. Estep responded to the call of patriotism. Leaving a large practice, he willingly entered the service of his country. As a consequence of exposure and resulting pneumonia, he almost lost his life. Returning home in 1864, he gradually recovered health and resumed his practice. Dr. Estep had many good traits of character. His friends had often to lament that at times he manifested traits of character that were not what they would desire. In as much as the Doctor labored to overcome these and lamented his delinquencies, his friends have by mutual consent covered them with a mantle of charity. It is a relief in such lives as Dr. Estep's to be able to put forth so much that is good. He appeared to regard a professional call as sacred. Regardless of time, condition of roads, or state of the weather, you could depend on the Doctor. Send for him to assist you, and in the shortest possible time he responded. For more than half a century he kept in the forefront of his local profession.

He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was the son of John and Sarah Estep. In 1840 he settled at Loydsville and began the practice of medicine, which continued until his death.

DR. B. L. STEELE.—We have very limited knowledge of Dr. B. L. Steele. All that can be learned certainly regarding Dr. Steele is that he located in St. Clairsville perhaps late in the "thirties." His name appears on the roll of the Presbyterian Church. How long he remained in St. Clairsville and what was his professional standing, we have not been able to ascertain.

Evidence shows him to have been a member of the Presbyterian Church and also of the Belmont County Medical Society. This evidence proves him to have been a man of reputation and character.

DR. SIMON B. WEST, one of the pioneers of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, was born in Jefferson

County, Ohio, in 1812, and was the son of Henry West, one of the early settlers of the county. Dr. West's early years were spent on the farm until 1833, when he began the study of medicine with his older brother, Dr. Henry West, of Bridgeport, Ohio. He was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1836. Locating in Martins' Ferry the same year, he began a practice which he continued for about 50 years; then he retired and devoted to rest his remaining years, which were terminated by death in 1885. He was one of the most eminent men in his profession in this region and is also remembered as one of the most enterprising citizens of Martin's Ferry.

Dr. West was married in July, 1838, to Mary Zane Martin. Of their eight children there is but one survivor, the wife of Oliver C. Parker.

DR. JAMES M. MCCONAHEY of Bridgeport, Ohio, was one of the charter members of the Society. Dr. McConahey was one of the best. Solid in judgment, clear in mind, he was a good diagnostician and consequently a good physician. I am sorry not to be able to give a history of his life.

DR. JOSEPHUS WALKER was born January 20, 1820, near Uniontown, Ohio, attended the school of the district, then entered the college at New Athens, from which he was graduated in 1841. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Alexander of St. Clairsville, and graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College. He practiced his profession in St. Clairsville, Ohio, until the time of his death, which occurred January 12, 1864. Dr. Walker was not long in entering into a good practice. He was gifted with financial ability, and while comparatively a young man when he died, he had reached a comfortable competency. He had a strong hold upon the affections of his patrons.

DR. EPHRAIM WILLIAMS was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of October, 1810. In 1818 he came west to the neighborhood of Barnesville, Ohio. He located in Guernsey County, Ohio, to practice medicine, in the spring of 1834, and removed to Barnes-

ville in March, 1839, remaining there until his death, April 15, 1887. He continued in active practice until a few years of his death.

Dr. Williams was one of the last of that class of noble men, representing in the earlier days the work of the association.

They were as a class far above all that was low and mean and had the good of the patient always in mind.

It is to be hoped their example may not be without good to the younger members who follow them.

DR. ELIJAH PERRY BIRDSONG was born near Richmond, Virginia, July 4, 1819. He was graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1853-54. He came to Bellaire, Ohio, about 1845 and died at that place March 1, 1858.

The Doctor was a partner with Dr. Milton W. Junkins, one of the Society's brightest members. The firm stood high in the estimation of the people, and Dr. Birdsong was a man highly esteemed both in and out of the Society.

DR. LINDLEY SCHOOLEY is the only living man of the original charter members of the Belmont County Medical Society. The Doctor has been an active member of the profession and until latter years was active in the service of the association. He is a most remarkable sample of longevity, and is still doing a large practice.

DR. CALEB COPE, born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, August, 1812, was one of the first or charter members of the Belmont County Medical Society. He died at Farmington, Ohio, October 6, 1875, having practiced medicine in that locality all his life.

In the time of his practice the exposure and hardships incident to a country practice were very great. All his traveling had to be done on horseback. He raised a large family and was highly appreciated in the community. One son was a physician and succeeded to his practice.

NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION CHANGED.

In 1870 the nature of the organization was changed. It was made to include a number of

other counties and the name changed to the "Medical Chirurgical Society of Eastern Ohio."

This was not found as satisfactory as the former arrangements, and on December 5, 1885, a return was had to the old name "Belmont County Medical Society." The desire for this change was universal, as there were so many pleasant associations clustered around the old name.

This organization antedates the American Medical Association.

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP.

Herewith is given a complete list of the present Belmont County Medical Society.

J. M. Blackford	A. B. Hobson
D. W. Boone	D. T. Phillips
G. E. Calhoun	J. C. McAlister
J. A. Clark	A. R. Ong
C. C. Cole	J. S. McClellan
E. C. Cope	J. R. Parry
J. W. Cooper	Joseph Piersol
A. W. Diven	J. W. Moffat
J. N. Drennen	J. W. Piper
J. S. Ely	M. D. Murphy
<u>S. T. Gregg</u>	F. W. Lane
A. J. Heimlein	D. O. Sheppard
A. H. Hewetson	J. G. Wilson
J. A. Hobson	I. N. McMasters
<u>J. O. Howell</u>	E. L. Hawthorne
W. E. Thompson	W. O. S. Piper
J. V. Webster	H. B. Eddy
S. L. West	V. N. Marsh
H. S. West	O. M. Kesor
J. P. West	W. P. Harris
B. O. Williams	J. M. S. Heath
J. C. Workman	C. D. Leggett
A. H. Korner	William Warren
F. A. Korrell	Paul Morrison
A. C. Beetham	Jacob E. Berry
W. L. Judkins	J. C. Archer

SOME OF THE PHYSICIANS OF LATER DAYS.

DR. A. J. HOGE was born July 29, 1832, near Morristown, Ohio. He read medicine with Dr. Estep of Loydsville, attended the eclectic school of medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio, but practiced as a regular.

He began the practice of medicine in 1855 at Malaga, Ohio. He was married in 1856 to Eliza Harper. After practicing two years at

the above place and two years at Bethesda, he removed to Morristown, Ohio, where he remained until death.

When presenting himself for membership in the Belmont County Medical Society, he realized how unlikely it might appear to some of the older members that he would practice the allopathic system of medicine. He came to some of us who were younger, and gave us the most solemn assurance of his honesty. We all promised him our full help and sympathy, having the utmost confidence in his honor. He was received heartily by the association, the investigation showing his honorable intentions. Through a long life none ever regretted his admission. Dr. Hoge was a member of the Disciple's Church and lived a consistent Christian life.

He was a member, much liked, of both the Odd Fellow and Masonic fraternities. He served two years as surgeon in the Civil War.

Dr. Hoge during a long practice in Morristown held a strong, firm grip upon the hearts of the people. The large attendance and sympathetic demonstrations, at both sick bed and funeral, bespoke him a higher tribute of respect than is accorded most men.

He died August 8, 1900, being in active practice until within two years of his death.

DR. W. S. FISHER was born near Baltimore, Maryland, September 3, 1843. When he was but five years old, his family removed to Belmont County, Ohio. Dr. Fisher received an academic course at Barnesville, Ohio, in 1863. In 1867 he read medicine and began the practice of his profession at Malaga, Monroe County, Ohio. In 1870 he removed to Bridgeport, Ohio, and practiced medicine there until his death, October 24, 1895.

Dr. Fisher was in the fullest sense a "family physician." It was largely because of the wonderful hold he possessed upon a patient and family, that made his patrons look up to him. Kind, attentive, and successful, they felt that he was trustworthy to the fullest extent. He also stood well with his medical brethren. Dr. Fisher suffered with an incurable disease of the throat, and when his many friends realized

that his end was near, they more than ever demonstrated their great affection for him. At last when the highest medical authority in our land proclaimed that there was no hope, that science could do no more, their regard and affection knew no bounds. When the last sad mission was to be performed, never in the knowledge of the oldest citizens of Bridgeport had such a concourse of people followed any of their citizens to the grave.

DR. GEORGE A. CLOSE was a native of Belmont County, born within two miles of St. Clairsville. He studied medicine with his cousin, Dr. John Thompson. When his medical studies were completed, he began practice in partnership with his cousin, Dr. Thompson. Not meeting the success he desired, he removed to Bellaire, where he soon had a good practice. His health began to fail and after long, tedious suffering the end came. Dr. Close was a man of many good qualities.

He married a daughter of Robert Wilkins, who was his faithful nurse through all his long, tedious illness.

DR. DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE came to Belmont County from Marietta, Ohio. He located at Bellaire, Ohio, and against many predictions that he was too young, too backward, he rapidly gained a large practice.

The Doctor married a daughter of Judge Anderson, of Bellaire. It is claimed he overworked himself and brought on the sickness of which he died.

Be this as it may, his bright prospects were ended by the ruthless hand of Death.

DR. WILLIAM McMASTERS was a native of Belmont County. After completing his medical studies, he practiced for a time in Centreville, Ohio. He subsequently removed to Bellaire, purchased a drug store, and continued in that business the rest of his years. He was an honest man.

DR. JOHN A. HOBSON was born July 2, 1849. He graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1872, and also took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic, New York, in 1895, and again in 1896.

Dr. Hobson in the commencement of his medical career had nothing beyond the ordinary to advance his progress. Early in his practice he began to seek to advance his work. He concluded to elect the medical and surgical diseases of women as a specialty.

It was not long until one important operation after another occurred, and it became a necessity to have better arrangements for work. He concluded to erect a hospital, that he might secure better facilities for properly treating his cases. This he did in 1890, and since the equipment of his hospital his business has greatly increased.

The Doctor does honest work and seeks to build his reputation upon the solid basis of honest and fair dealing with his patients. Dr. Hobson's reputation does not rest alone on his specialty. He does a large amount of general surgery; beyond this, his experience in general practice, his well-established character for general knowledge, gives him a wide consulting practice.

There is no one dealing with Dr. Hobson professionally or otherwise that does not entertain for him the highest sentiment of respect and friendship. It is more than likely Dr. J. A. Hobson stands at the top of the profession in our county.

DR. WILLIAM ESTEP THOMPSON was born January 2, 1855. He graduated at Cleveland, Ohio, from the medical department of the University of Wooster in 1887. For four years after his graduation, he practiced medicine at Loydsville, Ohio. He then took a course at the New York Polyclinic, and removed to St. Clairsville, where he practiced until 1900. Dr. Thompson is a conscientious and faithful practitioner. He seeks to do the best he can for those under his care. He is a great lover of farm life, and, having capital invested in farm lands, he devotes much time to agricultural affairs.

DR. HOMER WEST was born February 18, 1874, at St. Clairsville, Ohio. He received a collegiate education at Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, from which institution he was

graduated in 1894. He was a graduate in medicine of the University of New York, receiving the Doctor's degree in 1897.

After returning from the medical school, he located at Benwood and McMechen. Dr. Homer comes from a family of physicians. His father was for years a leading physician and citizen of Belmont County. Of his older brothers, three are physicians of high character: Dr. John E., of Jersey City, New York; J. Park, of Bellaire; and S. L., of St. Clairsville. Thus connected, as well as equipped by thorough training, his success is not problematical.

DR. D. V. MARSH, born January 14, 1876, graduated at Mount Union College with the degree of Ph. D. He was graduated in medicine (New York Bellevue) in 1899, and at Cleveland in 1900.

Dr. Marsh not only received a good education at Mount Union, but he here became acquainted with Miss Hobson, daughter of Dr. John A. Hobson, whom he married soon after his graduation.

This relationship gave the Doctor a position with one of the best physicians and surgeons in this part of the State. Those that know Dr. Marsh best believe that he will make the most of every opportunity, and reach an advanced standing in the medical profession.

DR. A. B. HOBSON, born in 1872, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Cleveland in 1895. After remaining with his uncle, Dr. John A. Hobson of Flushing, Ohio, during his student days, and completing his college course, he entered into partnership with Dr. J. A. Hobson. Later, Dr. Marsh became an additional member of the firm.

Dr. Hobson's natural abilities, developed and brightened by his continued experience in the Flushing Sanitarium, has made him one of our brightest and most solid young men. All that know him predict for him a bright future.

DR. JAMES O. HOWELLS was born February 17, 1863, in Wales. He was graduated first in pharmacy at the University of Pennsylvania in 1885. Deciding later to study medicine, he

returned to Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1894 from the medical department of the same university. He later took a post-graduate course in the same city.

Dr. Howells has been in the practice of medicine in Bridgeport for over eight years. The Doctor has received the encouragement of a liberal patronage by his fellow citizens. He is well up in his profession, and there are few better posted in all the modern means of treating disease.

DR. A. J. HEINLEIN was born in Bridgeport, Ohio, on the 19th of February, 1862. After his graduation from the Bridgeport High School in 1879, he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he attended the Ohio State University for three years. Graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1886, he returned to his native State, and for one and one-half years was physician to the hospital at the State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio. After resigning there, he returned to Bridgeport, and has ever since practiced medicine in this locality.

Without ostentation, quietly and strictly attending to his practice; the Doctor commands the confidence of his patrons.

Dr. Heinlein's reputation rests on a firm basis and will be lasting.

DR. J. S. MCCLELLAN, born at Gallipolis, Ohio, June 8, 1855, was graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1880. Soon after graduating, the Doctor came to Bellaire, Ohio. From his earliest commencement up through all the stages of his medical life, he has escaped all unmanly criticism. He is the equal of any of his brethren in general practice, while by several post-graduate courses he has qualified himself as a specialist in electricity, X-ray, etc. At one time his friends and patrons feared his life would be prematurely cut off. God ordered otherwise, and now it is hoped his life will be at least the "three score years and ten."

DR. A. C. BEETHAM was born at Windom, Ohio, February 17, 1872. He received a collegiate education at Scio, being graduated from there in 1892 and from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1896.

Dr. Beetham began practice in St. Clairsville, Remaining there but three years, he removed in 1898 to Bellaire, Ohio. In each place he stood high as a man of character and intelligence.

Since his location in Bellaire, the Doctor has taken a post-graduate course, and equipped himself for treating the eye, nose and throat.

Dr. Beetham does his work well, and allows the character of what he does to prove its merit. He is surely advancing; with such men success is only a question of time.

DR. J. W. COOPER was born December 19, 1861. He attended the University of Michigan for two years, later going to Jefferson, from which college he was graduated in 1884. He began the practice of medicine in Bellaire in 1885.

The Doctor stands well both with the people and physicians. He has a good practice, has been an active member of the Society and for a long time its secretary.

ALBERT R. ONG, A. M., M. D., was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 9, 1847. He was graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1872. He attended the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, being graduated from the latter school in 1877. Dr. Ong was well and favorably known in Martin's Ferry before he ever entered upon practice. Being a man of good reputation, he made a rapid advance.

DR. J. C. WORKMAN was born the 20th of September, 1855, in Smith township, Belmont County, Ohio. He was graduated from Columbus Medical College in 1879. He began the practice of medicine the same year in Uniontown, Ohio, and still continues to hold the fort.

By close attention to the duties of his profession, Dr. Workman has developed into one of the substantial members of the Belmont County Medical Society.

DR. JOHN ARCHER, born at Vallonia, Ohio, December 24, 1871, taught school four years, was graduated in medicine at the Ohio Medical University, Columbus, Ohio, 1898, and in the Chicago Polyclinic in 1901. He was married

in 1900 to Isa D. McKelvey, of Key, Ohio, and is now practicing medicine at Neffs, Ohio.

Dr. Archer bids fair to become one of our substantial physicians. His habits are good, and he applies himself to his books and his practice.

DR. WILLIAM ROSS CARLE was born at Businessburg, Ohio, April 15, 1874. He is a self-made young man. By teaching school and working at the carpenter's trade he put himself through college, graduating April, 1891, from the Ohio Medical University, of Columbus, Ohio. He began practice at Neffs, Ohio, and has continued there ever since.

Dr. Carle was married in 1902 to Doris Wells, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

DR. J. C. McALISTER was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on the 3rd day of February, 1869. He was graduated from the Ohio Medical University, Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th of March, 1894, and located at Harrisville, Ohio, on the 16th of August, 1894.

Dr. McAlister is one of the most remotely situated as regards the Society. Although quite a distance to come, he shows himself a faithful member by attending when possible.

DR. J. PARK WEST was born June 27, 1858. His medical education was in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, being graduated therefrom in the class of 1882. He located in Bellaire, Ohio, the same year, and has continued in the one location.

There are few, if any, medical men in our county that can claim a larger meed of success in the practice of medicine. His practice is large and his income good, above the average. The Doctor has taken a number of post-graduate courses, and now stands high in his profession.

DR. D. O. SHEPPARD was born February 21, 1867, in Kirkwood township, Belmont County, Ohio. He was schooled at the Ohio Wesleyan at Delaware, Ohio. Was graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1897. Since his graduation he has practiced in Barnesville, Ohio. Dr. Sheppard has always had a good reputation and a character free from reproach.

While not as frequently seen in the work of the Society as some of his brethren, it is hoped the Doctor may long be spared to assist in the work of the association and general work of the profession.

DR. J. N. DRENNEN, born in Belmont County, near Morristown, Ohio, February 8, 1863, studied medicine under Drs. Estep and Thompson. He graduated in Cleveland July 30, 1890, from the medical department of the University of Wooster, now called the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Early in 1890 he located at Fairview, Guernsey County, Ohio. He remained in Fairview until the following September, when he returned to Loydsville and entered in a co-partnership with the late Dr. Estep, and continued with him until his death October 6, 1896. Since Dr. Estep's death, he has practiced alone in Loydsville. He was married March 16, 1898, to Mrs. Louisa L. Griffith.

For a number of years the Doctor has been physician to the Belmont County Infirmary. To use the Doctor's own expression, "there is nothing else except what is the daily experience of a country physician's life." Such a life we all know means a life devoted to noble purposes.

DR. JOSEPH PIERSOL was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of September, 1857. He was graduated at West Penn Medical College in 1850. The Doctor began practice in Bellaire, Ohio. He is estimated by his brethren of the city as an excellent physician. He has a large and paying practice.

DR. A. W. DIVEN was born at West Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1895, and also took a course in the University of the South, Swanee, Tennessee, the same year. Since his graduation, he has practiced medicine at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Dr. Diven is one of the brightest of the young men of the Society. His reputation is good, he stands on solid ground, and a bright future is predicted for him.

DR. D. W. BOONE, born in Roane County,

West Virginia, November 8, 1859, was graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1883. He began practice at Sardis, Ohio, and remained there three years. In 1886 the Doctor entered upon practice in his present location at Bellaire, Ohio. Since he has lived in Bellaire, he has taken a post-graduate course in New York, and is local surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Dr. Boone is blessed with a good supply of common sense, has a strong body, plenty of vitality. With these elements of strength all united, his brethren may expect a bright future for him.

DR. J. A. CLARK was born March 31, 1857, near Demos, Ohio. He was graduated from Columbus Medical College in 1881. He has taken two post-graduate courses at Chicago and one at Philadelphia. He began practice in Glencoe with Dr. William Piper. The partnership lasted only one year. In 1901 the Doctor removed from Glencoe to Bellaire.

Dr. Clark is a self-made man. He carried himself through his preparatory studies by teaching school. He has already reached a comfortable competency and bids fair to be one of that small class of medical men that may be called rich.

DR. BRADY O. WILLIAMS, born November 13, 1847, was educated at Mount Union College and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, March, 1873. He has taken a post-graduate course at the Clinical School of Medicine. He has practiced all his life at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Dr. Williams is one of the leading physicians of that city. He is an active, live member of the society, always willing to perform his share. The Doctor fills the character of a good and faithful family physician and there can be no greater honor.

DR. JOHN W. MOFFAT was born in Obion County, Tennessee, on the 19th day of May, 1865. His father removed from Belmont County, when J. W. was 16 years of age, to Johnson County, Missouri. From there the family went to Southern California. Dr. Moffatt returned from there and entered Jefferson Medical College in 1889, graduating from the

Hamilton Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1891. He located at Williamsport, Morrow County, Ohio, where he practiced medicine for about seven years. The Doctor returned to Belmont County in 1897, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine until the present time at Neffs, Businessburg and Glencoe. He united at once with the Medical Society and has been a faithful member.

There are a number of whom we can only

give the name. Sketches of other members of the Medical Society and of other physicians and surgeons of Belmont County may be found in the latter portion of this volume, more particularly devoted to biographies. We have made every effort to secure data. In a number of cases it seemed impossible, as there was no response to repeated inquiries. With others, who are dead, we were unable to find friends who could give the knowledge desired.

CHAPTER XIV.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—SCHOOLS—THE TOWNS: FARMINGTON, COLERAIN, PLEASANT GROVE, MAYNARD AND BARTON—THE SETTLEMENT OF FRIENDS—THE MINING INDUSTRY—PIKES—CHURCHES.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

There are evidences of many settlements having been made in what is now Colerain township as early as 1788. There is a record of a house built near Farmington as early as 1785, two years in advance of the government survey.

Captain Williams, the celebrated Indian hunter and one of the defenders of Fort Henry at Wheeling, was killed by the Indians on what was afterward known as the Majors farm in 1780. Captain Williams was overtaken while out upon a survey or scout. The first farm was bought from the government by Wells and Satterthwaite in 1788. This farm was subsequently owned by Abner Barton and is the site upon which the present town of Barton is built.

Nine years before the township was admitted, a tannery was established by Hugh Parks in section 18, and continued for half a century. As early as 1803-04, the first flour mill was built by John Harris in section 24 and was used as a mill for 40 years. The mill was a landmark for half a century.

Another old mill that is said to be upwards of a century old is still standing upon the farm of J. H. Hanes, southeast of Colerain village. Mr. Hanes says the mill was built entirely of logs by Burton Stanton and was operated by

him for many years. When the present mill was built the old log mill was transformed into a stable and barn, and Mr. Hanes says the old walnut and oak logs are perfectly sound today.

The town afterwards known as Gambletown was laid out in section 8 several years before the organization of the county, but, unhappily, an epidemic of cholera in 1833 practically depopulated the town and it ceased to exist.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Colerain township was organized in 1808 and was named by Scotch-Irish citizens after a pretty little village in the north of Ireland, which the writer has visited, called Colerain, from the neighborhood of which the majority of these first settlers emigrated.

The township contains 15,361 acres of fertile land, which is underlaid by a valuable vein of coal, that has proven a fertile source of income to the extensive mining companies now in operation at Barton, Maynard and Crescent, affording employment to hundreds of miners in these prosperous mining towns.

The population of Colerain township at the 10th census was 2,987, a gain of 736 in the last decade. There is likewise a gain of \$60,000 worth of personal property on the tax duplicate while the tax levy is reduced from 1.86 to 1.78.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The township officers are: Justices of the peace,—William McGraw, R. M. Simpson and T. C. Mercer; trustees,—L. D. Mitchell, William Kinsey and George Frasier; township clerk,—John Middlemass; township treasurer,—William Bradford.

THE SCHOOLS.

There are 10 sub-school districts in the township, with T. C. Mercer of Pleasant Grove as president, and the sub-directors are: R. M. Simpson, Charles Dungan, George Ashton, Oliver Watkins, Alexander Riddle, Charles Seabright, James Mowry, E. N. Boggs and Alfred Mead.

Among the men most prominent in educational matters in the past were Dr. C. H. Cope, Jesse Barton, Thomas Pyle, Thomas White and Israel French.

The first school was built on the farm of Arch. Major in 1799, and the scholars were obliged to travel long distances over dangerous paths, exposed to savages and wild beasts, in order to reach the school house.

The 10 sub-districts in operation today are surpassed by none in the county.

THE TOWNS,—FARMINGTON, COLERAIN, PLEASANT GROVE, MAYNARD AND BARTON.

FARMINGTON was established about the time the National Road was in contemplation and its founder hoped to direct the road through that village. Wherefore in 1818 the town was laid out by Daniel McPeak and many lots were sold at high prices for that period. But when the great thoroughfare was established and the route determined upon was three miles south of the village, the effort was abandoned. Some of the early occupants of the town were the Bundys, Mortons, Mitchells, Berrys and Dunlaps.

COLERAIN—Concord or Colerain village is accredited with being the second permanent settlement in Belmont County.

THE SETTLEMENT OF FRIENDS.

James Cope, himself a descendant of the old pioneer Friends, contributed an interesting article to the *Belmont Chronicle* concerning the little village of Colerain from which with his consent we cull.—Its founders were Friends who emigrated largely from North Carolina and Virginia to escape the baneful influences of slavery. A few persons had preceded them and located in the vicinity, but as the Friends took the bulk of the land at one sweep, they were esteemed as practically the first settlers.

Some of these persons who came to hew out a home in the wilderness had been slaveholders in the South but, becoming convinced of the sinfulness of dealing in human chattels, had manumitted their slaves, and removed to the Northwest Territory, where human slavery by the Ordinance of 1787 was prohibited.

With the thrift, industry and economy that characterized the people of the new settlement, they prospered.

While worshiping God in their unostentatious quiet way, they lived in peace with their neighbors, and steadily accumulated their earthly possessions.

The Colerain of a century ago would bear little comparison to the attractive little village that today has become a favorite summer resort for weary townspeople.

This organization of Friends wielded a mighty force in the development of Belmont County. Among the early settlers, many of whose descendents are still living in the thrifty homes and well tilled farms of the vicinity, were the Steers, Copes, Baileys, Hirsts and Berrys. These families came from Loudoun and Frederick counties, Virginia. The Pickerings came from Virginia; the Howards and Steeles from North Carolina; the Millhouses, Vickars, Malins and Whartons came from Pennsylvania after the settlement was effected.

The first meeting for worship was held not far from where Benjamin Cope now resides.

There in one of God's first temples, seated on trunks of fallen trees, these sincere, earnest people waited in silence for the baptism of the

Spirit. Soon however a log meeting house was built. It stood about one-quarter of a mile south from where the present brick structure now stands. Jonathan Taylor was the first minister of the Society. He was the grandfather of the late Congressman, J. T. Updegraff.

Horton Howard, another well known minister and publisher, lived on what is now the Starbuck farm. He was said to be the orator of Ohio's Yearly Meeting.

George Smith was also a minister that preached in a log meeting house. He was six feet and eight inches in height, and would cause the boys to forget the solemnity of the occasion when he would strike his head against the joists of the low ceiling. A custom of the Society then as now was to hold a meeting twice each week, and although there were but two timepieces in the entire community they seldom missed the hour of meeting.

Josiah Fox removed to the settlement in 1814 and owned what is now the Clark farm. He was an able constructor during Washington's administration and was the builder of "Old Ironsides." Mr. Fox lost his right of membership in the Society of Friends for building war ships. The families of Messrs. Given, French and Wright came still later.

These people were endowed with more than ordinary physical strength, endurance and courage. But withal there was the complete dependence on divine power, and the great desire of all was to help one another and there was probably never a community in which the true Christian life was more truly exemplified.

But not all the early settlers in Colerain were Friends. A large number of Scotch-Irish were among the first immigrants and the industry and thrift of these intelligent people contributed much to the development of the township. Of these families we might mention the Bartons, Majors, Wells and Wrights.

Among those who came at an early day was John S. Williams, who in late years was known as the editor of the *American Pioneer*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio. He wrote an account of the early days at Concord. With his

mother, sister and brothers he came to Belmont County in 1800 and he notes that they stopped at John Leaf's when they reached the settlement.

At that time there was a steady tide of immigration and the new arrivals lodged with those that had erected cabins. Even the best cabins were none too good and to many of the people of the settlement the life was a great change from that to which they had been accustomed. To pass from affluence, to live in the wilderness surrounded by wild beasts and but slight comforts at the command of the wealthiest, was a great trial. But they settled down to make the best of the situation.

PLEASANT GROVE.—Ten years later the pretty little town of Pleasant Grove was established by John Anderson, who built upon the site of an old-fashioned tavern. Previous to this, however, an old hunter named Peter Babb effected a settlement about 1800 not far southwest of Pleasant Grove, where he distinguished himself as a slayer of wolves, bears and other wild animals.

There is a well-sustained lodge of Knights of Pythias, known as Grove Lodge No. 485, established at Pleasant Grove with a membership of 62. J. G. Miller is keeper of records. The value of the lodge property and moneys on hand amount to \$770.69.

MAYNARD.—There are but two voting precincts in the township, viz: Maynard and Farmington, and the vote cast at the last election in 1900 for Secretary of State was 431 in Farmington and 227 in Maynard precinct.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Maynard, or New Pittsburg as it is familiarly now called, has become one of the foremost mining towns in Belmont County. The population in 1900 was upwards of 400, largely miners employed by the Lorain Coal & Dock Company.

In the immediate vicinity, the Troll and Purselove mines are preparing to open, and it is thought the operation of these mines will add from 800 to 1,000 additional population to the town.

The coal shipped from the mines at present in operation amounts to between 30 and 40 car-loads per day. The M. P. Church is the only house of worship in the village. Its pastor is Rev. Mr. Murphy and the congregation is largely composed of farmers. As elsewhere stated, Catholic services are held by the pastor of Bridgeport.

The school was conducted by B. H. Murphy last year with one assistant teacher, but a new room is required to accommodate the increased number of scholars. Charles Ewing, Edwin Holtz and James B. Mowry constitute the board of school directors.

The town supports two secret organizations, viz: Knights of Pythias and Order of United American Mechanics, and a large hall has recently been constructed for their accommodation. The Knights of Pythias have a membership of 70. The officers for 1902 are: C., Clyde Higgins; V. C., Herbert Donnelly; prelate, Willis Ishmael; M. N., William Easton; M. of A., Bert Applegarth; I. G., Charles Ewing; O. G., Worth Bruce. The American Mechanics have a membership of 80. The presiding officers are: Counsellor, Lon Beck; vice counsellor, William Morton; senior X, Jonathan Knight; Junior X, William Harie; recording secretary, J. O. Graham; financial secretary, D. Morton.

BARTON is a village of a few hundred inhabitants on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway, near the junction of the St. Clairsville branch. It sustains a school, two churches and post office. One of the churches is a branch of the Methodist Protestant with Rev. B. L. Murphy as pastor. The other as elsewhere stated is a Catholic Church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Weigand of Bridgeport. The school, which is largely attended, is conducted by Wilson Dungan assisted by Olive Mitchell. The population is largely mining and the new mines now being opened at Barton by the Osborn people will employ 800 men when they are in full operation. The tipple will be located up the Run about half a mile from the station and special tracks will have to be run to it. This will increase the population of Barton very

greatly. The Maple Hill mines have already given contracts for 35 new houses for the use of the men and many more will be built in the near future.

PIKES.

There are three pikes maintained in Colerain township, viz: the Bridgeport & Colerain Pike, Martin's Ferry & Colerain Pike and the National Road. The two pikes first named extend from the river front to the center of the township and the latter to the southern part of the township. The township pikes are maintained by tolls.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Two years after the erection of Farmington, a Methodist Episcopal Church was established and among its zealous ministers we might number Revs. Scott, Jones and Lovman.

Seceders' and Covenanters' churches.—This church organization was preceded by a small congregation of Seceders whose meetings were held on the farm of Rev. Hugh Parks. But it disbanded in 1835. In 1842 a church of Covenanters was organized on Sloan's Run, which existed less than a quarter of a century.

The Methodist Protestant Church.—Ten years after the establishment of the Covenanters' church, the Methodist Protestants organized a church at Pleasant Grove, that was for years presided over by Rev. Slater Brown. It is now under the pastorate of Rev. B. L. Murphy, who also ministers to the churches at Barton and Maynard. The stewards at Pleasant Grove are B. S. Boyd and Katherine Simpson.

The Presbyterian Church of Farmington was organized in 1872 through the efforts of Rev. Robert Alexander of St. Clairsville. There was a membership of but 14 at the organization with Rev. James Day as pastor.

The elders were John Theaker and James Wiley. The membership was subsequently increased to upwards of 150. At present the congregation is without a pastor. The present

bench of elders are David Cowen, G. A. P. Theaker and Washington Kennedy.

There are two Catholic churches in the township, one located at Barton, and the other at Maynard.

Church of "Our Lady Queen of Angels," Barton.—This congregation was first organized in the year 1893 by Father Weigand of Bridgeport with about four families of a membership. From that time on until the fall of 1901 services were regularly held once a month in the private houses of one of these families. On account of the constant growth of the little flock, it was then decided that larger and better quarters must be provided for divine service, and accordingly in September of 1901 a neat frame church was begun which was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Henry Moeller, Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th of June, 1902. The congregation of Barton numbers now about 250 souls, about 150 of whom are men enjoying the right of franchise. In order that these people might have services every Sunday, an assistant priest has been placed at St. Anthony's Church in Bridgeport since August, 1901, Rev. Father R. A. McEachen, who in July, 1902, was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Wittmann.

St. Stanislaus' Church, Maynard.—This congregation was organized about the same time as that of Bridgeport by Father Touhy of Martin's Ferry, but its progress was not quite as rapid. Until September, 1901, it had services only once or twice a month in a hall rented for this purpose, though as early as September, 1898, a parochial school with an attendance of about 60 children had been organized there by the pastor of Bridgeport. Two Sisters of Charity go from Bridgeport daily to Maynard to teach the pupils of this school. The same hall that served for divine worship was also used during the week days for school purposes. But now a handsome frame building is under way of construction, with a large auditorium for church purposes and two spacious school rooms. The new building will be ready for occupancy by the spring of 1903. Services are held here every Sunday, and the parish is now in a very promising condition. It numbers about 350 members with about 200 voters. A new congregation is also about to be organized in Flushing with a membership of about 150 souls under the title of "St. Mary's Help of Christians."

CHAPTER XV.

PULTNEY TOWNSHIP.

POPULATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THE FIRST SETTLERS—THE MINING INDUSTRY—ROCK HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—HIGH RIDGE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—THE TOWNS: STEEL, WEST WHEELING AND SHADYSIDE—THE CITY OF BELLAIRE—INCREASE IN POPULATION—CITY OFFICIALS—THE FIRST SETTLERS—A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL SULLIVAN—CHANGE FROM BELL AIR TO BELLAIRE—THE CITY'S GROWTH—THE POST OFFICE—THE TOWN INCORPORATED—THE FIRST MAYOR AND HIS SUCCESSORS—THE WATERWORKS AND ELECTRIC POWER—THE BANKS AND LOAN COMPANIES—THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—THE PHYSICIANS—THE RAILROADS ENTERING THE CITY—THE SCHOOLS—THE CHURCHES—SECRET AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—SPANGLER POST, G. A. R.—THE NEWSPAPERS OF BELLAIRE—THE BELLAIRE CEMETARY ASSOCIATION.

POPULATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The population of Pultney township at the 10th census was 13,833 as against 12,857 in 1890, showing a gain of 976 in the decade.

The tax duplicate for 1902 shows a gain of personal property amounting to \$103,586 in Bellaire alone, while the tax levy in the township is 2.08 as against 2.18 in 1901 and 2.48 in Bellaire as against 2.66 in 1901.

The township officers in 1902 are as follows: Trustees—William M. Moore, J. M. Paul, Irwin Baker, John W. Morrell, J. M. Richardson and Frank S. Mason; clerk.—B. W. Hopkins; treasurer,—George Pracht.

Pultney is one of the original townships of Belmont County and before its divisions and subdivisions was one of the largest. Its present boundaries are as follows: On the north by Pease township, on the east by the Ohio River, on the south and the west by Richland township.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The township was organized in 1801, and the first election was held at the house of Jacob Repshire, one of the judges of the court in the same year, and this same court had Joseph Lashley and Philip Dover as constables for Pultney township.

One of the first settlers was Andrew Dixon, who came from West Liberty, (West) Virginia, in 1796, and his son, James Dixon, born in 1797, was the first male child born in the township.

Following Mr. Dixon were Charles Eckles, in 1800; Abraham Workman, George Neff, Andrew Neff, Samuel Morley, Matthew Howell, James Hutchinson, John King, Jacob Worley, Jacob Davis, William Merritt, James McQuirk and Robert Alexander. Mr. Alexander at that time had no neighbors nearer than Bridgeport.

The first place for public worship was built on McMechen's Creek, a short distance south of the tunnel, and the preacher was Rev. John Scott.

The first grist mills were Eckles,' Neff's and Wallace's on McMechen's Creek, a few miles from Bellaire.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

For years the coal works north and south of Bellaire and the great limestone and sandstone quarries on Indian Run west of the city were leading industries. Today the coal industry is paramount.

The Empire Company, which owns the 30,000-acre tract south and west of Bellaire, contemplates opening three new mines to be as large or larger than the three they already have. While no definite statement regarding the new mines has been made by officials, it is presumed the additional openings will be somewhere along the river front, for it is evidently their purpose in time to do a great deal of shipping by the river. More than likely the most important development by the company in the near future will be from mines to be opened below Wegee.

The leading churches of the township outside of Bellaire are the Rock Hill Presbyterian Church and the High Ridge United Presbyterian Church.

ROCK HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following interesting history of the Rock Hill Church is furnished the author by P. A. Wise:

According to the best information now at hand, Rock Hill Presbyterian Church was organized in the summer of 1812, the actual date being unknown. As the early records are lost we must draw from the most approved tradition for the story of 29 years of the church's existence. The place of organization was under the spreading branches of an elm tree near the north bank of McMechen's Creek on the farm then owned by John Cunningham. The same authority gives us the following persons

as charter members, viz.: John Moore, William Moore and wife, John Cunningham and wife, William Merritt and wife, John Simpson and wife, Mrs. McKimmons, Mrs. Paxton, Mrs. Elizabeth McAllister, Mrs. Kelsey, James Simpson, and there may have been others whose names are forgotten. Two men, John Moore and John Cunningham, were chosen to the office of ruling elder. The minister in charge was Rev. Abram Scott, an evangelist of the Presbytery of Ohio, who served the church for eight years until he saw it comfortably housed in a neat, hewn-log church 30 by 40 feet in size, built in 1817. This building was a fine one for that time, but was said to possess neither floor nor ceiling at first. But these proofs of advancing civilization were afterward added, as was also a stove for heating the house. The pews were each the work of its owner and were of various lengths and shapes, those of George Wise, Sr., and James McMillen being the best, as cabinetmakers could turn out better work than an ordinary farmer with only an augur and ax to work with. But aside from appearance, the occupant of the slab pew could enjoy the sermon of the preacher as well as his better provided neighbor.

This log church served as the gathering place of the Presbyterians for the eastern part of Belmont County for 29 years as the nearest Presbyterian churches were at St. Clairsville and at Mount Pleasant, in Jefferson County. There are only two older Presbyterian churches in the county than Rock Hill,—St. Clairsville, founded in 1798, and Crab Apple in 1800.

Our Scotch and Scotch-Irish fathers builded better than they knew, for they founded a church that has lived 90 years and has had an unbounded influence in molding the character of the people who have lived within its bounds in all these years. The sons and daughters of the Rock Hill Church have traversed much of the world and in many occupations seem to be first and best. She has given 12 manly sons to the Gospel ministry and has one more in training for the same sacred calling.

In 1845 the second church building was erected, and here the church saw its maximum growth. But its growth was seriously checked by the rapid formation of other Presbyterian churches in its original field; beginning with Martin's Ferry in 1841 and following rapidly were founded Wegee, Kirkwood, Bethel, Bellaire 1st, Farmington, Coal Brook, Bellaire 2nd, and last, Pleasant Valley. Each have drawn on the territory or population of Rock Hill until only a small part of the lordly heritage of the fathers remains to the old church. Notwithstanding the forming of these new churches and the constant stream of emigrants going forth, the old church yet retains 117 communicants, slightly more than the average for the 60 years past.

In 1890, finding that the church building was almost beyond repair, the congregation decided to tear it down and erect a new one near the old site. This was done and the new church was dedicated June 3, 1891. The building was cruciform in shape and cost \$7,000 when complete, being the neatest country church in Eastern Ohio. It was solidly built and might have lasted a century had no mishap befallen it. But during a severe electrical storm on the evening of June 25, 1902, it was struck by lightning and burned. When the pastor saw the fire, he started for the scene rousing the people on the way. Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, and the stranger within our gates made heroic efforts to put out the fire, but the means were not sufficient and the beautiful sanctuary was consumed. Within a few days the congregation decided without dissent to rebuild and we hope in the fullness of time to see a new church, the fourth temple to the Lord our God, rise upon the sacred hill.

Rock Hill has been served by the following supplies and pastors: Revs. Abram Scott, eight years; Dr. McMillen, Jacob Lindley, James Arbuthnot, Joseph Anderson, Benjamin Mitchell and Mr. Reed. The first pastor served 23 years. R. H. Holliday organized Bellaire First Church, to which Rock Hill gave 41 members. John Moffat, J. D. Fitzgerald, D. H. Laverty and John Jay Lane, who organized

Coal Brook Church, giving it half the territory and many members, served 11 years; John G. Black, six years; J. A. Bower and Walter L. Alexander, the present pastor, 12 years.

The following persons served the church as ruling elders: John Cunningham, John Moore, William Keyser, James Milligan, John Rankin, James Greenlee, Joshua Keyser, Robert Merritt, A. W. Anderson, J. S. Cratty, J. W. Milligan, Matthew Wallace, William Thomas, John Giffin, John S. Keyser, P. A. Wise, E. E. Tarbet. It has also given for the evangelization of the world the following sons as ministers of the Gospel: Revs. William Wallace, Richard Merrill, Thomas Merrill, James Merritt, Robert Alexander, James Alexander, George W. McMillan, Robert A. Criswell, J. W. Allen, A. G. Lane, Edgar S. Robinson; together with these we may associate two others who began their life's work here,—Rev. James Moffat, now president of Washington-Jefferson College, and Bishop James Thoburn, Methodist Episcopal missionary to India, taught their first schools here.

Rock Hill is not and has not been a large church, the largest membership being 174 and the average for 60 years since 1842 is 110. Neither has it been a wealthy church as the public has believed. The great bulk of its membership is and has been for many years composed of the tillers of small farms and laborers, yet the average gifts per member for the 60 years of which we have account is \$7.19 per annum. This certainly is an excellent showing for a strictly rural church, as country churches are supposed to be very poorly organized for work.

During the past year this church of 117 members has given for benevolences \$450, and for congregational expenses \$655, a total of \$1,115 or \$9.53 per member.

HIGH RIDGE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following history of the High Ridge Church is furnished by Isaiah Nichols:

The United Presbyterian congregation of High Ridge formerly belonged to the Reformed Dissenting Church.

In the year 1851 the Reformed Dissenting Church united with the Associate Church and in 1858 the Associate Church united with the Reformed Associate Church, thus forming the United Presbyterian Church.

The High Ridge congregation was organized at Flat Run, Belmont County, Ohio. The earliest records are obtained from the minutes of the Reformed Dissenting Presbytery. From these we learn that in 1809 the meeting place was "the tent at Flat Run," while in 1811 the records mention the "meeting house of Flat Run." This meeting house was a log building located a little south of the present village of Farmington.

In the minutes of the Presbytery of 1825 we find "The Presbytery adjourned to meet at the High Ridge meeting house, McMechen's Creek in 1826." This is all the available information in reference to the change from Flat Run to High Ridge.

The house of worship at High Ridge was a small brick, built perhaps in 1824 or 1825. The date of the deed conveying the property from John and William Feeley to Christopher Hinkle, Robert Alexander and George Giffen was December 7, 1825. This building served until about 1846 when the walls were taken down and replaced by a frame, the roof, foundation, and even the seats and pulpit being the same as in the former house.

In 1874 a new building was erected on the site of the former building at a cost of about \$3,000. On the 19th of April, 1893, this building was destroyed by fire. The church members had collected in large numbers with a view of giving the church building a thorough cleaning when in some unaccountable way a fire was started and the building was completely destroyed. Nothing daunted by the loss, a movement was inaugurated for rebuilding and on May 1, 1894, the present comfortable church edifice was dedicated.

This new building is but a short distance from the site of the old one.

The first record we have of a pastor was that of Rev. John Patterson at Flat Run in

1815. He served until 1851 and was succeeded by Rev. John Anderson.

Since that time the congregation has been served by the following pastors: Rev. Josiah Alexander, 1853-55, in connection with Belmont. Rev. William Grimes, 1858-71. Rev. Mr. Grimes resigned to give all his time to Belmont. Rev. Thomas Love, 1876-84; Rev. W. R. Thompson, 1887-98; and Rev. Morris Watson, who has been pastor since 1900. The following persons have served as elders: Christopher Hinkle, Robert Alexander, George Giffen, William Giffen, John Johnson, John Eckles, Andrew J. Keyser, James Johnson, John DuBois, and John McFarland. The present elders are: William Nichol, James Hinkle, Samuel Gordon and James Wise.

THE TOWNS,—STEEL, WEST WHEELING AND SHADYSIDE.

STEEL P. O. or St. Clairsville Junction is a village of a few hundred inhabitants, principally miners employed in the coal mines of Troll Brothers. It has two large stores and a church.

WEST WHEELING in Pultney township is midway between Bridgeport and Bellaire. The old town was laid out in 1838 by Martin S. Todd, and contains a population today of 574. The principal industry is the paper mill of David Wagner, but many of the employees of the mills and factories in the city of Wheeling opposite make their homes in West Wheeling, crossing and recrossing the river upon the old ferry that was established in the early history of the village. For years the leading industry of West Wheeling was coal mining and flat-boat building as conducted by Redick McKee. It was a profitable industry.

West Wheeling was the home of one of Pultney township's oldest citizens, the venerable 'Squire Kelsey, who served as squire for nearly half a century.

SHADYSIDE, a suburb of Bellaire, is about one and a half miles south of the city, upon a high plateau beyond the reach of high water,

and has thereby become a safe, healthful and pretty site for homes.

It has grown rapidly within a few years, and now contains 110 houses with a population of over 618.

A successful canning factory is conducted by C. W. Rodefer & Company that, at this writing, is in full operation. Harvey Brothers also conduct a profitable soap factory, and John Futhy is the proprietor of the largest Jersey dairy in the county.

This enterprising people have established a Board of Trade with Col. C. L. Poorman as president and J. B. Milhoan as secretary. The right of way for the new motor line between Bellaire and Marietta is now being secured and a franchise for an electric light plant is also being applied for. Recently a movement was inaugurated to unite Shadyside with the corporation of Bellaire, but the movement is not as yet successful.

THE CITY OF BELLAIRE

Is the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of Belmont County and has entered upon an era of prosperity unsurpassed in its history.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

The population of the city at the 10th census was 9,912, viz.:

First ward.....	1,649
Second ".....	2,170
Third ".....	1,534
Fourth ".....	2,461
Fifth ".....	2,098

This population, because of the introduction of several new factories, has been increased within the past year to a figure exceeding 10,000, and the industrial enterprises have never been established upon as substantial a basis.

The assessor's returns for 1902 show a net gain in the wealth of the city of \$103,586. The tax levy for the corporation is 2.48, a reduction of 18 cents on the year previous.

CITY OFFICIALS.

The present city officials are as follows:

Charles W. Rodewig, mayor; F. A. Jackson, city clerk; C. W. Dickens, city treasurer; Cook Danford, city solicitor; A. J. Norton, city engineer; Albert Mahone, city marshal.

The members of the City Council are: Emil Schmidt, president; Dr. Joseph Piersol, vice-president; L. W. Gilcher, Thomas Powers, Clarence Simpson, Charles H. Wise, L. G. Battelle, J. H. Murray, H. C. Fuhr and T. C. Nicholson.

The commercial advantages of Bellaire are not surpassed by those of any city on the Ohio south of Pittsburg.

In addition to its fine harbor, and facilities for river transportation, Bellaire is the terminus of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, the Cleveland & Pittsburg, the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati and the Ohio Valley railroads, and is likewise on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad east and west, thus affording double connection with the lakes and the seacoast and the great railway system controlled by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio companies, east, west, north and south.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlement was effected by Jacob Davis, Sr., who emigrated from Maryland in 1802. However, the old town was not laid out until 1834.

Five years previous, Jacob Davis, Jr., built a log house with the aid of the militia who had collected there to muster, and this building was only removed in 1870 to give way to an implement and machine factory.

The land upon which the city proper was built was a government grant to John Duer in 1792.

Duer sold to John Buchanan and Buchanan's sons in turn sold to Davis as above narrated. John Rodefer in 1832 also purchased from Buchanan's sons 133 acres just south of Indian Run.

The same year Capt. John Fink purchased all the tract south of the creek from Jacob Davis for \$1,400; this included the land subsequently owned and operated for mining purposes by Jacob Heatherington, and from which

thousands of bushels of coal were shipped annually by Captain Fink and others to Southern markets.

In April, 1834, Mr. Davis laid out six acres of the remaining land, on the beautiful plateau embraced in his purchase, in town lots, calling the place *Bell Air*, after his home town in Maryland.

A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL SULLIVAN.

The town made but little progress until after the completion of the Central Ohio Railroad, which was built largely through the tireless efforts of Col. J. H. Sullivan.

The city of Bellaire owes a debt of gratitude to this invincible spirit which it can never repay.

With a tact and courtesy that few possess and a command of words that was positively irresistible, Colonel Sullivan overcame what to others would have been insurmountable difficulties in obtaining rights of way and promoting every scheme looking to the upbuilding of the town.

He was connected with every new enterprise, and indefatigable in his day and generation in promoting every effort for the prosperity and growth of the city.

Yet today Bellaire does not associate his name with that of an avenue or park.

CHANGE FROM BELL AIR TO BELLAIRE.

In 1852 Colonel Sullivan with others laid out the new city by the purchase of that portion of the Davis farm owned by Harris, and on the 14th day of November the first sale of lots occurred. About the same time the name *Bell Air* was changed at the suggestion of Moses Sarchett, one of the directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, to *Bellaire*, in order, primarily, to avoid confusion in the distribution of freights and mail, and, secondly, as more descriptive of the site occupied.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

As illustrating the rapid growth of the city the following additions are noted in the order

made. In January, 1856, Rodefer made his first addition, and in the July following his second addition, and in November, 1859, his third addition. Sullivan, Barnard & Cowen's first addition in 1866. Butte's addition in 1868; Fink's addition in 1868, his second addition in 1869. Sullivan, Barnard & Cowen's second addition in 1869 and Mrs. Sullivan's Rose Hill addition, and Cummins' first addition in 1870, his second addition in 1872, his third addition in 1873 and his fourth addition in 1874. Heatherington's first addition in 1871; Bates' in 1871; Barnard, Cummins & Hammond's in 1871; Carroll, Armstrong & Company's addition in 1872; Fink's third addition in 1872; Heatherington's second and third additions in 1872; Barnard's first addition in 1873; Austin's addition in 1873; Horn's addition in 1874; Austin's second addition in 1874; Barnard's second addition in 1876; Cummins' addition in 1878; Sullivan, Barnard & Cowen's addition in 1878 and Sheets' addition in 1879.

Among the first lot purchasers we note the names of H. B. Cunningham, John Wallace, R. Wallace, William Frasier, George Wheatley, Adam Long, Francis Hollingshead, Hiram McMechen, C. S. Baron, Amos Worley, Thomas Davis, Harrison Porter and John Christian.

Jesse Bailey built a house in 1837; R. H. O'Neill built the O'Neill House near the present site of the bridge on Union street.

The first tradesmen were Amos Worley, a cabinetmaker; Joseph Rine, a coal merchant; Joseph McColloch, a shoemaker. Mr. Wakefield was the first carpenter; John Archer, Sr., was the first cooper, and was succeeded by his son. Long & Archer built the first warehouse on the river bank in 1837 and were succeeded by Muth & Muth. William Hunter was the first brick manufacturer. The Longs were engaged in the manufacture of flatboats. John Rees was the first blacksmith, and J. M. Beard the first wagon-maker.

The following is a partial list of the first merchants: Francis Hollingshead was the first grocer. Judge Anderson in 1847 opened the

first dry goods store. Among the other early grocers we may mention the names of Galespie, Cunningham, Sproul and Fulton. A disastrous fire destroyed the Sproul property in 1847, but he started anew opposite the old Bellaire House. Joseph Gorby started in in 1853, then followed Morgan Cowen & Company, wholesale grocers, and Sheets, Hogue & Company.

Among the prominent citizens of Bellaire in those early days were John Archer, John A. Gallagher, Anderson Fulton, Benjamin Westlake, Amos Worley, Dr. Junkins, Dr. Birdsong, William Clark, John Muth, John Kelley, E. G. Morgan and Jacob Heatherington.

THE POST OFFICE.

The first post office was established in 1841 with John Archer, Sr., as postmaster. At that time only a weekly mail was received, the carrier riding on horseback from Wheeling to Woodsfield. A few years thereafter a tri-weekly mail service was established by boat between Wheeling and Parkersburg.

Mr. Archer was succeeded as postmaster by Dr. Andrews, who was followed by John Anderson. When Anderson was elected sheriff of the county in 1858, A. W. Anderson was pointed postmaster in his stead. Upon his resignation, William Dunn obtained the position through the instrumentality of Congressman Lawrence. There was considerable friction throughout the administration of Dunn because of the location of the office. Robert Harper followed Dunn and he in turn was followed by Mrs. H. A. Birdsong. Then followed George A. Wise, D. W. Cooper, D. H. Darrah, W. C. Warnock and John R. Gow, the present incumbent.

THE TOWN INCORPORATED.

Because of the rowdyism and intemperance prevailing in 1856-57, the good citizens of Bellaire petitioned the county commissioners that the village be incorporated, but lacking a majority of citizens in support of the measure the whole project was overthrown.

Three years later, however, another petition

was presented, signed by a large majority of the citizens and the village was permanently incorporated.

THE FIRST MAYOR AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

At the first election for mayor the "whiskey question" was made an issue and there was some bitterness manifested, but John Kelley, the temperance candidate, was elected by a large majority. He served two years and was followed by A. W. Anderson, 1861-63; E. B. Winans, 1863-68; A. O. Mellott, 1868-70; George Criswell, 1870-74; George Strahl, 1874-78. (It was during the administration of Mr. Strahl the village charter was changed to a city charter.) Levi Castle, 1878-80; D. W. Cooper, 1880-84; W. H. Brown, 1886-90; S. McGowan, 1890-92; D. W. Cooper, 1892-96; Frank Williams, 1896-98; John DuBois, 1898-1900; Isaac Freese, 1900-02; Charles Rodewig, the present incumbent.

The old City Hall and police court was established in 1868. Today a new and modern city building is in course of construction at the corner of 32nd and Belmont streets, and it is expected the work will be completed by May 1st. The cost was fixed at \$40,000, but that figure has been reached and it will require \$15,000 additional to finish the structure.

THE WATER-WORKS AND ELECTRIC POWER.

In 1872 the present water-works were voted for, and the proposition was carried. A committee consisting of E. G. Morgan, A. W. Anderson, C. C. Kelley, George Kern, H. M. Ingler, H. Bute, and Civil Engineer J. W. Yost, with E. B. Winans, secretary, was appointed to superintend the construction and the work was completed in 1873.

The reservoir has a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons and the water supply is obtained from the Ohio River and is distributed throughout the city in pipes.

The works are wholly inadequate to the needs of the people today, and several projects are on foot to construct a new system, one of which is a proposition to unite with Bridgeport

and Martin's Ferry in constructing a reservoir large enough to supply the three cities, the water to be obtained at Boggs' Run two miles above Martin's Ferry, and thereby receive a liberal supply of soft water free from the filth of the cities named.

The electric light power for the supply of the city is furnished by two corporations, viz.: The Bellaire Gas & Electric Company, and the Belmont Electric Light & Power Company. The Bellaire Street Railway Company was organized in 1874 with a capital stock of \$50,000 with John Fink, Jacob Heatherington, John M. Criswell, Anthony Sheets, A. M. Anderson, Isaac Booth, T. A. Cummins and G. W. Hogue as incorporators. The cost of building the road was \$21,700. A few years later it was merged into the present system of electric motor lines uniting Bellaire with Bridgeport, Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

THE BANKS AND LOAN COMPANIES.

The first bank established in Bellaire was a private banking institution organized by Hogue, Cowen & Company in 1867. The firm name was changed in 1870 to Hogue, Sheets & Company. This company ceased to do business in 1878.

The First National Bank.—The next banking house was known as the City Bank of Bellaire, which was founded December 26, 1876, by A. W. Anderson, Isaac Booth, A. O. Mellott, J. T. Mercer, C. C. Kelley and A. P. Tallman, with A. W. Anderson, president, and A. P. Tallman, cashier. The capital stock was \$18,000. It was changed to the First National Bank in January, 1872, with a capital of \$50,000, the above-named gentlemen, including N. W. Junkins, being directors, and the same president and cashier being continued. Its capital has since been increased to \$200,000. Its deposits are now about one million dollars, and its aggregated assets about \$1,400,000.

The following gentlemen have served as presidents in the order named: A. W. Anderson, J. T. Mercer, Herman Roemer, and George W. Yost. A. P. Tallman has been cashier and active manager since the bank was

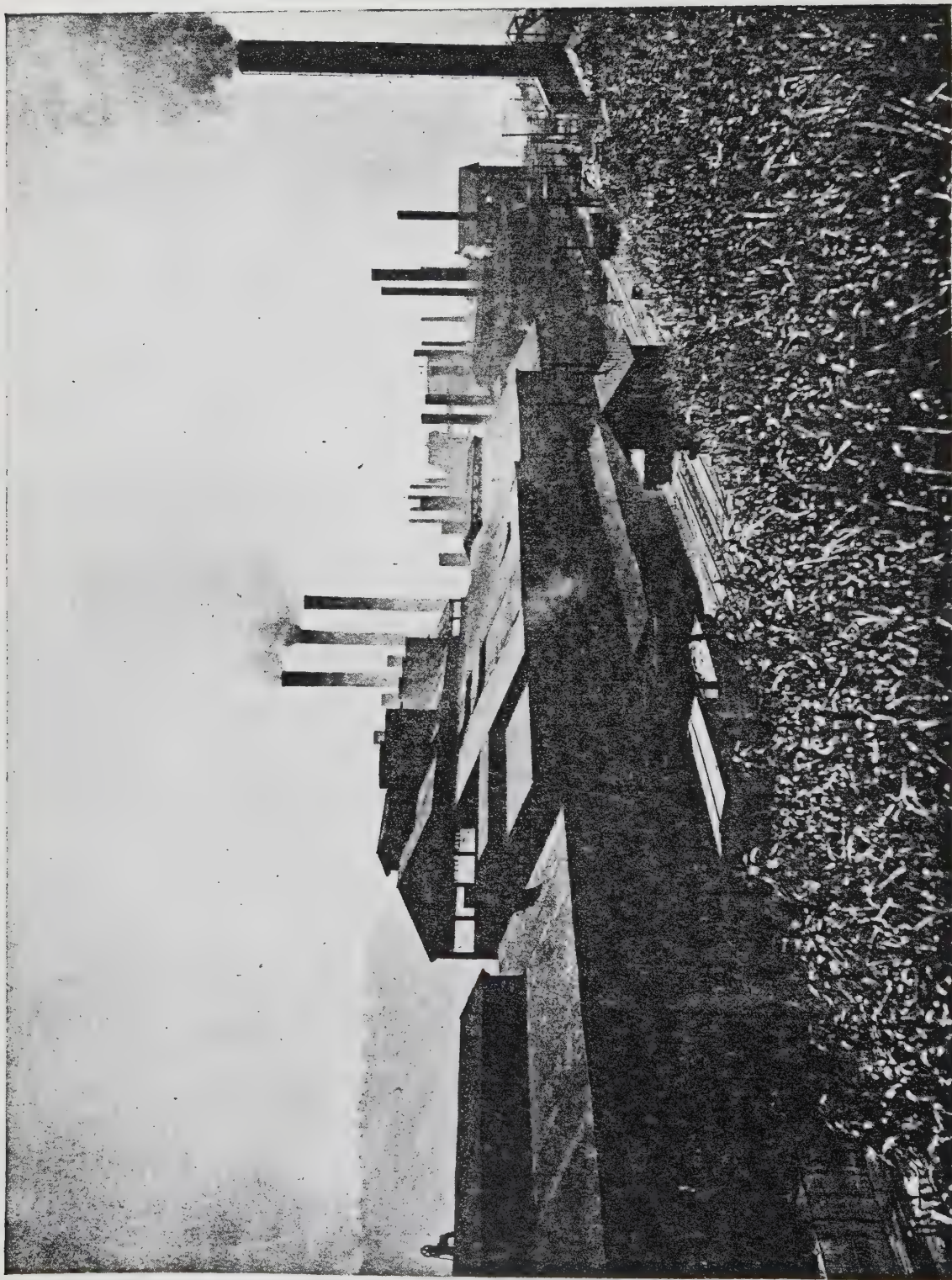
organized. James T. Kelley was elected assistant cashier in 1888 and William J. Morrison in 1902, both still holding these positions. The bank has never missed a semi-annual dividend since it began business. The present directors are: George W. Yost, William Harvey, A. O. Mellott, John R. Gow, A. P. Tallman, J. T. Kelley and George Robinson. In addition to the above, Jacob Maser, James B. Gorrell, James Kelsey, Andrew Smith, Owen Mehan, and John Stewart have acted as directors, the most of them for a long time prior to and up to their death.

The Dollar Savings Bank.—The next banking institution in order was the Dollar Savings Bank, organized in 1889, with J. A. Gallagher, president and C. C. Kelley, secretary and cashier. The capital stock is \$50,000, with a surplus of \$10,000. The additional liability of stockholders is \$50,000.

The present officers are A. Klotz, president; Dr. J. P. West, vice-president; C. W. Dickens, cashier and W. C. Warnock, treasurer. Directors—A. Klotz, M. L. Blackburn, Jacob Rietz, Alex. Neff, C. Rumbach, J. P. West, John Parks, Robert McKelvey and C. W. Dickens.

The Farmers' & Merchants' Bank Company was organized in October, 1901. President, C. Dawson; vice-president, H. W. Hermann; cashier, R. L. Bowman; assistant cashier, W. G. Simpson. Directors—C. Dawson, August Schick, John Schick, W. G. Simpson, R. L. Bowman, H. W. Hermann, Dr. J. A. Clark, J. M. McDonald, S. J. Rockershousen. Capital fully paid, \$50,000. Stockholders' liability, \$50,000.

The Belmont Savings & Loan Company was organized March 3, 1885. The capital stock of the company at the beginning was \$1,000,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$200 each. The names of the incorporators are as follows: James B. Darrah, William J. McClain, John Coulson, Patrick Whealan, David H. Darrah, John E. Robinson, James F. Anderson. At a meeting of the directors on the 17th day of March, 1890, the capital stock of the company was increased to \$2,000,000. The present officers are: James F. Anderson,



BELLAIRE STEEL WORKS.

president; John H. McGraw, vice-president; George Kern, secretary; John H. Hopkins, assistant secretary; James T. Kelley, treasurer.

The *Buckeye Savings & Loan Company* of Bellaire, Ohio, was incorporated May 7, 1890, by Thomas J. Boyce, Richard Heslop, William Moorehouse, Phillipe Brailly and Samuel Moore, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, the purpose of the company being the raising of money to be loaned to its members and others, only on real estate security.

The securities owned by the Buckeye Building & Loan Company were purchased by the new company, as the Buckeye Savings & Loan Company offered greater advantages to both borrowers and depositors, owing to the privileges granted in the laws under which the new company was organized. Some smaller companies also found it to their advantage to combine with the Buckeye Savings & Loan Company.

On December 31, 1890, the net assets of the new company amounted to \$150,000. Since that time the growth of the Buckeye Savings & Loan Company has been steady and continued, the last statement of the company showing loans of two-thirds of a million, with a reserve fund of \$35,000.

The increasing business of the company demanded more room, which was secured by removal from the first quarters in the Central Block to a room on 32nd street, and later, by removal to a new building on the corner of 32nd and Belmont streets, which is the present location of the company.

The "Buckeye Block," the only real estate owned by the Buckeye Savings & Loan Company, is directly east of the new city building, and is one of the best locations in the city. Thomas Garrett, the first president of the company, died soon after his election to that office. His successor, W. C. Bergundthal occupied the position until his election as county treasurer and his removal from the city. He was succeeded by George Walters, who is now the president of the company. Both Mr. Moorehouse as vice-president and Luke Gavin

as treasurer have held their offices since the organization of the company.

William Parks, the first secretary of the company, and to whose effort and ability the success of the Buckeye Savings & Loan Company is chiefly due, died in 1893. He was succeeded by B. C. Tyler, who resigned the position one year later and was succeeded by W. G. McClain, the present secretary. The office of assistant secretary has been filled by John Parks since the death of his son, William Parks, in 1893. Miss Jennie Smith is book-keeper.

The present officers of the company are: President, George Walters; vice-president, William Moorehouse; secretary, W. G. McClain; assistant secretary, John Parks; treasurer, Luke Gavin; directors,—George Walters, John Parks, William Moorehouse, Richard Heslop, Luke Gavin, C. M. Wyrick, Charles H. Dankworth, W. N. Brailly and L. G. Battelle.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS,

Perhaps the first large manufacturing industry in the city was the Bellaire Nail Works, incorporated in November, 1866, with B. R. Cowen, president, and D. J. Smith, secretary. The original capital was \$155,000, which was subsequently increased to \$375,000 by the erection of a blast furnace with a capacity of 100 tons of pig iron daily, and a steel plant with a capacity of 275 tons in 24 hours and 200,000 kegs of nails annually.

Today the Carnegie Steel Company, which has been absorbed by the National Steel Company, operates the Bellaire Steel Works, and the officers are: W. E. Corey, president; H. B. Bope, vice-president, both located in Pittsburg and N. M. Peterson, division superintendent of this district. The tin plant employs 1,100 men and produces annually

Bessemer pig iron.....	202,000	gross tons
Bessemer steel ingots.....	300,000	" "
Soft steel bloom billets.....	250,000	" "
Slabs, sheets and plate bars.....	250,000	" "

Their pay roll averages \$50,000 per month.

The next large manufacturing enterprise put in operation in Bellaire, other than glass, was the Bellaire Implement & Machine Works, organized in November, 1870, as a joint stock company, with Col. C. L. Poorman, president and H. A. Waddell, secretary.

This company was obliged to face the business and financial depression of 1873-74, and, failing to meet their bonds when due in 1878, were compelled to suspend business at a time when their wares were in good demand.

Bellaire deservedly gained the title of the "Glass City" by the number of glass factories in operation from 1870 to 1885, and the vast capital invested in the business.

The first flint glass works was the Belmont, organized in 1861, with W. G. Barnard, H. Fauple, H. Over, John Robinson, and David Carr, as directors. The next in order was the Bellaire Window Glass Company, organized in 1870-71, with John W. Sanders, president, and F. M. Sheets, secretary. Then came the Star Glass Works conducted by J. H. Sullivan & Sons. It was followed by the National in 1869. Then the Bellaire Goblet Works was organized in 1876 with W. B. Gorby, president, and E. G. Morgan, secretary. The next in order was the Union Window Glass Company, organized in 1880 with D. J. Smyth, president, and C. C. Kelley, secretary. The Enterprise Window Glass Company, a co-operative concern, was established in 1884. The Bellaire Stamping Company was established by C. S. S. Barron, J. T. Mercer and A. P. Tallman. This organization was subsequently removed to Harvey, Illinois.

The factories now in operation are the Bellaire Bottle Company, G. S. Armstrong, president and Mr. Sheldon, secretary. The National Glass Manufacturing Company, organized by Crangle, Dalzell & Co., of Wheeling, which is now operated and known as the Rodefer Glass Company. The Novelty Stamping Company, the Century Glass Company, the Enterprise Enamel Company, organized by Dorer and Smith.

And last, but by no means least, the Imperial Glass Company, now in course of construction,

which when completed will be one of the finest factories in the country, and will give employment to upwards of 500 men.

Its managers are among the most experienced capitalists in Bellaire and Wheeling. The company is organized under the laws of West Virginia, and the incorporators are: J. R. Anderson, of Bellaire; and J. N. Vance, L. E. Sands, Morris Horkheimer and Ed. Muhleman, of Wheeling. The directors are: A. P. Tallman and J. F. Anderson, of Bellaire; and J. N. Vance, L. E. Sands, Morris Horkheimer, Frank C. Hoffman, Lawrence Schenk, Joseph Speidel and Ed. Muhleman, of Wheeling. The authorized capital stock is \$500,000, and the amount subscribed is \$488,900. The officers are: President, J. N. Vance; secretary, Ed. Muhleman; treasurer, L. E. Sands; executive committee,—James F. Anderson, A. P. Tallman and Ed. Muhleman.

Among the many other enterprises other than glass now in operation are the Enameled Steel Tile Company, with J. F. BuBois, president; J. A. Fawcett, secretary; E. J. A. Drennen, J. A. Fawcett, H. W. Hermann, Charles Grella and W. G. Simpson, directors. This corporation employs 100 hands.

The Mason Heater Company has a capital of \$50,000. Its officers are: August Schick, president; Chalmers Trimble, secretary. The directors are: August Schick, J. H. McDonald, H. W. Hermann, S. J. Rockershousen, Emil Schmidt, R. L. Bowman, O. P. Mason, M. K. Beazel and Chalmers Trimble. It also gives employment to about 100 hands.

The Anderson & McGregor Company, the Suburban Brick Company, the Standard Stone & Brick Company, the Bellaire Stove Company, the Bellaire Boiler & Bridge Company, the C. L. Dorer Foundry Company, the Anderson Brothers' foundry, and the two flour mills of Stewart & Ward, and T. Ault & Son are also among the important manufacturing concerns of Bellaire.

Since writing the above, the Belmont Stamping & Enameling Company was organized September 23, 1902, by the election of John T. Troll as president, Alex. Neff, vice-president,

and U. G. Fletcher, secretary. A charter has been taken out under the laws of West Virginia with \$100,000 capital, \$50,000 of which has been paid in. The board of directors is constituted as follows: Alex. Neff, U. G. Fletcher, John T. Troll, Albert Troll, Samuel Campbell, John Jamison and J. Reynolds.

THE RAILROADS ENTERING THE CITY.

The first railroad entering into Bellaire and indeed into Belmont County was the Central Ohio Railroad. This great thoroughfare now known as the Western Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was chartered by the General Assembly of Ohio in 1848.

The original charter provided primarily for the construction of a railroad from Columbus to the Ohio River by Newark and Zanesville and eventually to be extended westward to the Indiana line. The capital stock was fixed at \$1,500,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$2,500,000.

At the organization of the company, the following gentlemen were elected directors, viz: Solomon Sturgiss, John Hamm, William Denison, Jr., George James, Albert Cherwood, Charles B. Goddard, Daniel Marble, Levi Claypool, Daniel Brush and Stephen R. Hosmar.

The road had a very feeble beginning. The first board of directors effected an organization but little more. At the second election of directors in 1848, Col. J. H. Sullivan was chosen as president and from that time forward the road was pushed with great vigor and energy, though many embarrassments and discouragements were encountered.

Columbus, Newark and Zanesville were asked for subscriptions to the stock and, as heretofore stated, through the tireless efforts of Colonel Sullivan the prejudice against the road was overcome and the necessary stock subscribed by city and county.

The road was completed from Zanesville to Newark in 1849; from Newark to Columbus in 1850; from Zanesville to Cambridge in 1853; and from Cambridge to Bellaire in 1854.

Upon the completion of the road, Colonel

Sullivan retired from the presidency and Mr. Fassett succeeded him. After two years of service, Mr. Fassett resigned, and Judge Hugh J. Jewett of Zanesville was appointed receiver, and subsequently chosen as president.

In 1865, the road became a lessee of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and has been operated by the latter with great success ever since.

The great stone railroad bridge that spans the Ohio at this point was built by the Baltimore & Ohio and Central Ohio roads conjointly at the ratio cost of two-thirds by the Baltimore & Ohio and one-third by the Central Ohio. The span of this great stone structure, not including the approaches, is three-fourths of a mile, and the approaches are doubtless of equal length. The two spans over the channel of the river alone measure 700 feet. The bridge is of the highest architectural design, and cost a million and a quarter of dollars.

In order to accommodate the rapidly increasing intercourse between the two cities, a company has been organized to construct a foot and wagon bridge between Bellaire and Benwood. But owing to some differences as to the point of location, the Council has not yet granted the charter and the work is in abeyance.

The Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, extending from Cleveland to Bellaire on the south and Cleveland to Beaver on the north, was chartered in 1836. It progressed slowly for want of money and active work did not begin for 11 years thereafter. In 1849 the work on the main line was begun and completed to the river under the supervision of Joseph and Silas Chamberlain.

In 1853 the Bellaire and Beaver divisions of the road following the course of the river were put under contracts and were completed and opened for business in 1856. After the panic of 1857 the value of the stock ran down, when the road passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Company, by whom it is still operated on the basis of 6 per cent interest on the par value of the stock, viz: 147.

There was a period in the history of this road, when its maintenance was largely due to the tireless efforts of W. W. Holloway of Bridgeport. But for the financial aid rendered by Mr. Holloway during the panic of 1856-57, the road would inevitably have been obliged to suspend. This road also terminates in Bellaire and since it passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Company it has been very successfully operated.

As a local road, it is probably one of the most profitable in the State, touching as it does all the mining and manufacturing towns bordering upon the Ohio River from Bellaire to Pittsburg.

The Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railway was organized in 1875. The purpose of the company was to build a railroad from Bellaire to Athens, Ohio, through altogether the roughest country in the State, viz: Belmont, Monroe, Washington and Athens counties. The work of raising the necessary funds was entrusted to Col. J. H. Sullivan, the builder of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The road was completed to Woodsfield as a narrow gauge at a cost of \$11,500 per mile and in 1882 it was extended to Caldwell in Noble County and Zanesville in Muskingum County.

It passed into the hands of a receiver in 1887. In 1890 was re-organized and Hon. S. L. Mooney of Woodsfield was elected president.

The road changed hands in 1902 and is now known as the Ohio River & Western Railroad. This road is a valuable tributary to the stream of trade entering into Bellaire.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway.—One of the most important roads in the county is the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway, extending from Lorain on the north to Bellaire on the south, a distance of 161 miles.

This road passes through one of the richest mining and agricultural districts in the State. It was constructed from Dennison in Tuscarawas County to Bridgeport in 1876, following

the line of Wheeling Creek through Belmont County.

The road was then known as the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway. But for the efforts of prominent citizens and directors in vigorously pushing the work of construction, the road would not have been extended to the river.

Its capital stock is \$5,600,000 and funded indebtedness, \$1,170,000. Millions of tons of coal mined in Belmont County are shipped over this road annually, and new coal organizations are created almost monthly for the development of new territory. Within two years the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has obtained a controlling interest in the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling and it is today operated by that company. This road is also a valuable tributary to the trade of Bellaire.

The Ohio Valley Railroad was organized in 1889 with a view of penetrating the undeveloped territory bordering the Ohio River south of Bellaire and has been completed to Powhatan in York township.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first school house in Bellaire was erected in 1839 on Pultney street; this building was afterward converted into a residence.

In 1860 the School Board purchased the old shoe factory, and fitted it up for a school house. This continued in use until 1871, when the large and costly school building was constructed, just west of the old building at a cost of \$21,000, exclusive of furniture. Some of the first teachers were Vincent Milligan, Jacob Davis, Richard Merrill and Thomas Munnell.

The superintendent in 1865-69 was William R. Gooderl. Upon entering the new building, H. N. Mertz was chosen superintendent. His successors were: R. S. Page, 1871-72; I. C. Tuttle, 1873; A. W. Melville, 1874-75; A. P. White, 1875-76; J. T. Duff, 1876-80; E. S. Cox, 1880-82; B. T. Jones, 1883-85. The superintendent in 1902 is James R. Anderson.



BELLAIRE HIGH SCHOOL.

The first Board of Education we have a record of was organized in 1874-75, and was composed of John S. Cratty, president; John Archer, Josephus Gorby, Isaac Booth, Ufiah Venning, George W. Hogue, clerk.

Today there are seven school buildings that cost an aggregate of \$24,015.78. There are 41 teachers employed, with an enrollment of 1,725 scholars.

The salary of the superintendent of schools is \$1,500; that of high school principals, \$720. The average wages of the lady teachers are \$39.84; average wages of gentlemen teachers, \$67.50. The cost of education per capita on the total enrollment is \$9.49. Between \$1,500 and \$2,000 have been expended in the maintenance of the library.

The present Board of Education consists of J. H. Heatherington, president; George Walters, vice-president; H. A. Lichtenberger, secretary; and H. P. Rodewig, C. M. Wyrick, D. Walker and I. Dean.

THE CHURCHES.

The following is a brief history of the various churches in Bellaire:

The Christian Church.—Date of organization of the Christian Church in Bellaire is July 4, 1840. John Archer, Sr., and Adam Long were elected elders and John Archer, Jr., and Richard Gosney, deacons. The original members were:

John Archer, Sr., Rudolph W. Archer, Benjamin Archer, James G. Archer, John Archer, Jr., Adam Long, Philip Long, Jacob Heatherington, Richard Gosney, Jesse Bailey, David Bates, Lewis Workman, Elijah Workman, John A. Gallagher, James Gill, Robert Russell, Ibba Starkey, Nancy Archer, Cynthia A. Archer, Mary A. Long, Thirsey Nelson, Margaret Nelson, Mary A. Rodefer, Martha Bailey, Elizabeth Bailey, Eliza Heatherington, Olive Austin, Sarah Bates, Mary Marling, Rachel Marling, Elizabeth Marling, Elizabeth Gallagher, Abbey Rodefer, Nancy Wakefield, Joanna Wakefield, Mary Reid, Melinda Christen, Mary Workman and Ellen Fitch.

John Archer, Sr., was a cooper by trade and carried on this business in his shop which stood on the bank of the Ohio River and near the mouth of McMechen's Creek in what is now Bellaire. In this shop the organization of this church was effected and meetings for worship were held for several years or until a church building was erected. Here, on the 12th day of March, 1841, J. H. Jones, a preacher from the Western Reserve, preached. The cooper-shop overflowed. "Where shall I stand?" said the preacher. "There," said Mr. Archer, turning up a half-bushel measure, "stand on that." And there on that narrow pulpit he preached the Gospel with eloquence and power.

The church soon outgrew the narrow limits of the cooper-shop and in 1843 a meeting was held to consider the question of building a house of worship. In 1846 the work of building began and the house was completed in the same year. This church building stood on the ground now occupied by the Second Ward school house in Bellaire. The opening services in the new building were held by Alexander Campbell and Robert Graham on the second Sunday in the month of December, 1846. Here the congregation continued to worship until the present church building was erected in 1870. From 1840 to 1862 many ministers, some of them prominent among the Disciples, preached occasional discourses or conducted meetings, but during this time there was no settled pastor. Dating from 1862 the list of preachers in charge and the terms served is as follows: 1862-66, H. S. Glasier; 1866-69, H. D. Carlton; 1870-72, Jesse H. Berry; 1872-77, I. J. Spencer; 1878-82, B. S. Dean; 1883-86, J. M. Monroe; 1887-92, A. B. Williams; 1893-96, R. G. White; 1896-97, W. P. Walden; 1897-1902, Charles M. Watson. The elders of the church at present are as follows: W. J. Morrison, Leroy Hopkins, Theobald Klee and Joseph Mertz. The deacons are: George Mertz, J. W. Morrell, Robert Anderson, David Walker, Thomas Strong, D. T. Anderson and Robert Lawrence. There are about 450 members.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—

Rev. C. D. Battelle, pastor of St. Clairsville circuit, in 1839 preached in a wareroom the first Methodist sermon in the then village of Bellaire, and a few weeks later organized a class of 11 members: Garrett Jones, Joseph Long, Macca Long, Jacob Davis, Rebecca Davis, Mary Davis, Robert Patterson, Polly Patterson, James Robinson, Jane Robinson and Jacob Davis. Garrett Jones was appointed leader and chosen Sunday-school superintendent. Soon 10 more united and the planting was of the Lord. A board of trustees was appointed: Joseph Long, Joseph Wilson, Jacob Davis, Thomas Crozier, James Robinson, Thomas P. Hunter, Robert H. O'Neill.

The first church building was erected on 27th street in the winter of 1839-40, in which the people worshiped until 1857, when the present site was secured and then the struggle of building a two-story, brick structure began. In 1860 the basement was finished at a cost of \$4,000 and dedicated. In 1863 the auditorium was completed and dedicated January 24, 1864. About this time it became a station. Thus far it had been in St. Clairsville circuit, Martinsville circuit, Centreville circuit and then became a circuit of its own with only two outlying points.

In 1889 a handsome, commodious, new church was built at a cost of \$20,000 or more. The laity who toiled through these years are worthy of mention, but they are too many and records are too brief. Many have their rewards; many remain, honored and respected.

The ministry that served has been among the worthy of God's chosen heralds. Some of these are not, some are.

The first presiding elder was Samuel R. Brockunier; then Robert Hopkins, Wesley Kenney, Gideon G. Kinnear, John Coil, J. W. Baker, J. Moffit, J. L. Deens, J. S. Brockin, S. Burt, J. M. Carr, G. W. Gray, Louis Paine, J. R. Mills, D. C. Osborne and M. J. Slutz.

The pastors: C. D. Battelle, William Knox, William Summers, John Hare, John W. Minor, I. N. McAfee, J. G. Sansom, Israel Dallas, James C. Taylor, John W. Flowers, Peter McGowan, Alfred A. Reger, James

Montgomery, William A. Ruter, L. Petty, C. H. Jackson, W. A. Davidson, Pardon Cook, J. J. McIlgar, John W. Baker, David Cross, M. W. Dallas, M. L. Weekly, P. G. Edmonds, J. L. Deens, J. D. Vail, W. K. Marshall, J. F. Jones, Walter Brown, I. A. Pierce, Josiah Mansell, J. H. Rogers, T. S. Hodgson, J. W. Toland, A. R. Chapman, A. W. Butts, John Williams, R. F. Keeler, Thomas W. Lane, D. W. Chandler, O. W. Holmes, E. A. Simons and D. W. Knight.

Official board: President, George Walters; secretary, Robert C. Meyer; treasurer, H. A. Lichtenberger; stewards,—Robert Anderson, L. G. Battelle, T. S. Bickerton, Thomas Cummins, J. W. Jones, W. G. McClain, Robert C. Meyer, William Piper, M. D., James Stewart and W. C. Stewart; recording steward,—W. G. McClain; district steward,—T. S. Bickerton.

The trustees are: D. T. Cowen, C. H. Dankworth, William Dougherty, J. W. Garber, J. T. Kelley, H. A. Lichtenberger, Dr. J. S. McClellan, John Parks and George Walters. The class leaders are: A. T. Keyser, Stephen Hipkins and Elias Williams. The Sunday-school superintendent is L. G. Battelle. The Epworth League president is Dr. J. S. McClellan. The salary has ranged from \$300 to \$1,500,—the present salary. The benevolences for the past conference year were as follows:

Missions	\$500
Freedmen's Aid	50
Board of Church Extension.....	35
Education	41
Tract Society	8
Sunday School Union	8
American Bible Society.....	8

Total	\$650
Necessities	52
Bishops	22

Total\$724

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church.—The church was organized about the year 1881 by T. H. Armstrong, Ph. D., who was its first pastor and under whose supervision the building was erected on its present site, and dedicated October 23, 1881. Among its first of-

ficial members were: Isaac L. Fawcett, M. J. Brand, Thomas Strong, Robert Hemphill, John Workman, Jonathan Huffman, John Camp, W. K. Long and B. F. Morgan. A Sunday-school was organized several years earlier, about 1876, of which Jonathan Huffman was the first superintendent. Rev. A. R. Chapman, who was the pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Bellaire, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The church is valued at \$3,000. There is no parsonage belonging to it. There are at the present time about 250 members and seven probationers. There is an enrollment of Sunday-school scholars of 225, of which school George Deitrich is the efficient superintendent.

The present official board of the church is as follows: Stewards,—James M. Weeks, J. W. Grooms, George Deitrich, Marion Huffman, L. E. Wilson, William Diday and John Askew. Weeks is president and Huffman secretary of the board. Trustees: J. M. Coffield, John Askew, Edwin Sutton, John Boyer, James L. Fry, W. S. Glasgow and William Diday. Leaders of church classes: James W. Grooms, John Askew, John Boyers, L. E. Wilson and William S. Glasgow.

It is asserted that the site of the church was presented to the original trustees by the father of Rev. T. H. Armstrong. It is situated at the corner of Guernsey and 19th streets.

The First Presbyterian Church of Bellaire was organized August 27, 1860, with John S. Cratty, John W. Milligan and A. W. Anderson, chosen as ruling elders. At the same time a suitable brick church was erected as a house of worship.

Upon October 1, 1860, Rev. John Moffat, D. D., was chosen pastor of the church and entered upon his duties the second Sabbath of January, 1861. On February 3, 1863, Dr. Moffat accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Wheeling, West Virginia, and upon August 30, 1863, Rev. J. D. Fitzgerald became pastor as supply for six months and served the church until April, 1864, when he was released.

In June, 1866, Rev. William Gaston was chosen pastor of the church and continued to serve the congregation until December 1, 1881. In the interim, it was found necessary to erect a new house of worship to accommodate the increasing number of members, and a second church was built in 1871.

The church has had five changes of pastors since its organization, but its pulpit is now vacant.

The members of the session are as follows: A. T. Stewart, Dr. J. P. West, A. J. McClelland and E. W. Cooper. In connection with the church there is a prosperous and well conducted Sabbath-school. The present membership of the church numbers 250.

The United Presbyterian Church.—The Presbytery of Wheeling at a meeting in St. Clairsville, Ohio, March 12, 1872, having granted the request of certain persons that a church should be organized in Bellaire, appointed a session for that purpose, consisting of the pastor and elders of the church in Wheeling and the elders of the High Ridge congregation.

In pursuance of this direction, the following persons met in Bellaire on April 29th: Rev. J. T. McClure, Messrs. A. Taylor, M. W. Miller, John Johnson and J. S. Keyser. The organization was then effected with 24 members. The first elders, Alexander DuBois and Robert Walker, were ordained and installed May 8, 1872. Rev. R. G. Wallace, now of San Diego, California, was the first pastor, beginning work in 1873 and continuing as pastor until 1887.

Rev. W. F. McLaughlin became pastor in 1887 and resigned in 1889, being succeeded by Rev. William Wallace whose pastorate included from 1890 to April, 1893. Rev. H. S. Boyd became pastor in 1894 and was released in October, 1898.

The present pastor, Rev. Charles P. Proudfit, was ordained and installed pastor of this church September 12, 1899. The elders are: John DuBois, Joseph Clemesto and Robert Johnston; trustees.—M. List, Alex. DuBois, and John H. McGraw, with W. C. Warnock.

treasurer. The congregation worships in the original church structure, which is valued at \$2,500. The present membership is 118.

While not large in numbers, the congregation includes among its members many of the most reliable business men of Bellaire.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. J. K. Rogers of Steubenville, Ohio, was the first clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church to officiate regularly at Bellaire.

He held services once each month in the Presbyterian Church during the year 1861. Rev. M. Coleman, of East Liverpool, officiated for a few months in 1866, on alternate Sundays. Rev. John Long of Wellsville organized the church under the name "Trinity Mission" in 1872, with eight communicants. He held services on alternate Sundays in a hall. In August of this year a framework shop on the corner of Belmont and 36th streets was leased for five years at \$144 a year. It was fitted up at an expense of \$280. Mr. Long resigned in 1873. Rev. T. O. Tongue of Moundsville, West Virginia, officiated from April to September in 1873.

Rev. Jacob Rambo, formerly missionary to Africa, took charge in October, 1873, preaching every Sunday until March, 1874, from which for 15 months he preached morning and evening on three Sundays each month. From July 1, 1875, he preached twice a day, on alternate Sundays, going to Cross Creek, Jefferson County, on the other Sundays. July 1, 1878, a lot was purchased on Noble street near 42nd street for \$650. Mr. Rambo resigned in December, 1879. Rev. John S. Gibson took charge in December, 1880, and resigned in 1882.

September 1, 1883, Rev. W. W. Walker took charge of the work and remained until June, 1886. During his time, steps were taken toward organizing a church at Martin's Ferry. He officiated there every other Sunday in the afternoon.

Rev. W. S. Campbell took charge of Trinity Church, Bellaire, and St. Paul's, Martin's Ferry, in November, 1886, officiating at Bellaire in the morning and Martin's Ferry in the

afternoon. Mr. Campbell died at Bellaire in 1888. In 1890, Rev. C. O'Meara took charge of the church and resigned in 1891. He was succeeded in 1892 by Rev. W. H. Burbank, who remained in charge about a year. In 1895 Rev. John P. Frayter took charge of the work and remained until December, 1898. While Mr. Frayter was in charge, a Sunday-school room was erected in the rear of the church. Rev. D. W. Cox took charge of the church in July, 1900, and is in charge at this date (October, 1902). The church has a membership of 50.

The Catholic Church.—The history of Catholicity in this city dates back to the early "fifties" and "forties." A few Catholic families, mostly of Irish origin, settled in the little country village then occupying the present site of Bellaire. The missionary fathers from Cincinnati, Ohio, would occasionally pass through the region and minister to the spiritual wants of the people. Notable amongst the early missionary fathers was the Rev. French Father Tinpant, who later on made Steubenville his headquarters. In 1854 Rev. Father Bloomer from Beaver, Ohio, later Batesville, made regular monthly visits to Bellaire. Father Bloomer said mass in the houses of private individuals and gathered about him the few families, in number about 40 persons. Father Bloomer was followed by Father Kennedy, who, however, remained only a short time. About 1856, Rev. Father Jacquett, pastor of St. Mary's Church in Beaver, assumed charge of the little Catholic community in Bellaire. Father Jacquett made regular monthly visits, and was accompanied on these by a little altar boy from one of the best families in Batesville. This little altar boy in after years became a priest himself, and after the death of Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans was made administrator of the Columbus Diocese. After the appointment of Bishop Watterson to the vacant see, the young man was elected by the Sovereign Pontiff to the bishopric of Galveston in Texas, and is now Rt. Rev. Bishop Gallagher of that see. About the year 1857 Father Jacquett bought the first property owned by the Catholics in

Bellaire. The property consisted of two lots situated on Guernsey street near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge, which at that time, however, was not yet built. A certain Mr. Sullivan made the struggling little congregation a present of a third lot. On this property Father Jacquett built the first church in Bellaire. The structure was a little brick edifice. At that time the Columbus Diocese had not yet been erected by the Holy Father and Bellaire was a portion of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, presided over by Archbishop Purcell. It was this archbishop that dedicated the little church upon its completion. Father Jacquett also took steps to gather the children of the few Catholic families into a school. All told, there were an even dozen of children. This school was placed in charge of secular teachers. In 1868 a certain Father Daly was made the permanent pastor of the Catholic community in Bellaire. Father Daly built the first parochial residence, which was a brick structure and is still standing. Father Daly also built the first school house for the parish, the former school occupying a small room at the corner of what are now Belmont and 31st streets. Father Daly, dying in 1870, was followed by Father Maher, who, however, remained only a very short time, and was followed by Rev. Father Philip Steyle in 1871 as permanent pastor. In 1872 Father Steyle bought two more lots adjoining the property already owned by the congregation and enlarged the school building. This pastor also introduced the Sisters of the Humility of Mary as teachers in the school. Father Steyle also built an addition to the brick church, enlarging the same both toward the front and rear. The Sisters of the Humility of Mary, having been withdrawn by their superioress after faithful service, were succeeded by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

In 1881 Rev. Father Daniel Cull was appointed to the pastorate of Bellaire, Father Steyle taking charge of a large parish in Portsmouth whence he was afterward transferred to Delaware, where he built a magnificent church and is now an irremovable rector. During

Father Cull's administration, the parish acquired new property located at the head of Guernsey street. The property consisted of four lots, two lying on each side of the street, and are bounded on the north by 37th street. The Sisters of St. Joseph having been withdrawn were replaced by the Sisters of Charity from Nazareth, Kentucky, who are at this writing still the teaching faculty in the schools. Father Cull died in January, 1888. The parish was placed in charge of Rev. Father W. H. McDermitt pending the appointment of a permanent pastor. Father Richard Fitzgerald, rector of the Cathedral in Columbus, was appointed as pastor after three months. During the rectorship of Father Fitzgerald, the school buildings were enlarged and in the year 1894 a new and magnificent brick structure was begun by reason of the increased parish. The new building was designed to furnish accommodations both for the schools of the parish and to serve for a time as a church. The building was erected at the head of Guernsey street on the east side of the street.

Father Fitzgerald, falling sick of a virulent cancer that was gnawing the vitals of his throat, resigned in January, 1896, and was followed by Rev. Joseph M. Wehrle, then pastor of the Catholic Church in Wheelersburg, Ohio. Father Wehrle took possession of the parish in February of the same year and completed the brick structure begun by his predecessor. In 1897 the parochial residence was removed to the building opposite the new school building at the head of Guernsey street, and all the former property owned by the congregation below the railroad bridge was disposed of. The old church was torn down and tenement houses now occupy the site. In 1899 the congregation purchased more property, consisting of two lots lying to the south of the property owned by the parish at the head of Guernsey street. A large tract of land lying outside of the city limits was also purchased in order to enlarge the cemetery. In 1901 property was again purchased, this time at the head of Belmont street and bounded by 37th street on the south. The property consisted of four very

desirable lots and large brick mansion. This property was designed as a home for the Sisters who teach the parochial school, the community of Sisters being now more than double the number of those who first came to Bellaire in order to teach the schools of the parish. At this writing preparations are making by the congregation to build a magnificent parochial residence. Architects have been invited to submit plans and specifications for the new building, which will be begun next spring. The new residence will be Gothic in architecture and large and commodious in every respect. The residence is intended to be the home of at least three permanent priests in the parish, one of whom will be the pastor.

The congregation has grown from the first 40 individuals to a membership at this writing of more than 4,000 persons. The Catholic community is made up largely of Irish, Germans, Slovak and Italians, while also some few Poles, Kriners, Croatians, Syrians and Bohemians are numbered amongst the parishioners. Besides the present large parish in the city, Father Wehrle has also charge of several missions at which large numbers of Catholics are settling. The jurisdiction of the pastor extends on the south to the Monroe County line and on the west comprises Washington, Smith and a portion of Richland townships, and extends on the north, with the exception of two sections, to the Pease township line. While preparations are making for the building of the commodious and magnificent parochial residence, plans will also be submitted by the architects and accepted for the future church that will be built in the parish. It is the intention of Father Wehrle to build the future church after the design of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Rheims, France. The building will involve an outlay of over \$100,000, and will be of French Gothic architecture.

The number of children now attending the schools of the parish is over 400. Besides the high school department, there is also instruction given in vocal and instrumental music and fine needle work.

St. Paul's A. M. E. Church in Bellaire was

organized in 1866 by Rev. Dudley Asbury and Rev. W. H. Brown. The latter is now a member of the Pittsburg Conference. The former died last February,—he was a member of the Tennessee Conference. There are but three members living now who were among the first in the organization of the church, namely, George W. Peters, Mrs. George W. Peters and Rebecca Jacobs, all quite aged people.

The following named pastors have had charge of St. Paul's A. M. E. Church of Bellaire, Ohio, from 1866 to 1902: Rev. Dudley Asbury, 1866-67; Rev. Howell, 1868-69; Rev. Jenkins, 1870-71; Rev. Ferguson, 1872-73; Rev. H. W. Toney, 1874-75; Rev. Isaac Dillon; 1876; Rev. Alfred March, 1877-78; Rev. J. W. Lewis, 1879; Rev. George W. Stephens, 1880-81; Rev. J. M. Griffin, 1882-83; Rev. J. H. Bell, 1884-85; Rev. B. H. Lee, 1886-88; Rev. W. H. Coleman, 1889; Rev. C. S. Gee and George H. Davis, 1890; Rev. M. M. Ponton, 1891; Rev. W. D. Mitchell, 1892; Rev. Charles Coleman, 1893-95; Rev. John M. Wilkes, 1896-97; Rev. A. R. Palmer, 1898; Rev. R. B. P. Wright, 1899; Rev. J. H. Smith, 1900; Rev. J. D. Singleton, 1901-02.

The beautiful church edifice, in which public worship is held, has a seating capacity of 270, and is all paid for. The membership of the church is 35. The value of the church property is \$8,000.

SECRET AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Masonic Lodges.—Bellaire has two Masonic lodges, viz.—Bellaire and Ionic, as well as Bellaire Chapter.

Bellaire Lodge No. 267, F. & A. M., was organized October 25, 1855. The charter members were G. W. Anderson, Joel Strahl, J. Johnson, J. M. Spangler, Thomas Fulton, J. A. Porterfield, Robert Darrah, R. E. Neal, John Kelley, E. P. Birdsong, W. H. Allen and H. M. Dolby.

It has today a membership of 130, and the officers for 1902 are: J. W. Overman, W. M.; George E. Morgan, S. W.; R. W. Archer, J. W.; J. T. Kelley, treasurer; Cyrus Strahl, sec-

retary; E. C. Goodman, S. D.; Charles W. Thomas, J. D.; Thomas S. Fish, tyler; William E. Nelson, steward; Guy W. Dankworth, junior steward; Will Doherty, chaplain; finance committee, John R. Gow, Frank A. Jackson and S. J. Rockershausen.

Ionic Lodge No. 438, F. & A. M., was organized October 19, 1870. The following are the charter members: B. R. Cowen, J. S. Smith, M. N. Mercer, David Rankin, J. T. Mercer, James B. Darrah, G. R. Greer, M. W. Junkins, A. Grafton, T. K. Crosier, George W. Hogue, D. Westlake and N. B. Scott.

It has a membership of 71, and the following are the officers for 1902: Martin Weller-ton, W. M.; M. J. Schick, S. W.; J. H. Sinclair, J. W.; A. Schick, treasurer; J. M. King, secretary; J. M. Covert, S. D.; J. F. Covert, J. D.; George H. Harris, chaplain; Louis Grant, tyler; J. W. Stewart, senior steward; Peter Kern, junior steward; finance committee.—H. W. Burrows, Charles McCroby and J. G. Crawford.

Bellaire Chapter No. 107, R. A. M., was organized October 17, 1868. Its present membership is 113. The following are the charter members: E. G. Morgan, John Kelley, W. J. Kelley, J. S. Lockwood, J. H. Coleman, N. Venning, J. C. Shimmons, William Greenfield, B. R. Cowen and M. P. Smith.

The officers for 1902 are: George E. Morgan, M. E. H. P.; Will Doherty, excellent king; Chalkley Dawson, excellent scribe; James T. Kelley, treasurer; J. A. Greenfield, secretary; H. A. Thompson, C. of H.; Will Parks, P. S.; C. S. Starkweather, R. A. S.; E. C. Goodman, G. M. third veil; W. E. Nelson, G. M. second veil; W. H. Burrows, G. M. first veil; J. T. Rowles, guard; finance committee.—J. W. Overman, C. H. Strahl and W. S. Carroll.

I. O. O. F. Lodges.—For a number of years there had been considerable interest manifested by members of the I. O. O. F. residing in Bellaire, relative to the organization of a lodge here.

Finally, Ralph Heatherington, Christian Bippus, Joseph Mercer, George Kern, Thomas

Archibald, Wilbur Kriter, John Muth, and Hiram M. Ingler effected a preliminary organization on July 10, 1865, by electing Joseph Mercer, chairman; John Muth, secretary; and George Kern, treasurer. This organization took immediate action toward organizing a lodge of I. O. O. F., but it was not until the spring of 1866 that they were successful in securing a charter.

On Tuesday, April 26, 1866, their efforts were crowned with success and Bellaire Lodge No. 378, I. O. O. F., was instituted with brothers John Muth, Christian Bippus, D. K. Sanford, H. M. Ingler, George Kern, Joseph Mercer, George H. Muth, W. H. Thurber, Ralph Heatherington and Elias Dew as charter members; and John Muth, noble grand; Christian Bippus, vice grand; D. K. Sanford, secretary; and George Kern, treasurer. The lodge was at once popular with the public, soon taking a leading place among the fraternal societies of the city.

In the spring of 1869 the German members decided that they would prefer to have a lodge which used a German ritual, accordingly they withdrew from Bellaire Lodge. On the 8th of July, 1869, they instituted Kern Lodge No. 428, I. O. O. F. This lodge thrived from its start, enlisting as it did Germans who have ever taken a just pride in their lodge. This lodge meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 in the I. O. O. F. Hall.

About the year 1872, Bellaire Lodge purchased two lots on the corner of 33rd and Belmont streets on which they erected a two-story frame business house. This building remained until the spring of 1890 when it was torn down and a fine three-story brick building, 40 feet front and 110 feet depth, was erected at a cost of \$20,000. The first and second stories are rented as business rooms and the third story is fitted up as a lodge hall, making one of the finest halls for lodge purposes in Eastern Ohio. Here Bellaire Lodge No. 378, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30.

Since its organization, over 500 members have been initiated into Bellaire Lodge, and it now has a membership of over 150. The dues

are \$6 per year with no assessments and a funeral benefit of \$100 is paid.

In 1869 the members decided to organize a higher branch of the I. O. O. F. and on the 14th of July, 1869, they instituted Bellaire Encampment No. 122, I. O. O. F., with patriarchs J. D. Summers, C. S. S. Baron, W. S. Lane, W. C. Cochran, William A. Lilly, John B. Gorby, E. H. Williams, A. L. Baron, William Hipkins, A. Grafton, J. W. Janes and I. N. Grafton as charter members. This proved to be very popular with the members of the order and it is today in a most flourishing condition. It meets the first and third Fridays of each month at 7:30 p. m., in the I. O. O. F. Hall.

About 1880 a ladies I. O. O. F. lodge was organized known as the Daughters of Rebekah, but for some unexplained reason was allowed to lapse. Nothing further was done in the matter of Rebekah Lodge until the spring of 1902, when a new Daughters of Rebekah lodge was organized with 42 members, which will be instituted the first or second week of October, 1902.

Black Prince Lodge, No. 57, Knights of Pythias, was chartered March 12, 1874. Names of charter members: J. B. Darrah, E. F. Satterfield, W. A. McLaughlin, C. Bippus, Alex. Clohan, A. Roeder, J. H. Hahn, J. J. Powell, F. Bickle, J. S. Carter, O. T. Blackburn, A. Schick, R. Criswell, William Wheeler, Thomas S. Cooper, D. S. Criswell, A. Johnson, E. L. Feeley, W. S. Carroll, T. M. Godfrey, O. C. Bray, A. Ault, A. S. Feeley, H. Landkrohn, H. Ulrich, J. Dunning, J. Hipkins, P. O. Criswell, A. McClain, Henry Ditwiler.

The present officers are: C. C., Clarence Simpson; V. C., Will McClellan; P., E. E. Workman; M. A., Miles T. Carnes; I. G., Ed Althar; O. G., George Odbert; M. of W., Edgar Luke; M. of F., J. W. Obermann; M. of E., C. W. Dickens; K. of R. and S., R. W. McVay; D. G. C., Charles Culbertson. The present membership is 307.

When the foundation of the new city building at Bellaire was completed, an invitation was extended the order of Knights of Pythias of Bellaire to perform the ceremony. When

this fact became known, some citizens of Bellaire who did not approve of such proceedings asked the court through Father Wehrle of the Catholic Church to enjoin the Knights of Pythias until the case could be tried. This the court granted, but regardless of the injunction the Knights of Pythias proceeded with the corner stone laying.

After the ceremonies were completed, the parties who took active part in the ceremonies were arrested for contempt of court. The Knights, however, asked for a hearing before another court. This request Judge Hollingsworth granted and the case was heard by Judge Frasier of Lanesville, who dismissed the defendants upon technical grounds.

With regard to this celebrated case, the secretary of the Knights of Pythias, R. W. McVay, makes the following statement:

"In regard to the corner stone matter, Black Prince Lodge had nothing to do with it. The honor of laying the stone was accorded to the Arlington Company, No. 92, U. R., K. of P., of Bellaire (which is a military company composed of Knights of Pythias, most of its members also belonging to Black Prince Lodge, but some belonging to other lodges) by the City Council, on May 13, 1902. Some time afterward Arlington Company found that they could not lay the stone because they had no ritual for that kind of work. They then visited the grand chancellor of the State, and after consulting with him they turned the matter over to the Grand Lodge, K. of P., of the State of Ohio. This was on May 25, 1902. On the night of the 29th, the Arlington Company was enjoined from laying the stone or permitting it to be laid. On the next day the Grand Lodge laid the stone. Shortly afterward the parties who had been enjoined were cited to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. After a hearing, they were found not guilty and dismissed. Black Prince Lodge had no part in the matter other than that some of their members acted as Grand Lodge officers at the laying of the stone, being specially deputized by the grand chancellor."

Bellaire Hive, No. 292, Ladies of the Mac-

cabees, was organized May 9, 1900. The charter officials were: Commander, Flora DuBois; lieutenant commander, Lucinda Jackson; past commander, Penelope Dean; record keeper, Lida Heatherington; finance keeper, Luella Jeffers; mistress at arms, Maude Rofelty; sergeant, Mabel Long; chaplain, Alice J. Wilson; sentinel, Lottie Hart; picket, Annie Strong. The number of charter members was 46.

The present officials are: Commander, Nellie LaRoche; past commander, Penelope Dean; lieutenant commander, Mary A. Wagoner; record keeper, Alice J. Wilson; finance keeper, Ora Z. Weeks; mistress at arms, Luella Jeffers; sergeant, Sarah Buress; chaplain, Louisa LaRoche; sentinel, Regina Meyer; picket, Margaret Strahl. The number of members at present is 82.

This organization is one of the best of the assessment societies in the State, and the order is the only independent order of ladies in the world, at present controlled entirely by women from the highest to the lowest official.

Bellaire Lodge No. 2, Shield of Honor, was organized in 1899, the date of its charter being November 2nd. The following were the charter members: J. M. King, D. Robinson, T. C. Ward, W. C. Joseph, C. W. Swisher, E. A. Shoen, F. Morgan, T. J. Murphy, J. M. Swartz, William Johnson, Sr., T. Eberling, W. S. Anderson, S. Keindlar, H. A. Shukman, W. B. Kimes, L. W. Franke, D. Gulley, S. Haney, M. W. Johnston and W. C. Howard. The first officers of the lodge were as follows: S. M., J. Joseph; W. M., D. Gulley; J. M., T. Eberling; recording and financial secretary, J. M. King; treasurer, D. Robinson; chaplain, William Johnston; conductor, T. B. Murphy; trustees, W. B. Anderson, W. B. Kimes and J. M. Swartz.

The officers of the lodge for 1902 are as follows: S. M., Henry Smith; W. M., Gus. A. Stephens; J. M., Walter Smith; recording and financial secretary, William Lockwood; treasurer, D. Robinson; conductor, J. A. Malone; chaplain, H. Burkhardt; trustees, E. Pickett, J. M. King and W. Smith.

Junior O. U. A. M. Band, Ohio Valley Council, No. 21.—This organization, which has 87 members, was organized April 30, 1867, and is open for concerts, excursions, chautauquas, parades, etc. Its charter members were as follows: James Moorehouse, George W. Bell, S. Ames, John Best, Samuel Brown, A. L. Thomas, W. E. Love, George Miller, Thomas Clegg, Alexander V. Smith, John Lappart, F. Schick, William H. Fry, Joseph B. Cheeseman, Thomas Fay, J. E. Moorehouse, Charles Ambler, A. Steubenrach and L. Pangratz.

The present officials are: Councilor, Ross Logan; vice councilor, H. Dunfee; recording secretary, Gus. A. Stephens; assistant recording secretary, T. G. Monroe; financial secretary, John Thurn; treasurer, A. Grafton; conductor, James Moffat; warden, D. D. Ogle; inside sentinel, James Hadley; outside sentinel, Samuel Leach; chaplain, S. Workman; trustees, Gus. A. Stephens, C. A. Keyser and E. J. Day; representative to State Council, J. E. Moorehouse; junior past councilor, E. J. Day.

SPANGLER POST, G. A. R.

Spangler Post, No. 99, G. A. R., of Bellaire, was organized July 9, 1881. Two preliminary meetings were held to make all the necessary arrangements. On May 30th preceding, a meeting was held in the Loan Exhibition Building and Comrade Frederick Eberle was called to the chair and Comrade S. H. Lee was appointed secretary. At this meeting 83 applications were made for membership. On June 13th, the executive committee, consisting of Levi Cassell chairman, J. M. Richardson, S. H. Lee, W. H. Little and Thomas Keyser reported the methods of procedure to effect an organization and on July 6th at a meeting held in the City Hall the following officers were duly elected: Post commander, Frederick Eberle; senior vice commander, S. H. Lee; junior vice commander, W. C. Grafton; quartermaster, P. S. Osborne; surgeon, S. C. Gerrard; chaplain, J. M. Richardson; officer of the day, Levi Cassell; officer of the guard, Henry Crimmel.

On July 9th, Comrade C. E. Irwin of Thoburn Post, No. 72, of Martin's Ferry, formally mustered in these officers and likewise 33 members. Comrades Irwin and Meek of Martin's Ferry and Lee of Bellaire made appropriate remarks and the officers being duly installed Spangler entered upon its work,—a work that has continued for 21 years.

The past commanders at present connected with the Post are: W. D. Jones, H. C. Kemple, James Lancaster, August Haas, J. W. Morrell, W. H. Thompson, J. B. Gibson and A. Porterfield. The present officers (November 1, 1902) are: Post commander, A. Porterfield; adjutant, August Haas; quartermaster, W. H. Thompson; chaplain, John King; officer of the day, H. C. Kemple; officer of the guard, James Lancaster; surgeon, A. Roeder; guard, L. Schram. The trustees for 1902 are H. C. Kemple, August Haas and Henry Rolls.

The following is a list of the members upon the roster in 1902:

Abbott, Jacob.	Mason, F. S.
Bickell, Fred.	Morrell, J. W.
Baker, Martin.	McFarland, W. W.
Beck, John.	McLellan, Thomas.
Beverage, John.	McGrath, John.
Bennington, Samuel.	Kramer, Lewis.
Brown, James.	Norce, William.
Bennington, Martin.	Porterfield, Alonzo.
Criswell, P. O.	Paul, J. M.
Copito, Jacob.	Petticord, J. A.
Carr, Edward.	Patterson, William.
Criswell, Isaac.	Rolls, Henry.
Dorsey, Robert.	Readerer, Andrew.
Fulton, James.	Robertson, Francis L.
Gibson, James B.	Strong, James H.
Gorby, Isaac.	Schram, Lewis.
Hadley, John.	Sager, Harvey.
Holland, James.	Shuckman, John.
Heatherington, John T.	Stotsberry, Wm.
Haas, August.	Upperman, Henry.
Huffman, Joseph.	Larr, Benjamin F.
Hagerman, Joseph.	Thompson, W. H.
Heath, Isaac K.	Wise, George M.
Kemple, Henry C.	Wyrick, Joseph.
King, John.	Yanke, Charles.
Long, Robert.	Wilks, J. W.
Lancaster, James L.	

THE NEWSPAPERS OF BELLAIRE.

A half century has elapsed since the first newspaper enterprise was launched in Bellaire.

The editor and proprietor was Robert Duncan, and *The Times* was conducted under his management for a year, when two prominent physicians,—Dr. Milton W. Junkins and Dr. Joseph Gaston,—assumed control. These gentlemen sought to make *The Times* pre-eminent-ly a local paper.

Between 1857 and 1859, two other newspaper organizations were formed, viz:—the *Bellaire Intelligencer*, and the *Democratic Era*. The latter paper is said to have been a newsy, spicy sheet that met with much public favor; but all these enterprises failed for want of sufficient patronage, as did also *The Advertiser*, issued in 1870.

The Independent was first issued in 1870 by a joint stock company with J. B. Longley as manager and editor. Subsequently Mr. Longley obtained entire control of the paper, a position he held until 1871 when he was elected county auditor.

Upon entering the auditor's office, Mr. Longley temporarily sundered his connection with the paper, and Dr. Junkins and James F. Anderson acted as editors and managers. After a few months Dr. Junkins retired from the paper, and Mr. Anderson assumed the editorial chair.

In 1873 Mr. Longley's term of office expired, and he again took editorial charge of the paper for three years, when Mr. Anderson assumed entire control, a position that he has filled with great acceptability for a quarter of a century.

In 1879 a daily edition was first published and has been issued regularly until this day.

As its name implies *The Independent* has been "independent in all things but neutral in none" and while advocating the doctrines of the Republican party it is free in its criticisms of public men and public measures of all parties, if in the editor's judgment they are unworthy of public support. It is an earnest advocate of retrenchment and economy in the management of public affairs.

Mr. Anderson wields a trenchant pen and his ably conducted paper is devoted to the development of the material interests of the

whole county and it is liberally supported by the people.

The Democrat issued the initial number March 23, 1888. W. C. Warnock was its founder and he continued as editor and publisher until April, 1901, when he disposed of the plant to Prof. D. W. Shields, the present proprietor.

The paper was originally a five-column eight-page journal but was in a few years enlarged to its present size,—eight pages of six columns each.

The paper is Democratic in politics. Under its present management, it is one of the most influential papers in the county in advocacy of the political principles of the party it espouses. It has always been courteous and manly in its treatment of men and measures and has maintained the respect of its political opponents.

Mr. Warnock says: "Home news has been its special feature. It does not advocate prohibition of the liquor traffic as a political measure, yet a line of whiskey advertisements never appeared in its columns."

The Bellaire Daily Herald-Tribune is the only Democratic paper ever published in Belmont County. The *Weekly Herald* was established in 1885 by E. M. Lockwood and was purchased from him January 1, 1890, by R. C. Meyer. *The Tribune* was established by Col. C. L. Poorman in 1879.

Colonel Poorman had been prominent in county affairs for many years previous to and after his service in the army. He was for 10 years editor of the *Belmont Chronicle*, and to this fact was largely due his success in the management of *The Tribune*. In 1879-81, he started the daily edition of *The Tribune*. Upon October 1, 1899, R. C. Meyer purchased *The Tribune* from Colonel Poorman and combined the two papers as the *Herald-Tribune* and since then it has been successful in the publication of the daily and weekly *Herald-Tribune*.

The Tribune during the administration of Colonel Poorman was intensely Republican, but in the Greeley campaign it supported the veteran editor of the *New York Tribune* for

the Presidency and for a time thereafter lost the support of the Republican organization. However, in 1885, Colonel Poorman was elected to represent Belmont County in the General Assembly of Ohio, a position that he filled with marked ability for two terms.

Subsequently *The Tribune* supported W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President upon the "silver" issue, but always claimed to be Republican.

Under the management of R. C. Meyer, the *Daily Herald-Tribune* is regarded as the foremost Democratic daily in the eastern and southeastern sections of the county. Its editor, R. C. Meyer, is one of the most practical and promising newspaper men in Eastern Ohio. He is familiar with the work in all its details and while earnest in the support of the political faith which his paper advocates he will resort to no unfair or dishonest means to achieve party success. He is a young man of uprightness and integrity and the success which his paper has achieved attests the appreciation of the public. Mr. Meyer is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and especially interested in the religious welfare of the young people.

Other newspaper enterprises.—In addition to the three papers at present published in Bellaire there have been issued at various times other newspaper enterprises that were short lived; viz.,—*The Standard* in 1870 by Leet & Nuzum; *The Belmont City Commercial* in 1872 with Miss Mary Hoover as editor. During the administration of Miss Hoover, W. S. Faris served as local editor and there began his short but brilliant career as a journalist.

In 1875 J. J. Clarkson purchased *The Commercial*, but in a few months disposed of his interests to Miss Cochran and Gow. In 1876 John R. Gow assumed control and added a new press and other material improvements and called the new paper the *Weekly Leader*.

In 1875 *The Bric-a-Brac* was issued for a few months.

In 1878 W. S. Faris edited a spicy paper called *The Phonograph*, but discontinued it in 1879.

THE BELLAIRE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Greenwood Cemetery was set apart as a burying ground in 1859. Previous to this, the "Daris Burying Ground," located near the Sullivan coal mines, had been used as a graveyard since 1810. After the establishment of Greenwood Cemetery, many of the dead buried in the old graveyard were removed there.

Greenwood Cemetery is only about a half mile from the city and is beautifully located. The property originally consisted of but four acres that was purchased for \$800. The first officers were: President, James Nicoll; clerk, E. G. Morgan; treasurer, Alex. Hammond; trustees, B. R. Cowen, Joseph McMurray, R. H. Long, George Criswell and John Hattery. The cemetery continues a joint stock association and is maintained with great care. Today it is veritable garden spot. As to the value of the property held, a stockholder says:

"Each purchaser of a lot in the cemetery becomes a member of the association and is entitled to a vote at the annual meeting of lot owners. The by-laws provide that trustees shall be elected by the lot owners at their an-

nual meeting. The only source of income is from the sale of lots, and, up to the present time, it is said, the money received has all been applied in the purchase of grounds, improvements, and the salary of the sexton; so that the association has no assets except the unsold portion of the cemetery grounds. The best part of the grounds have already been sold and the value of the remainder would be very difficult to determine. I would guess that it would be worth, at least, \$10,000; that is, for cemetery purposes it would ultimately bring that amount. If sold at public sale and for other purposes, it would not bring one-quarter of that amount. The cost of the entire cemetery, including all the improvements, public and private, would probably run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"I had a talk with some of the trustees and the above was as near as they could inform me as to the values you enquire about. The board of trustees, as at present constituted, is as follows: Thomas Ault, William S. Carroll, Jacob Rietz, George S. Jennings, C. M. Wyrich and A. J. Norton. Thomas Ault is president of the board and A. J. Norton is secretary."

CHAPTER XVI.

PEASE TOWNSHIP.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—INCREASE IN POPULATION AND WEALTH—THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS—THE OLD MILLS AND MEETING HOUSES—COAL MINING—FRUIT—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—THE CITY OF MARTIN'S FERRY—ITS POPULATION—A SKETCH OF EBENEZER MARTIN—THE POST OFFICE—INCORPORATION, AND LIST OF MAYORS AND OFFICIALS—THE CHURCHES—THE SCHOOLS—THE BANKS—THE MANUFACTORIES—SECRET SOCIETIES—THOBURN POST, G. A. R.—THE PRESS—THE BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO—A NOTABLE CHARACTER—THE CITY OF BRIDGEPORT—THE FIRST BRIDGE—THE INCORPORATION—THE MAYORS AND CITY OFFICIALS—THE POSTMASTERS—THE AETNAVILLE BRIDGE—THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—THE BANKS—DR. AFFLECK AND DR. TODD—THE CHURCHES—THE SCHOOLS—SECRET SOCIETIES—BRANUM POST, G. A. R.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The first legal settlement in what is now known as Pease township was made by Captain Kirkwood in the village of Kirkwood adjoining Bridgeport, in 1789. There were some tomahawk claims, made as early as 1785, on ground now embraced in Martin's Ferry, but these could not be held after the bloody attack upon the Kirkwood home, by the Indians in 1791, as heretofore related. Immigration was suspended for a few years. After the treaty of 1795, the Indians were peaceful for a time, and immigrants began to pour in from all sections of the country. The township was organized in 1806, and was called after Judge Pease, of the early courts.

It borders on the Jefferson County line on the north and the Ohio River on the east, with Pultney township on the south and west, and Colerain and Richland on the north and northwest.

INCREASE IN POPULATION AND WEALTH.

Its population in 1900 was 15,158, as against 12,994 in 1890, a gain of 2,164 in the decade.

The increase of personal property upon the tax duplicate in 1902 over the returns in 1901 was \$18,052 in the First Ward of Bridgeport, \$7,690 in the Second, and \$2,949 in the Third, making a total gain of \$28,691 in the city alone, while the corporation tax levy was reduced from 2.94 in 1901 to 2.92 in 1902.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

Were made near the Jefferson County line by the family of Joseph Tilton in 1796.

In rapid succession came the Moores, Clarkes, Mitchells, Alexanders and Pickens, all of whom had effected settlements before 1800 on what is now known as Scotch Ridge, so named because the early settlers were from Old Scotland. William Wiley came from Penn-

sylvania in 1801, and Benjamin Steel from North Carolina in 1800; William Brown from Maryland in 1802, and Robert Finney from Pennsylvania in 1803. The Griffins, Johnsons, Scotts, Yosts, Worleys and Allens came between 1800-05, and an old soldier of the War of 1812, named James Smith, located in the township in 1815.

THE OLD MILLS AND MEETING HOUSES.

Wheeling Creek and Glenn's Run furnished excellent water power for the first grist mills, some of which are substantial stone structures, in a fair state of preservation. This is notably true of the great Oglebay stone mill, about three miles west of the river, and the old Kinsey mill at the foot of the "big hill," which only recently disappeared. The Oglebay mill has served as a landmark for half a century. Its crumbling stone walls and bastions look like an old world fortress in decay.

The Scott's meeting house is probably the oldest Methodist meeting house in the county, and one of the oldest of any denomination. The date of its establishment is not clearly known, but preaching was held at the house of Andrew Scott, where the church organization was effected, over a century ago. The first church building was erected in 1834, but previous to that the circuit rider visited it regularly, holding divine service. Among some of the distinguished ministers who filled appointments in this old charge were Bishop Simpson, James B. Finley, Archibald McElroy, Wesley Browning and David Merryman.

Revs. Finley and McElroy were among the pioneer preachers of distinction. The lineal descendants of Father Scott still reside in the old home adjoining the church.

The present substantial brick structure was built by Joseph McConnaughy.

COAL MINING

Has been an important industry in Pease township for half a century. Coal veins No. 8, 11 and 12, are all successfully operated, the two

latter veins for local purposes mainly, but the No. 8 vein is mined in immense quantities for commercial purposes and shipped over the C., L. & W., C. & P., and W. & L. E. railroads to distant markets.

In 1880 W. J. Rainey was probably the largest shipper in the township, forwarding to other markets 30,000 tons annually. In 1902 the coal mined by the Lorain Coal & Dock Company, in Pease township alone, amounts to thousands of tons daily.

FRUIT.

The hills of Pease township are crowned with valuable orchards of apples, peaches, cherries, plums and pears, which find an excellent home market among the mill and mine workers in the valley.

Twenty-five years ago there were over 300 acres of the hill slopes set apart for grape culture, and the industry was successfully conducted, but at the opening of the 20th century grape growing is practically abandoned, and more attention is given to orchard fruits, berries, live stock and grain.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The township officers in 1902 are as follows: Trustees,—A. G. Moore, C. W. Webb, and George Pitner; clerk, W. G. Morgan; treasurer, A. T. Enlow.

Township Board of Education.—There are 13 school districts in Pease township, outside of Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry, namely: Third District, Robert Applegarth; Fourth, E. B. Lilly; Fifth, J. H. Blackford; Sixth, H. R. Gibbins; Eighth, A. R. Jordan; Ninth, E. A. Berry; Eleventh, E. G. Krauter; Twelfth, A. R. Sterling; Thirteenth, William Kerg; Fourteenth, Charles Somers; Fifteenth, R. A. Ring.

THE CITY OF MARTIN'S FERRY.

ITS POPULATION.

The leading city of Pease township is Martin's Ferry, with a population at the opening of the 20th century of 7,760, namely:



MARTIN'S FERRY TOWN HALL.

First Ward	1,254
Second Ward	1,808
Third Ward	1,632
Fourth Ward	1,483
Fifth Ward	1,583

This is an increase over the census of 1890 of 1,510. This is the largest increase in population acquired by any town in the county, in the same period, and is due largely to the marvelous growth of the industries of the township.

A SKETCH OF EBENEZER MARTIN.

The city was laid out by Ebenezer Martin on the 13th of March, 1835, and was very appropriately named Martin's Ferry.

However, the first settlement was effected in 1787 by Capt. Absalom Martin, the father of Ebenezer, and an old Revolutionary soldier from New Jersey, whose mother was a sister of Col. Ebenezer Zane, one of the defenders of Fort Henry. The original patent of the United States government to Absalom Martin was granted March 5, 1788. Seven years later he laid out the requisite number of lots, streets and alleys to form a town, which he called "Jefferson."

And in 1801, upon the erection of Belmont County, he entered into competition with Pultney and Newellstown for the establishment of the county seat, and when Pultney secured the prize he abandoned the town, and returned to the cultivation of his broad acres, which he pursued until his death.

Forty-five years later Ebenezer Martin sold 100 lots and called the town first "Martinsville," and, upon learning there was already a Martinsville in Ohio, he changed the title to "Martin's Ferry."

In 1836 the second sale of lots occurred, and again in 1837. This included the territory from Walnut street on the north, to Washington street on the south, and from the river to 5th street on the west. Subsequently 25 additions were made to the city, within a period of half a century.

The ferry, which was for years the only

means of communication between Ohio and Virginia at this point, was established in 1785, and soon became noted by travelers and drovers. Two taverns were built for their entertainment, where genuine pioneer hospitality was dispensed with a liberal hand.

The first steam ferry arrived in 1841 and was called the "Isaac Martin," in honor of Mr. Martin's son.

Ebenezer Martin died January 15, 1876, universally mourned. He was a man of generous impulses, liberal in his entertainment of all who came to him, whether white or red men. He was a man of high education, having obtained a classical education at college, and a devout and sincere Christian, a Methodist of the old school, but without a taint of sectarian prejudice.

THE POST OFFICE

Was established in 1835, with William Beasle as postmaster. He was succeeded in turn by James Martin, John Zane, Ebenezer Martin, Elijah Woods, S. F. Dean, James Patterson, M. C. Mitchell, John W. Terrill and the present incumbent, G. G. Sedgwick.

Martin's Ferry of today is a city of "magnificent distances," for, outside of the central or business districts, the houses are separated by broad lots. The location is decidedly the best in the county for a large city. From the lower plain to the higher level, the work of construction is going forward.

So rapid has been the increase of population, that houses cannot be built fast enough to supply the demand. During the past year 152 buildings were constructed, and the cry is for more. As an evidence of the rapid growth of the city in wealth and prosperity, it is only necessary to add that the increase of the tax duplicate, based upon the assessor's returns last year, is between \$160,000 and \$175,000, and the city treasury is in such a healthy condition that after all liabilities have been met, \$23,000 are left in the treasury, and ample provision is made for all maturing obligations.

INCORPORATION, AND LIST OF MAYORS AND OFFICIALS

The town was incorporated by the county commissioners August 5, 1865, and the following is the list of mayors that have been elected since, viz.: 1865-67, A. D. Rice; 1867-69, W. H. Orr; 1869-70, James Eagleson; 1870-72, J. W. Buckingham; 1872-74, James Kerr; 1874-76, James Dean; 1876-78, J. W. Buckingham; 1878-80, James Kerr; 1880-82, W. M. Lupton; 1882-86, M. C. Mitchell; 1886-88, Theodore Keller; 1888-90, M. C. Mitchell; 1890-92, M. R. Smiley; 1892-94, M. C. Mitchell; 1894-98, Theodore Keller; 1898-1900, James Shipman; 1900-02, John Goodhue.

The present city officials are: Isaac Newland, mayor; Samuel Westwood, marshal; W. T. Dixon, solicitor; Ellis Lash, clerk; George C. Strain, treasurer; Isaac Cecil, Frank Heinrich, Roger Ashton; H. G. Wood, William Hilton, John Metzger, Thomas Williams, R. G. Heslop, M. Cropper and Thomas Robbins, councilmen.

THE CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—There were Methodists in Martin's Ferry prior to 1821. As early as 1814 a class was organized by the mother of Ebenezer Martin, whereat the few scattering Methodists would weekly assemble, but the class did not survive this good woman's efforts beyond 1816.

The history of the church proper dates from the first camp meeting, held in Walnut Grove, in 1821, at which time many were converted, and among the number Rebecca Hadsell, who later walked to Scott's, on the St. Clairsville road, in midwinter, to urge the preacher to come to her neighborhood and preach. He came at the appointed time, and after an earnest and impressive discourse a class was formed, as follows: Obadiah Barnes, leader; Absalom Ross and Anna Ross, John Buriss and wife, Father Hadsell and family numbering eight in all, making a total of 21, and from this humble beginning Methodism in Martin's Ferry grew.

The church for many years was an appointment on the Cadiz circuit, and the first circuit riders were Revs. John Graham and Zara Coston. As there was no church building, preaching was held in different farm houses, locating finally at Joseph Hadsell's, near Burlington, but the flood of 1832 carried the farm house away.

This year (1832) is noted in local church history for the wonderful revivals that attended the Drummond camp meetings, resulting in a great gain to the church. Among the converts was the late John Fennimore, who was a mainstay of the church until his death.

Prayer meetings continued to be held in log school houses and homes until 1837, when during the ministry of Rev. C. D. Battelle, the following trustees were appointed: Daniel Zane, Hugh McGregor, James Turner, James Moore, James McConaughy. Under their supervision money was collected and, a lot having been donated by Ebenezer Martin, a church was erected upon the site of the present structure.

Martinsville became a station in 1853. In 1859 the old church was destroyed by fire and for a year the congregation worshiped in the Baptist and Presbyterian churches. In 1860 the present structure was erected and during the administration of Rev. J. S. Winter, in 1888, the building was enlarged but the society is again confronted by the problem of additional room, and a new building has become a necessity.

From a membership at the beginning of 13, the church today enrolls 650.

Of the many who have won distinction in this field of labor, we might mention Ebenezer Martin and John Fennimore. Rev. Dr. DeHaas, heretofore referred to, was recommended for license to preach from this church, and Revs. Turner, McGuire and Rider have also gone out from this charge. The superintendent of the Sunday-school, Benjamin Exley, has filled that position for 16 consecutive years.

Some of the ministers that have served this congregation for nearly four score years are: John Graham, Zara Coston, James McMehan,

James Cunningham, J. C. Taylor, William M. Tipton, Thomas Drummond, William Knox, C. D. Battelle, I. N. McLabee, John Minor, P. M. McGowan, S. Cheney, James Drummond, William Cox, Thomas McClery, J. M. Rankin, S. R. Brockunier, S. Y. Kennedy, E. D. Holtz, J. S. Winters, A. W. Butts, J. W. Robins, J. T. Martin, W. J. Wilson and Dr. F. Phillips. The present pastor is A. R. Custer.

The board of stewards is thus constituted: E. O. Padelford, C. S. Helsley, Ephraim Brown, Robert Slaughter, Gardner Hysell, W. S. Palmer, J. A. Wilson, George W. Burton, J. R. Williams, Robert Beavon, Samuel Huskins, Lee Morris and J. O. Jones. The trustees are: W. H. Woods, W. M. Cattell, John M. Henderson, Theodore Snodgrass and M. E. Coyle.

The *Presbyterian Church* was organized March 31, 1841, with 16 members, a majority of whom had been members of the Mount Pleasant Church. Joseph Blackford, James Wiley and Moses Porter were the first elders. During the first year there was no stated preaching. After that Revs. Nicholas, Murray, Samuel Hare and James Stewart each served the church for a short period.

In June, 1846, Rev. James Alexander, D. D., began his labors and was installed pastor for one-half his time. He labored faithfully and successfully. During his pastorate the Kirkwood Church was organized, principally from members of this church. Rev. J. D. Fitzgerald was pastor from 1860 to 1863. In June, 1864, Rev. G. W. Chalfant was installed over this and the Kirkwood Church. December 4, 1869, Rev. H. G. Blayney was installed and served the church until April 17, 1872. A year was spent under supplies, when Dr. Chalfant again served as pastor in connection with Kirkwood until June, 1881.

In June, 1882, Dr. J. J. McCarrell—now pastor in McKeesport—was installed. The parsonage was built under his ministry. He was called and accepted his present pastorate in June, 1884. In 1885 Rev. E. F. Walker, now an evangelist, began a successful pastorate, which terminated in 1889. Rev. Howard N.

Campbell, now pastor in New Philadelphia, was installed and served the church with success until 1893.

The present pastor, S. J. Bogle, was installed November, 1893.

The ruling elders have been: Joseph Blackford, Moses Porter, James Wiley, John Mitchell, Henry Wells, J. G. Wiley, Robert Blackford, James H. Drennen, Hamilton Blackford, Thomas J. Holliday, William Strong, A. A. Smith, James Smiley, W. N. Holliday, Samuel Sharpless, William St. Clair, J. A. Mitchell, Thomas G. Culbertson, John Armstrong, William Clark, John M. Kinslow, George Matheny, Dr. W. H. Hall, now of Denver, and Dr. W. E. Hervey, of Pittsburg. The present eldership consists of Capt. H. W. Smith, R. C. Swartz, James A. Dickson, G. W. Reece, Dr. A. R. Ong, and Thomas W. Shreve.

There have been large ingatherings, the most noted of which was in 1886 under Rev. Mr. Walker, in which 80 were added to the roll.

The first building was erected in 1841, remodeled in 1866, enlarged in 1875 and again in 1886. The old building was taken down in 1897, that the present beautiful and commodious building might be erected on the original site.

The Catholic Churches.—Forty-eight years ago there were but two Catholics in Martin's Ferry. No church had yet been built, and the few Catholics of Burlington and Martin's Ferry had to journey to Wheeling to attend mass. A few years later Father Maher of Bellaire visited the little village and the few Catholics assembled for worship in a small room on the corner of 1st and Washington streets. At this time there were eight families, and services were held once every month. Desirous of having a place of worship, they began to look about for a lot on which to erect a church. Their first place was purchased by Messrs. F. O'Neil and B. Corcoran on 1st street, and through the efforts of Mrs. Arbaugh, Mrs. McDonough, Mrs. Maul and Mrs. Lacey, a little church was built and services were held in it for the first time, 38 years ago, and Rev. P. Style of Bellaire visited the small congregation once

a month. On the other Sundays of the month the people journeyed to Wheeling, where they attended divine service at the Wheeling Hospital. From time to time, Catholic families found their way to Martin's Ferry, and the little church on 1st street was found to be too small, and they began to look about for a new site upon which to erect a larger church.

The present site was purchased by the then resident pastor, Father Marooney. After a few years' labor, failing health obliged him to resign his charge, and Father Touhy was appointed in his place. By him the adjoining property was purchased, and steps were taken for the building of the present church. About this time Father Mattingly succeeded Father Touhy, and the present church was begun. G. W. Arbaugh, who had built the little church on 1st street, drew the plans for the present church, which was completed 14 years ago, and dedicated by Bishop Watterson. Since that time the Catholic population has increased, and today numbers 196 families, or about 1,300 people.

Four years ago, the death of Father Mattingly made vacant the parish of Martin's Ferry, and the present pastor, Rev. C. A. Mulhearn, was appointed. The work of his predecessors has been ably carried on. During his pastorate the church has been newly frescoed, handsome stained glass windows have been placed in the church and a new pipe organ, at a cost of \$1,600, has been added to the church. The parochial school has 191 pupils under the direction of five teachers.

The Baptist Church was organized in the year 1836 with six members, through the labors of Thomas M. Erwin, a missionary of the Ohio Baptist Convention.

The recognition of the church took place in the old public school building, where the church had its first meeting place, in December, 1836. The following ministers were present at the service: George G. Sedgwick, Sr., R. H. Sedgwick and Thomas M. Erwin.

Elder G. C. Sedgwick was chosen moderator and preached the recognition sermon. The following are the names of the constituent

members of the church: William Callahan, Anna Callahan, John Davis, Elizabeth Davis, John Dakin and Mary Dakin, none of whom are now living.

The first meeting house was built and entered for worship in 1840. This old building, made sacred by many blessed memories, was used as the meeting place of the church for 52 years.

During the 57 years since the church was organized the following have served as pastors: Thomas M. Erwin, from 1836; William Wadsworth, from 1842; William Callahan, from 1842; Daniel Cell, from 1844; Edward Jones, from 1849; William R. Mayberry, from 1852; G. C. Sedgwick, from 1854; C. H. Gunter, from 1869; G. C. Sedgwick, from 1876; P. Martin, from 1885; J. T. Bradford, from 1887; C. M. Conway, from 1889; L. D. Morse, from 1891; W. B. Hartzog, W. C. D. Bond and E. A. Read, the present incumbent, from November, 1900.

The records of the church show that during the pastorate of these 16 pastors there have been added to the church over 650 members, a large number of them by baptism. God has thus richly blessed the faithful labors of pastors and people during these many years.

At a meeting of the church early in 1892 it was unanimously voted to erect a new meeting house on the site of the old building. Plans were adopted at a subsequent meeting, and work was begun about the middle of August. This new and beautiful building was entered for the first service of praise Wednesday evening, March 8th, and was formally dedicated to God, Sunday, March 26, 1893. The following named gentlemen served as the building committee of the church, and gave most faithful and arduous labor in prosecuting the work laid upon them. George L. Spence, chairman; Leroy C. Sedgwick, E. Koerber, and Joseph B. Larue.

The present membership of the church is 366. The present deacons are: Joel Hobensack, W. D. Reid, G. L. Spence, Ed Koerber, Hugh McGlumphy, William M. Jones and Henry Koehrsen.

The German Lutheran Church was organized in 1864, in the room of the United Presbyterian Church, and the first pastor was Rev. Frederick Fredericks. Previous to this, the German Lutherans of Martin's Ferry were obliged to cross over to Wheeling, in order to worship with the Christians of their own creed. The pastors in succession were Revs. Berkenmeyer, Eastermeyer, Walters, Fritz, Baker, Kunkle, Merwyn. The church building was erected in 1867. Some of the charter members were: Henry Helling, Louis Myers, Frederick Kanapp, Charles Swartz, August Roethermund, Henry Juyger, Charles Seabright, Henry Floto and Jacob Brown.

The English Lutheran Church was organized as a mission in 1865 by Rev. Mr. Oehlschlager in the opera hall. The present pastor is Rev. E. F. Schillinger, and the present membership is 35. This organization has just completed a new and neat brick church. The board of deacons consists of George Dursh, elder; Casper Dursh, treasurer, and Frederick Daumme, Jr.

The United Presbyterian Church.—Thomas Sweeney, James Waddell and J. R. Dickie, with Rev. T. L. Speer, composed the session that organized the first United Presbyterian Church of Martin's Ferry in 1851. The membership numbered but 16 at the beginning and of this number Samuel Giffin, John Lawrence, Andrew Ralston and Thomas Mitchell were elected elders.

Rev. Mr. Bradford was the first pastor that supplied the pulpit, and this position he retained for nearly two years, in conjunction with an appointment at West Alexander.

The first church edifice was constructed upon the corner of 4th and Hanover streets, at a total cost of \$22,050. The building was a neat and commodious brick structure.

After Rev. Mr. Bradford removed to Allegheny, the church encountered many disappointments, and for years it seemed as if the congregation would become hopelessly scattered without a leader. But in 1863 Rev. R. Y. Campbell accepted the appointment of pastor in connection with Centreville, Ohio, and

the small appointment in West Virginia. Under his leadership, the church took on new life and additional members were added to the congregation. In 1867 Rev. Mr. Campbell accepted a position in Franklin College, and the church was again without a leader. In 1869 Rev. Mr. Slentz accepted the pastorate, and, although feeble in body, worked perseveringly for the upbuilding of the congregation, and was very successful until September, 1873, when he dropped dead in St. Louis from heart trouble, while visiting in the West. Rev. Mr. Weir succeeded him in 1874, and in 1880 the board consisted of James Kerr, A. G. Campbell and David Thorburn. The deacons were J. M. Blackford, Robert Kerr and J. P. Prowl. Rev. Mr. Weir was succeeded by Rev. A. E. Brownlee.

In March, 1901, the congregation completed a new and handsome brick edifice, capable of accommodating their increased numbers, at a cost of \$15,500, to which should be added \$7,000 for the lot.

The present pastor is Rev. A. R. Robinson, who accepted the charge in 1899. The session in 1902 is thus constituted: James Kerr, David Thorburn, Edwin C. Boyd, Dr. J. M. Blackford and Isaac Giffen. Rev. Mr. Kerr has served the congregation in that capacity for nearly 45 years, and Mr. Thorburn for upwards of 25 years. The trustees are: J. S. Mitchell, A. W. Kerr, George Ralston, Howard Stewart and W. W. Crowl. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Edwin C. Boyd, who has served in that capacity for 10 successive years. The present membership is 152.

THE SCHOOLS

Of Martin's Ferry are among the foremost in the state. President McCombs says the curriculum of studies is in advance of any public school in Eastern Ohio.

Graduates from the Martin's Ferry High School are admitted to all the leading colleges in the land today, without being subjected to a preparatory course. Scholars enter the High School of Martin's Ferry from the Wheeling

and Steubenville schools, as well as all the surrounding towns in order to fit themselves for college without being compelled to go far from home.

The first school of Martin's Ferry was built in 1823, on a lot donated by Capt. Absalom Martin. It is pictured as a comfortable little frame building, set upon props, with a large old-fashioned chimney, and a window on either side of a center door.

The first teacher was a gentleman called Livingston. At this time there were but three houses within what are now the corporate limits of the city, so that many scholars walked as much as three miles in order to attend school. In 1828 the school was removed, in order to erect a large packing establishment. The school directors chosen in that year were Samuel Zane, Ebenezer Martin and William Barnes, and these gentlemen authorized a new school to be opened upon the farm of Ebenezer Martin, and this school was long used as a church and Sabbath-school by the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. Rev. Mr. Erwin has described it as "a dirty, dingy little building." Among the early teachers were Hezekiah Brown, Thomas Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Groves, Mr. Watterson, P. Bailey and Mr. Murphy.

In 1837 the school house was burned, and numerous private schools were started in various parts of the town, and these were supported by subscriptions, mainly.

In 1847 a new brick building was erected, with two rooms, and the teacher was Thomas Harvey. This building was used until 1853. The teachers from 1850 were Mr. Kerr, Mr. McCormick and John Edwards. In 1857 Alfred Kirk of Steubenville was chosen superintendent, and a year later he was succeeded by Prof. Charles R. Shreve.

In 1878 \$4,000 was expended for the erection of a new modern building to be known as the Central School, and two years later, another building was in demand to accommodate the increasing number of school children, and \$14,250 was appropriated for the erection of a large new school building, with all modern

appointments, to be known as the North School. In 1890 there was a demand for more room, and additional facilities, wherefore the School Board constructed another large three-story building at a cost of \$19,340, and this school is known as the South School.

The board of directors in 1853, when the public school system of Martin's Ferry was fairly inaugurated, consisted of James Alexander, Joel Woods, David Park, J. D. McCoy, H. W. Smith and Charles Ensle. A half century later the School Board was composed of E. E. McCombs, president; S. F. Dean, clerk; and Dr. J. W. Darrah, John W. Vickers, E. H. Rider, J. E. Springer and Thomas R. Lloyd.

The enrollment for 1902 is 1,496 and the schools are so overcrowded that a new High School has become a necessity, and the present school board has ordered the construction of a new High School at a cost of \$60,000.

The present superintendent is Prof. J. H. Snyder; principal of the High School, Prof. M. D. Morris; superintendent of the Central School, T. F. Mitchell; superintendent of the North School, J. E. Ring; superintendent of the South School, C. S. Eaton. The total number of teachers is 35 and the cost of maintaining the schools during 1901 was \$16,500.

The schools of Martin's Ferry have been no small factor in building up the community and have always had the support of the churches.

THE BANKS.

Martin's Ferry maintains three banking institutions that enjoy the confidence of all the people.

The Commercial Bank Company.—The first of these in the order of establishment is the Commercial Bank Company, which was founded by James A. Gray and H. W. Smith, as a private bank, in January 1872, with a capital of \$50,000. In 1886 George H. Smith and James A. Dickson were admitted as partners to the company, the former serving as cashier and the latter as assistant cashier.

In 1898 the bank was incorporated, with an authorized capital of \$50,000.



MARTINS FERRY HIGH SCHOOL.

The People's Savings Bank Company was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$50,000. It is a State incorporation, and its first directors were A. D. Seamon, B. F. Brady, J. S. Harrison, Henry Floto, William Liphardt, F. R. Sedgwick, James Kerr, F. H. Eick and J. B. Montgomery. Its present officers are: L. Spence, president; F. R. Sedgwick, vice-president; M. E. Cole, cashier.

The German Bank is also a State bank, organized in 1902, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000. Its officers are E. E. McCombs, president; J. E. Reynolds, vice-president; W. C. Bergundthal, cashier; and W. H. Woods, assistant cashier.

THE MANUFACTORIES.

The advantages of Martin's Ferry as a commercial and manufacturing center were early recognized, and in 1836 a threshing machine factory was operated by Thomas Wiley and Griffith McMillen. A year later a pottery for the manufacture of earthen and stoneware was established by William Callahan, Joseph Stephens, Joseph Hans and John Dakin.

In 1845 Benjamin Hoyle began to manufacture agricultural machinery on an extensive scale. About five years later L. Spence established the Ohio Valley Agricultural Works.

Then followed foundries and sawmills and keg factories, until in 1857 Mendenhall Brothers and George K. Jenkins built the first blast furnace in the Upper Ohio Valley on grounds rich in coal and iron ore, three miles from the town. Subsequently the furnace was removed to its present location, east of the railroads and near the river, and it is successfully operated today with all modern appliances by the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company, producing 30,000 tons of Bessemer iron annually, and employing 70 men, with a monthly pay roll amounting to \$1,200 per month.

The Laughlin Nail Company.—In 1873 William Clark donated 21 acres of ground for the establishment of a nail mill, and with others organized the Ohio City Iron & Nail Works, which began operations in 1874 with 50 nail machines.

Because of the stringency of the money market, the mill was compelled to suspend in 1876, when it was leased and operated by the Benwood Nail Company.

* In 1878 the Laughlin Nail Company became the purchasers, with Alexander Laughlin, president; W. S. Glessner, secretary; W. L. Wetherald, superintendent.

Under the new management the mill was known as the Laughlin Nail & Steel Company. Their capacity for production has been increased from 50 to 192 nail machines, making it one of the largest cut nail factories in the world. The product is now steel, and steel nails are made, instead of iron nails, as formerly.

The mill is conducted as an independent company, with W. L. Glessner as president, and W. T. Dixon as secretary, and gives employment to 350 men, who produce 10,000 kegs of steel cut nails per week and 12,000 tons of black and galvanized sheets of steel roofing, siding, ceiling, etc., annually. Their monthly pay roll will amount to about \$22,000.

The Laughlin Tin Plate Company is operated today by the American Tin Plate Company, with W. T. Graham as president; Warner Arms as vice-president; and Cecil Robinson, district manager. This great tin plate factory employs 1,750 hands and produces 46,000 tons of black plates for tinning, and 1,000,000 boxes tin and terne plate, and their pay roll has reached about \$85,000 per month.

In addition to the great iron and steel factories above mentioned, there are also in operation the Riverside Bridge Company, William Mann's foundry, Spence-Baggs Stove Company, the Stanton Heater Company, the McDermott Tool Company, the Hipkins Mold Works, the Uneeda Tool Works, the Acme Sheet Metal Company, the Novelty Mold Works, the Scott Lumber Company, Martin's Ferry Barrel & Box Company, the Bettis Stave & Barrel Works, Belmont Brewery, the Avondale Stone Company, the Belmont Brick Company, the National Glass Company, the Beaumont Glass Company, and Wilson's laundry,

employing an aggregate of 5,600 operators, with a monthly pay roll of about \$250,000.

The glass industry in Martin's Ferry had a small beginning in 1849, when Ensell and Wilson erected the first furnace in the county.

In 1861 Michael Sweeney and James Phillips erected a new furnace, but, lacking means, Col. James McCluny and Joseph Bell of Wheeling became partners, and, with added capital, the enterprise was rushed with so much vigor that in 1868 it had three 10-pot furnaces and was run with great success. This company was afterward known as the West Virginia Glass Company, and is now operated by the National Glass Company.

The next glass organization was known as the Elson Glass Company. It was organized in 1882 with a capital of \$120,000, with W. K. Elson as president and M. Sheets as secretary. It employed 175 hands and was operated with great success.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Ohio City Lodge, No. 486, F. & A. M.—Before the organization of a lodge in Martin's Ferry, the Masons of this city were obliged to attend lodge at Bridgeport, and as there were no convenient methods of intercommunication between the two then villages, it was for a considerable time felt desirable to have a home lodge in Martin's Ferry. While this seemed desirable to the Martin's Ferry members, the Bridgeport members were not fully satisfied to lose the membership of the former place and the territory that a new lodge would necessarily cut off. However, after much talk and the discussion of many plans and propositions, and the conceding of certain territorial jurisdiction, the consent of the lodge at Bridgeport was obtained, and after many discouragements and delays a dispensation was obtained from the Grand Master of Ohio, to establish and constitute a lodge at Martin's Ferry. On the 22nd day of April, 1874, the constitution of the new lodge occurred, and was conducted by Most Worshipful Grand Master Asa H. Battin. J. Potter Jordan was installed

as the first worshipful master, L. W. Inglebright as the first senior warden and Hiram Frazier as the first junior warden.

Near the close of the meeting, Ross J. Alexander, on behalf of Samuel Irwin, the youngest member of the new organization, presented the lodge with a fine copy of the Bible. His presentation speech was clothed in beautiful language, and the precious boon was accepted on behalf of the lodge by Rev. Dr. Sedgwick in a very earnest and appropriate manner. The charter members were: L. C. Sedgwick, L. W. Inglebright, L. C. Wells, Francis Wright, Samuel Young, George W. Medill, A. M. Shipman, L. L. Smith, Ross J. Alexander, Jesse M. Ruggles, Hiram Frazier, Alexander Rose, Joseph A. Major, McGruder Selby, James A. Crossley, G. G. Sedgwick, John Z. Cochran, George E. Rider, James Dean, Edward Williams and J. Potter Jordan.

The first lodge room was located in Medill's Hall, on Hanover street, near the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, and the new organization immediately began to grow rapidly in membership, and its influence began to be felt in the then village of about 2,000 population. The lodge membership now numbers about 115 and the membership takes an active interest in the work, and the present quarters in Commercial Block are roomy and pleasant.

The following is a list of those who have served the lodge as worshipful masters: J. Potter Jordan (deceased), L. W. Inglebright, Abram Lash, McGruder Selby (deceased), Humphrey Williams, C. H. Morris, Rev. A. W. Harris, James Y. Patterson, Dr. A. R. Ong, Thomas F. Mitchell and Dr. J. W. Darrah. The present officers are: E. E. McCombs, W. M.; J. G. Parr, S. W.; J. E. Springer, J. W.; Heyward Long, secretary; J. W. Darrah, treasurer; J. B. Farnell, S. D.; Harry Greer, J. D.; and James Miskell, tyler.

Waneta Tribe No. 75, I. O. R. M., was instituted April 12, 1873, by District Great Chief Alexander Clohan of Bellaire, assisted by members of the tribe located at Bellaire, Bridgeport and Wheeling.

The charter members were: Robert Apple-

garth, David Applegarth, William Applegarth, J. T. Craig, James Craig, Thomas Charlton, George Criswell, Jacob Diehl, J. K. Eddie, William A. Hogue, Robert Hays, J. N. Hays, Thomas J. Irwin, James Miskell, J. C. Moore, W. H. Moore, R. O'Beirne, Jacob Pence, Fred Ritter, Benjamin Renard, J. S. St. Clair, George Sterling and J. Stahl.

The membership of the order has increased 25 per cent. since its organization.

Thomas J. Irwin, one of the charter members of this lodge, has been re-elected great chief of records. Those who have held continuous membership since the organization of the lodge are: Robert Applegarth, James Craig, Jacob Diehl, Thomas J. Irwin, James Miskell, W. H. Moore and John Sterling.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Belmont City Lodge No. 221, I. O. O. F., Martin's Ferry, was instituted March 30, 1853, with the following charter members: Shannon Bigger, James Smith, Charles Schwartz, James Bane, Daniel Morgan, Henry Snodgrass, James Haines, J. M. Woodcock, Harvey Pratt, Robert Cottrell, Charles H. Turner, George Geiger, John Watkins, Peter Beasle, John Fisher. Of these none remain, the last one (J. M. Woodcock of Bridgeport) having died a short time ago.

Owing to the fact that the records of the lodge were destroyed by fire in April, 1885, it is impossible to give the names of the officers at the time of the organization, and possibly other items of interest are omitted.

On September 15, 1887, Onward Lodge, No. 758, I. O. O. F., was instituted with 23 members and continued in existence until January 4, 1889, when the two lodges consolidated, the name and number of Belmont City Lodge being retained.

Naturally there has been much sickness and many deaths among the membership, but the lodge is in a fairly prosperous condition with 117 members.

The present officers of the lodge are: John Jump, noble grand; Thomas H. Jones, vice grand; Theodore Snodgrass, secretary; Fred Strickling, treasurer.

Hebron Encampment, No. 149, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Bridgeport, Ohio, April 14, 1851, with William Alexander, Miller Chalfant, Elias Dew, James Magill, Goodwin Hall, E. W. Martin and William P. Baggs as charter members.

The meetings were held in that village until about 1870 when it was decided to locate the encampment in Martin's Ferry, as many of the members resided there.

Like Belmont City Lodge, many of its records and paraphernalia were destroyed by fire. It is now in good condition with a membership of 44.

The charter bears date of January 18, 1851, but the encampment was not instituted until almost three months later. The present officers of the encampment are: C. P., Robert Ulrick; senior warden, Sutton Palmer; junior warden, Robert Slaughter; H. P., John Vickers; scribe, George W. Burton; treasurer, William Sloan.

Welcome Lodge, No. 109, A. O. U. W., was instituted at Martin's Ferry, December 15, 1891, with 29 charter members present. Out of this number, only six remain—H. G. Woods, John W. Reed, B. F. Brady, Nicholas Beck, George B. Barr and George W. Reece—the others having died or dropped out. The lodge gained in membership for a short time and then began to decrease because of lack of interest among the members. In 1897 Lewis O. Rothermund and Alex. T. Frazier died, and in 1899 R. F. Allender, Harry C. Jump and J. B. Montgomery also passed away, leaving a membership of 13. About two years ago interest was aroused in the order, and the lodge now has a membership of 57, representing insurance to the amount of \$77,000. The present officers are: P. M. W., William T. Dixon, Jr.; M. W., William R. Pitner; foreman, Robert W. Vatter; overseer, William L. King; recorder, George B. Barr; financier, Robert G. Heslop; receiver, Matthew Williams; guide, J. Glenn Morton; I. W., John F. Darrah; O. W., George W. Reece.

THOBURN POST, G. A. R.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, many of the brave volunteers, who entered the United States service from Pease township, enlisted in the 1st and 2nd Virginia (Loyal) Infantry, and upon the reorganization of the regiments for three years they continued in the same organization and fought under the leadership of Col. Joseph Thoburn, who was killed in the bloody battle of Cedar Creek. When the war was ended, and the first G. A. R. post was organized in 1873, the old soldiers who had fought under Colonel Thoburn, who was himself a brave son of Belmont County, called their organization "Thoburn Post."

The organization is still maintained, but their ranks have gradually been reduced, until today they number but 31. The officers for 1902 were: William Sloan, commander; Levi Davis, senior vice-commander; John McKnight, junior vice-commander; James Miskel, chaplain; George Barr, quartermaster; W. G. Morgan, adjutant; Albert Liphardt, officer of the day; and James Green, officer of the guard.

THE PRESS.

The Martin's Ferry Evening Times was established March 2, 1891, by Leroy C. Sedgwick and George B. Barr under the firm name of Sedgwick & Barr, and made its first appearance as a six-column folio. The paper was issued from the Parker building, corner of Hanover street and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, for about two years when the office was removed to the McDonough building, on the opposite side of Hanover street. In October, 1893, Mr. Barr disposed of his interest to Alvin L. Sedgwick, and the firm name was changed to L. C. Sedgwick & Son. Two years later Ira B. Sedgwick was taken into the firm. Up to 1894 *The Times* was issued as a daily only, but in that year a weekly was added in the form of a nine-column folio, which has since been changed to eight pages. Increase in business demanded more room, and in 1898 the proprietors purchased a site and erected a

two-story brick building on 4th street, moving into it in August of that year. In 1899 the form of the daily was changed to eight pages, in which shape it is still issued.

In politics *The Times* has always been Republican, but its fairness in the discussion of political issues, as well as the firm stand taken upon the right side of all public questions affecting the interests of the people, is evidenced by the large patronage received from those of a different political faith. The circulation of both daily and weekly has increased steadily, until now it is the leading paper in the county both in point of circulation and influence. W. G. Creamer is at the head of the reportorial staff.

In connection with the newspaper, *The Times* has a job department second to none in this part of the State. From a small beginning it has grown to its present proportions through strict attention to business details and a disposition to deal honorably toward all its patrons, and today its reliability and the excellence of the work turned out are unsurpassed. Its facilities for turning out job printing are ample—its equipment embracing the latest type faces, five presses, folder, gas engine, power cutter, stitching machine, perforator, ruling machine, etc., with workmen of experience. This department is in charge of George B. Barr, who, although disposing of his financial interest in *The Times*, has remained in its service since its beginning.

The matter in *The Times* is set by a Mergenthaler Standard Linotype, and is the only machine of its kind in the county.

The Ohio Valley News.—Attempts were made to establish a newspaper in Martinsville as far back as 1849. This publication was called *The Enterprise*, and was issued at alternate periods in Martinsville and Bridgeport.

This enterprise was short lived, as was another publication established a few years thereafter. No further efforts were put forth until 1872 when Mr. Barr of Wheeling organized a joint stock company for the publication of *The Commercial*, with Mr. Barr as editor. This company soon failed, when Mr. Ashenurst and Mr. Clauser purchased the paper,

and, making some needed improvements, began its publication.

Mr. Clauser sold his interest to Mr. Ashen-hurst who changed the paper to a seven-column folio, and changed its name to the one it bears today: *The Ohio Valley News*. Mr. Ashen-hurst soon withdrew from Martin's Ferry and is now the editor of *The Corner Stone* at Columbus and James H. Drennen and John R. Gow succeeded him as editors and publishers of *The News*.

In 1876 Mr. Gow withdrew to engage in the newspaper work in Bellaire and Mr. Drennen continued its publication until his death in 1896. This veteran editor was one of the original Republicans of Belmont County and his paper was ever regarded as the stanch exponent of Republican principles. After his death his son, R. P. J. Drennen, conducted the business for four years when upon May 1, 1900, R. D. and James H. Robinson, grandsons of the late James H. Drennen, purchased the paper and are conducting it with great success.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.

One of the marked improvements in the development of Martin's Ferry was the completion of the Wheeling Bridge & Terminal Company's bridge over the Ohio, under the management of Judge Robert H. Cochran, a former Belmont County man, who as president of the company and managing director of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, was mainly instrumental in its construction. The first engine was run over the bridge December 31, 1899, but the bridge was not completed until 1900.

The bridge is entirely of stone and steel, and is a double track railway structure, with an extensive terminal system on both sides of the river, including three double-track tunnels in Wheeling aggregating 4,200 feet in length.

The cost of the bridge was upwards of two million dollars. It is now under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The city of Wheeling voted \$700,000 for the construction

of the bridge during the administration of Judge Cochran, but the act was afterward nullified by constitutional amendment.

A NOTABLE CHARACTER.

We have elsewhere alluded to the fact that Martin's Ferry was the birthplace of America's greatest living novelist, William Dean Howells.

Perhaps it will be a surprise to many to know that in a humble farm home, adjoining the city, there was born of "canny" Scotch-Irish parents a lad named W. J. Rainey, who possessed in remarkable degree the keenness and foresight of a trader.

When still in his "teens," he became noted as a purchaser of live stock, and could guess with the accuracy of a long experienced dealer the weight of all live stock. A few years thereafter, he added wheat and wool to the farm products he handled and with added gains.

When the Cleveland & Pittsburg stock dropped to 10 and 15 cents per share, he purchased largely and held the stock in confidence until it advanced to 86 when he sold.

He had now accumulated considerable wealth and when his father gave him the coal underlying his farm, of which he had come into possession after a long legal contest, Mr. Rainey associated with him a company of capitalists, to operate the mines upon an extensive scale.

In the prosecution of this enterprise he became a millionaire. A few years ago when this humble farmer's lad died, he had accumulated a fortune of \$25,000,000.

THE CITY OF BRIDGEPORT.

As elsewhere stated, the first legal settlement in the county was made within the corporate limits of Bridgeport by Captain Kirkwood in 1789.

Seventeen years later Col. Ebenezer Zane had come into possession of all the lands on either side of Indian Wheeling Creek, west to

Scotts and bordering the Ohio on its west banks to what is now Burlington. On May 9, 1806, he laid out the town of Canton, now Bridgeport.

At this time the Zane road, now the National Road, extended east and west, and a State road running north and south from Wellsville to Marietta passed through the town near Fleming's Run.

A description of Canton or Bridgeport at this time is presented by F. Cummings in "Tour Down the Ohio," published in 1807.

"On the banks of the Ohio is a new town called Canton, laid out by Mr. Zane last year which has now 13 houses. We here crossed a ferry of a quarter of a mile to Zane's Island, which we walked across upwards of a half a mile through a fertile, extensive and well cultivated farm, the property of Mr. Zane, some of whose apples pulled from the orchard in passing were very refreshing, while we sat on the bank near by awaiting the ferry boat.

"At last the boat came, and we crossed the ferry of another quarter of a mile to Wheeling.

"Gaining the top of the hill immediately over Wheeling, we obtained a handsome birds'-eye view of that town, Zane's Island in fine cultivation, the two ferries across the Ohio, and the pretty little village of Canton (Bridgeport) beyond."

In the work of improvement, Colonel Zane associated with him his son-in-law, Elijah Woods, who was very prominent in the early history of the county. Elijah Woods served as clerk of the first courts, and became an active and influential member of the first Constitutional Convention which met in Chillicothe in 1802. After building a home on block No. 2, he operated a ferry across the back river. Mr. Woods was likewise a surveyor and spent much of his time in the surveying of newly acquired lands, both in Pease township and in adjoining States.

For the accommodation of the many emigrants passing through the settlement, Thomas Thompson built a tavern and conducted a ferry on the north side of Fleming's Run. This was known as the "upper ferry" and the tav-

ern was probably the first in the county. Mr. Thompson's descendants are prosperous farmers and honored citizens of Pease township today.

Among the early settlers are mentioned: Moses Rhodes, Samuel Fitch, Joseph Worley, John Reed, S. Z. Sawyer, Capt. Richard Crawford, a courtly gentleman of the old school, who conducted a tanyard; and M. K. Durant, a hatter.

Between 1825 and 1830 Bridgeport became a very important shipping point. Vast quantities of flour manufactured by the 30 grist mills in Pease township and vicinity with great quantities of farm produce and live stock were shipped on flatboats to the Southern markets.

THE FIRST BRIDGE.

The first bridge spanning the Ohio and connecting Bridgeport with Wheeling was begun in 1836. The contractor, William LeBarron, abandoned the work before it was completed and the Zane Brothers finished it in 1838.

The old "covered bridge" as it was familiarly known subsequently became the property of the Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Company. This old bridge rendered service for 55 years, when it was replaced by the present handsome modern steel bridge, at a cost of \$65,974.04.

THE INCORPORATION.

Bridgeport was incorporated March 14, 1836. Prior to the exercise of corporate authority, Peter Cusick and Hugh McNeely were mayors and James D. Calligan was mayor from 1838 to 1840. Between 1840 and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, business greatly increased, and such prominent professional men and merchants as Rhodes & Ogleby, Warfield & Holloway, Junkins & Branum, Anderson & Dewey, Atkinson & Company, T. C. Rowles and Dr. J. M. Todd were conspicuous characters. Today Mr. Junkins also remains of this historic circle.

In 1873 the incorporate limits were extended to the north line of Aetnaville, including the



BRIDGEPORT TOWN HALL.

Aetnaville Mill property, and south to the La Belle Glass Works, including Kirkwood.

The population of Bridgeport at the 10th census was 3,963, viz:

First Ward	1,529
Second Ward	1,526
Third Ward	908

This shows an increase of 1,573 over the census of 1880, and as an evidence of the growth of Bridgeport in wealth as well as in population we note an increase in the assessor's returns in the three wards over those of the year previous of \$28,691. The tax levy for Pease township for 1902 is 1.56 and Bridgeport corporation, 2.92.

THE MAYORS AND CITY OFFICIALS.

The mayors of Bridgeport after the corporate election of 1847 were elected at irregular times and for irregular terms. For example: Moses Rhodes was mayor from October 6, 1847; B. T. Brow, from November 17, 1847; S. E. Francis, from April 1, 1848; John Gilbert, from May 12, 1848; Louis Smith from April 9, 1849, to April 16, 1851; John Gilbert, from April 16, 1851; John Allison, from June 12, 1852; William Gill, from December, 1852; W. W. Halstead, from April 6, 1853; William Gill, from April 3, 1854, to April 7, 1856; William Alexander, from April 7, 1856, to December 11, 1857; A. J. Lawrence, from December 11, 1857, to April 4, 1859; John Gilbert, from April 4, 1859; A. Grubb, from April 2, 1860; William Alexander, from April 1, 1861, to June 4, 1864; A. Goudy, from June 14, 1864, to April, 1866; William Alexander, from April, 1866; A. Goudy, from May, 1866; Israel Phillips, from April, 1867, to April, 1869; William Gill, from April, 1869; Israel Phillips, from April, 1870, to April, 1873; William Gill, from April, 1873, to April, 1875; Milton McConnaughy, from April, 1875, to 1878; F. C. Robinson from April, 1878, to April, 1884; M. V. Junkins, to 1888; R. Mitchell, to April, 1890. Then followed in succession George P. Hathaway, T. W. Williams, and F. Neininger.

The present city officials are: Charles Junkins, mayor; Thomas Thompson, marshal; Frank Rice, clerk; George C. McKee, solicitor; and James McHugh, treasurer. The Council is composed of six members, namely: C. Winterhalter, Grove Stephenson, E. J. Stephens, Joseph Meister, Michael Miller and Jack Baugh.

THE POSTMASTERS.

Peter Yost says he thinks Moses Rhodes was the first postmaster, who was appointed during the administration of James Madison in 1815.

The present postmaster is Dr. A. J. Heinlein—some of his predecessors were: John Anderson, about 1850; David Howells, from 1856 to 1861; Hugh McNeely, from 1861 to 1865; and then in succession there followed John Crosby, Dr. J. M. Todd, Dr. John Cook, Johnson Brown and R. B. Mitchell.

THE AETNAVILLE BRIDGE.

The Aetnaville steel bridge, which connects Aetnaville and Wheeling, was constructed in 1890 and 1891 at a cost of \$150,000. The bridge was built primarily, to afford the electric cars speedier communication between Wheeling and Martin's Ferry. It has likewise proved very serviceable as a foot and wagon bridge across the "back river." The bridge is operated by a Wheeling company.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

Of Bridgeport did not develop until 1872 and 1873. Previous to that, there were the Smith & Son flour mill, the Diamond Mills, the Belmont foundry, Baggs & Sons' sawmills, employing an aggregate of probably 200 hands.

Then the La Belle Glass Works was incorporated, with E. P. Rhodes, president, W. H. Brinton, secretary, and A. J. Baggs, manager. The capital stock was \$100,000, and the number of hands employed was 150. The annual product amounted to \$135,000.

The year following the Aetna Iron & Nail

Works were established with a capital of \$200,000; W. W. Holloway was president, with W. H. Tallman, secretary, and Louis Jones, manager. The directors were: W. W. Holloway, Louis Jones, A. G. Robinson, L. Spence, A. J. Baggs, T. R. Moffat, W. B. Simpson. The number of hands employed at the beginning was between 200 and 250 and the annual product was 10,000 tons of T-rails and bar iron.

The mill has been so successfully managed that today it is the greatest steel plant in the Upper Ohio Valley. The mill is now operated by the United States Steel Corporation, with E. G. McMurtric, of New York, as president, and J. A. Topping of Bridgeport, vice-president. H. L. Cooke is division superintendent of the district, and has personal supervision of the mill. When in full operation, the mill employs 2,500 men, and produces 88,400 net tons annually of black sheets and painted and formed roofing. The pay roll averages \$75,000 per month.

The Crystal Glass Company of Bridgeport was organized the 31st day of August, 1888. The first board of directors consisted of J. N. Vance, W. T. Burt, Thomas Mears, Ed. Muhleman and N. Kuhn. The officers were: J. N. Vance, president, and Ed. Muhleman, secretary. The present officers are: A. W. Herron, vice-president; G. Roy Boyd, secretary; and W. Pomeroy, treasurer. The directors are: F. L. Stephenson, L. B. Martin, L. W. Herron, A. L. Strasburger and Addison Thompson. The stock outstanding is \$146,880; the approximate output is about \$450,000 per annum; and the number of employees is 600.

In addition to the above there is the Scott Lumber Company, which is probably the largest factory of the kind in the county. It operates a branch house in Martin's Ferry and employs nearly 100 hands and keeps from 15 to 18 teams constantly employed.

The leading flour mill today is the Aetna, the successor of the Diamond mill, and is extensively operated with all the modern appliances for the manufacture of flour.

THE BANKS.

The First National Bank was among the first national banks organized in Ohio. It was the successor of the Belmont branch of the State Bank of Ohio, which was organized in 1847, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The directors of this branch of the old State Bank were Jacob Holloway, Ezekiel Harris, Henry Kennon, John Warfield, John Kinsey, James Y. Patterson, John K. Newland, James A. Gray and Hugh McNeely, with John C. Tallman as cashier.

Under the efficient management of these officials, the bank withstood the crash of 1857. Its affairs were wound up by limitation in 1863, and the First National Bank took its place, with a capital of \$200,000.

The original directors of the First National Bank were Crispan Oglebay, W. W. Holloway, Finley B. McGrew, Hiram W. Smith and Ebenezer P. Rhodes. W. W. Holloway was chosen president and J. C. Tallman was retained as cashier, a position he held during his life, with W. H. Tallman, assistant cashier. The capital stock was subsequently reduced to \$100,000. The present officers are: William Alexander, president; L. Spence, vice-president; and F. W. Henderson, cashier. The board of directors, January, 1902, was as follows: L. Spence, J. J. Holloway, Samuel A. Junkins, William McComas, J. C. Heinlein, N. Kuhn, N. K. Kennon, William Mann and William Alexander. The deposits of the bank, on November 25, 1902, when a report was made to the Comptroller of the Currency, amounted to \$506,681.31.

Since the above was written it has been announced that the charter of the First National Bank will expire early in 1903, and the bank will be re-organized under the name of the Bridgeport National Bank without any interruption in business. The officers of the new organization will be: J. J. Holloway, president; J. C. Heinlein, vice-president; and F. W. Henderson, cashier.

The Dollar Savings Bank of Bridgeport was organized February 14, 1891, with a capi-

tal of \$50,000. The first officers were: George C. McKee, president; Thomas T. Frasier, vice-president; R. R. Barnett, cashier; and Fred Fox, teller. The directors were George C. McKee, John T. Scott, Thomas T. Frasier, Eli Bailey, John Stewart, William Koehnlein, C. W. Apenzeller, Eli Gilmore and R. B. Mitchell.

The present officers are: John T. Scott, president; Thomas T. Frasier, vice-president; Henry Fox, cashier; and J. O. Perry, teller.

DR. AFFLECK AND DR. TODD.

Among the physicians of Bridgeport of a past generation were two noted men, viz.—Dr. J. G. Affleck and Dr. J. M. Todd.

Dr. J. G. Affleck was a genial, generous hearted Scotchman of great literary ability. He was said to possess the finest library in the county, and knew more of its contents than any other man in the State. The Doctor at different times published four newspapers and while pursuing his medical practice was a regular contributor to many papers and magazines. His literary work continued until his death.

Dr. J. M. Todd was a man of strong convictions and pronounced views upon all questions of public policy. While engaged in the practice of his profession, he took an active part in municipal affairs and, while foremost in advocating every policy looking to the advancement of the town or county, he was an intense partisan and uncompromising in his hostility to the opposition. Like his colleague Dr. Affleck, Dr. Todd was a man of superior literary ability, and was a constant contributor to the local and medical press upon all historic, economic, or professional questions.

THE CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Before there was an organized Methodist Episcopal Church in Bridgeport, different ministers visited and preached in the place, among whom were William Lamden, Wesley Browning, S. R. Brockunier, Thomas Drummond, C. D.

Battelle and the celebrated Lorenzo Dow. It is probable that the first Methodist sermon preached in Bridgeport was delivered in an old log tavern located at the north end of the town and kept by a Mr. Thompson. The home of Elijah Woods was opened also to these men of God as a preaching place. The first men to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church in these early days were Noah Scott and John Bailey. The first Methodist class was organized in Bridgeport in 1833 with Noah Scott as leader, appointed by Rev. Mr. Kent. This class met at the home of Squire Bloomfield and consisted of seven members: Squire Bloomfield and wife, John Graham, Thomas Hukill, and wife, and James and Jane Putnam. The next preaching place was in a small brick building near the National Pike, built by Joseph McConnaughy.

In 1835 Bridgeport was taken up as a regular appointment by Revs. David Merriman and J. C. Taylor, pastors on the St. Clairsville circuit. In 1842 it was made a part of the Martinsville circuit and remained a part of that circuit until 1853 when Martin's Ferry was made a station and Bridgeport became the head of Bridgeport circuit with Scotts and West Wheeling. It was made a station in 1870.

In 1839 a lot was purchased from Joseph Kirkwood to which a warehouse was moved and fitted up for a place of worship. The trustees of this first church property were: Joseph McConnaughy, Joseph Wilson, David True-man, Thomas J. Hukill, Walker Hunter, Noah Scott and Henry McGregor.

In 1849 the brick building now owned by the colored Baptists of Bridgeport was erected and continued the place of worship until 1892. At that time a beautiful site on the corner of Bennett and DeKalb streets was secured, upon which a church edifice and parsonage were erected. This property, now valued at \$25,000, is clear of debt.

The following ministers have been appointed pastors of Bridgeport since it was taken up as a regular preaching place: I. N. McAbee, John W. Minor, P. M. McGowen, S. Cheney, James Drummond, William Cox, Thomas McCleary,

J. M. Rankin, David S. Welling, John D. Knox, N. C. Worthington, R. Hamilton, W. Darby, F. W. Vertican, J. N. Ekey, John D. Vail, John Stephens, A. B. Castle, T. M. Hudson, W. F. Lauck, T. McCleary, Joseph Gudhill, B. F. Edgell, John D. Vail, J. R. Keyes, R. F. Kuler, J. S. Winters, J. H. Rogers, C. B. Henthorne, W. H. Dickerson, W. L. Dixon and J. S. Secrist.

The following constitute the official board: Trustees,—S. A. Clemens, George H. Groves, William Fox, F. C. Robinson, H. E. Woodcock, Walter Hewitson, J. C. Dent, H. G. Branum, J. B. Driggs; Sunday-school, superintendent,—J. C. Mace; Epworth League president,—Miss Ida Davis; stewards,—T. W. Williams, T. C. Farmer, E. H. Stevens, C. B. Loe, Charles Woodcock, John Kidney, John Turner, T. B. Smith, Ralph Bethel, J. T. Davis, W. E. Riggs, H. M. Crawford and James Cofflance.

West Bridgeport, Scott's and West Wheeling Methodist Episcopal Churches.—The West Bridgeport charge is presided over by Rev. John A. Wright.

It consists of three appointments: namely, West Bridgeport, Scotts and West Wheeling. The West Bridgeport Church was built in 1872 under the ministry of Rev. William Peregoy. It is a brick structure worth about \$2,500. It was dedicated November 10, 1872, by Rev. W. B. Watkins. There is also a parsonage at West Bridgeport, the rental value of which is \$900. The pastor's salary is \$750. The following preachers have served the charge since its formation: namely, David E. Howell, William Peregoy, J. Q. A. Miller, W. P. Robins, H. Appleton, George B. Smith, T. J. Baker, N. C. Worthington, J. S. Secrist, T. J. Curtis, W. Meek, D. A. Pierce, A. J. Lane, F. I. Sweeney, W. D. Stephens, R. S. Strahl, D. F. Holtz and John A. Wright. The church is lighted by electricity and is heated by a furnace. There is no debt of any kind on the church.

Scott's Church is also a brick edifice, and is located in the village of Lansing three miles west of Bridgeport on the National Road. It

was built in 1834. There was a preaching place here for many years before the church was built. J. B. Finley preached here when it was called Scott's appointment.

The West Wheeling Church is also brick, and was built in 1845 and rebuilt in 1879, and remodeled in 1888. In this year gas was put into the church both for illuminating and heating purposes.

The official members of the West Bridgeport Church are as follows: Stewards,—W. S. Kidney, Ralph Simpson, Mrs. J. D. Wilson and Mary J. Conaway; trustees,—John D. Wilson, Robert Simpson, John Porter and James McConnaughy; class leaders,—Otho Kidney, Ralph Simpson and Edward Wilson; Sunday-school superintendent, Otho Kidney. The official members of the Scott's, or Lansing Church are as follows: Class leader, John B. Pyle; Sunday-school superintendent, Christopher Giffin; stewards,—John B. Pyle, J. C. Bell and L. Liston; trustees,—same as above with the addition of Ebenezer Worley and E. T. Kinsey. The officials of the West Wheeling Church are as follows: Class leader, Rev. A. E. Fortney; Sunday-school superintendent, Joseph A. Pyle; stewards,—Rev. A. E. Fortney, J. S. Pyle and Emma Dixon; trustees,—A. E. Fortney, W. F. Fortney, J. S. Pyle, Emma Dixon and Harry Lyle.

The First Presbyterian Church of Bridgeport was organized August 9, 1850, by Rev. Benjamin Mitchell and Rev. James Alexander. The following persons united with the church upon certificates from other churches: Henry Wells, Mrs. Margaret Wells, Miss Eliza McConahey, Mrs. Margaret Kirkwood, Vincent Mitchell, Mrs. Barbara Campbell, Mrs. Barbara Thompson, Mrs. Sarah Large, Miss Adeline Large, Stephen Laughran, Mrs. Jane Laughran, Robert Theaker, Mrs. Mary S. Theaker, Miss Rebecca Newland, William Alexander, Nelson Theaker, Mrs. Kitty A. Theaker, Thomas C. Theaker, Mrs. Mary Theaker, Edward W. Martin,—20 in all. Nelson Theaker and Henry Wells were elected ruling elders, and Robert P. Theaker and William Alexander were elected deacons.

Rev. James Alexander was pastor of the Martin's Ferry Church from which most of these members brought certificates. He continued as pastor of the two churches for some time, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Boyd. He was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Chalfant who remained pastor for 17 years. He in turn was succeeded by Rev. C. C. Hayes as pastor for six years. Rev. J. A. Donahey is the present pastor, and William Alexander, John I. Scott and Thomas J. Davis are the elders. The trustees are: George C. McKee, Thomas Frasier, Thomas Duncan, Fred Fox, A. J. Blackford and William Clark; treasurer, Charles Enlow.

St. Anthony's Catholic Church.—The Catholic congregation in the village of Bridgeport was first organized by Rev. Joseph Touhy in the year 1885, then pastor of St. Mary's Church in Martin's Ferry. At this time there could be found but about one dozen of Catholic families in Bridgeport. Nevertheless, though but few in number under the leadership of their wise pastor they soon acquired two lots on Whitly street in Kirkwood and soon erected there a modest little frame building where they might gather for religious worship. Father Touhy held services here for these few faithful ones on one Sunday of each month. But after about two years from the time of its first organization, the membership had grown sufficiently large that they should have more frequent service and consequently an arrangement was agreed upon by Bishop Watterson of Columbus, Ohio, Bishop Kain of Wheeling, West Virginia, and the superior of the Cappucian Fathers at St. Alphonsus' Church in Wheeling, by which these latter Fathers promised to send a priest from their church in Wheeling every Sunday to Bridgeport to give the people religious services. For two years Father Martin, O. M. Cap., filled this office. When scarcity of priests did no longer permit these Fathers to continue this work, Bishop Watterson of Columbus assigned Father Joseph A. Weigand as pastor of Bridgeport, and he continues there to this day,—since January 21, 1890. Under the direction of Father Martin a new site for a church had been purchased,

located on the National Road, now known as Main street.

In the same year in which Father Weigand was assigned as the first resident pastor of St. Anthony's Church, a new frame building was erected on the newly acquired church property, which was temporarily used for a church until two years later, when it was found expedient to build the large and beautiful brick edifice in which the congregation has now been worshipping since September, 1892. During this same month and year, the temporary church was converted into a school building and the Sisters of Charity from Nazareth, Kentucky, were introduced to teach the children attending the parochial school. Since that time the congregation has been steadily on the increase so that it numbers at present about 100 families with about an equal number of children attending the parochial school. Besides the 100 families there belong to the congregation about 125 single men employed in the various public works; so that the congregation numbers from 200 to 250 voting members. As to nationality, the membership consists of American born, of Irish, Germans, French, Italians, Hungarians, Polish, Slovak, Krainars, Bohemians, Croats and Syrians, but nearly all naturalized citizens of the United States.

The church property of the congregation consists of a handsome brick church, adjoining which is a commodious pastoral residence, a sufficiently commodious school building and a convent to accommodate the Sisters teaching the parochial school.

Connected with the church are the following organizations: The C. M. B. A., a beneficial and insurance society for the men; the St. Barbara Society, also for men, but especially for the miners, being likewise of a beneficial character, and mostly composed of Slavonian speaking men; the Knights of St. George, another organization of similar nature and to a large extent made up of Tyrolese Italians; finally, the Moeller Club, intended principally for the younger men of the parish and designed to give them a place for mutual enjoyment and recreation while at the same time supplying

them with good literature and other means of encouragement to cultivate a taste for what is noble and dignified, and thus to keep them away from more dangerous places. Each of these organizations numbers from 25 to 75 members.

The church at Bridgeport is also attended by all the Catholic families living north on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway as far as Holloway and west as far as the County Infirmary.

THE SCHOOLS.

District schools were maintained as early as 1835. A young Dr. Stone from the East and John Sterling were teachers previous to that time. Dr. McCoy, Moses Rhodes and Dr. J. G. Affleck were trustees.

Ebenezer Zane gave a lot on which a brick school house was erected. Uriah Halstead taught in this building until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the First Virginia Cavalry and was killed in one of the battles in West Virginia.

Dr. W. B. Watkins also taught here and was a very successful teacher, inspiring his scholars and constantly pointing them to higher attainments as well as instilling a desire among parents for better schools and accommodations for higher education. He afterward became an eloquent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having appointments in Pittsburg and other cities. He died in the midst of a very useful life, honored by all who knew him.

When Kirkwood was separate and apart from Bridgeport, a district school was held there in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church and other places. J. C. Tallman, John Warfield and W. W. Holloway were then serving as directors. J. C. Tallman from the time he first came to Bridgeport was an intelligent and untiring worker for every educational interest. He did much for the advancement of higher education for the masses. Kirkwood was taken into the incorporated village of Bridgeport and immediately a school building was advocated. It was successfully carried out amid strong opposition. The primary object

in getting Kirkwood into the corporation was to secure a school building and better schools.

A site was selected in Kirkwood and immediate action taken for the erection of a commodious school building. The school district was then working under what was known as the Akron law. W. W. Holloway, John C. Tallman, W. W. Atkinson, E. P. Rhodes and J. G. Affleck were members of the School Board in 1866. The new building was completed in 1867, and Captain Griffith of Columbus was chosen superintendent, with his wife, a trained and most efficient primary teacher, as assistant. Some differences in regard to teaching languages caused Captain Griffith to resign, much to the regret of the great majority of the patrons of the school, who recognized in him an excellent organizer and proficient superintendent.

Rev. A. B. Castle of the Methodist Episcopal Church then took charge of the school for a time and was succeeded by John Taylor for two years.

D. P. Pratt followed him as superintendent for two years.

The Board of Education at this time consisted of Hon. Ross J. Alexander, Dr. John Cook, Dr. J. M. Todd, Burget McConnaughy, W. W. Holloway and William Alexander. T. E. Orr was employed as superintendent, and under his management the schools were brought up to a standard equaled by few in the county. With the building of the Aetna iron mills and a large increase in population, an additional building was needed in Aetnaville. Soon another was required in the west end of Bridgeport for primary grades. These new schools were well established by Superintendent Orr, when he gave notice to the Board that he would tender his resignation at the end of the school year to go into other business. James Duncan was employed in his place and remains superintendent at this writing.

Brookside district was taken into Bridgeport special school district and a large and commodious school building erected there.

For the past 35 years Bridgeport has provided ample buildings and every facility for the

BRIDGEPORT HIGH SCHOOL.



education of her youth and continues to furnish every equipment for her schools and maintains and supports teachers of ability and aptness to teach.

The present Board of Education is: John T. Scott, president; Thomas Hill, treasurer; William Koehnlne, Elias McConneghy, Capt. E. A. Thomas and Thomas McGoff.

When the first school building was opened for use, the old school house was set apart by the Board for the education of the colored children of the township. The Bridgeport School Board saw that they received their full share of the public money; they made appropriations to keep that school open as long as the other school and employed good teachers.

When the law was passed giving the colored children a place with the white children in all schools, W. W. Holloway introduced a resolution to admit them to equal rights in our public schools, which was finally adopted. Bridgeport was the first place in the county to provide schools for the colored children and the first to admit them to the public schools after the passage of the law. Many colored children have since graduated with credit to themselves.

In the Bridgeport district today there are four schools with 21 rooms and an average daily attendance of 799. Twenty-four teachers are required for instruction in the various departments. The expenditures for 1901 amounted to \$16,532.65.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Bridgeport Lodge, No. 181, F. & A. M., was organized in 1849 with a membership of 19, all of whom are believed to be dead. Their names were: William Stewart, Townsend Frasier, John Amrine, Zachariah Bell, Robert Hardin, Platoff McNeely, Arthur Higgins, G. W. Anderson, Albert Rice, James M. Smith, W. F. Crawford, James McConnaughy, Reuben Miller, Jeremiah Fields, Ezekiel Harris, A. McSwords and James Hicks.

The blue lodge was organized in 1879; the

officers at organization were as follows: George Giffin, W. M.; George Pitney, S. W.; Peter Hathaway, J. W.; James Cox, S. D.; Robert Howell, J. D.; Henry Crawford, secretary; R. J. Alexander, treasurer, and W. T. Steadman, tyler.

The officers of the lodge in 1902 are as follows: John Shane, W. M.; Joseph Burtoft, S. W.; Joseph Moore, J. W.; Charles Enlow, S. D.; Charles Marsh, J. D.; James Cox, secretary; Frank Henderson, treasurer, and Robert Giffin, tyler. The membership of this lodge is 100.

Clement Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized March 23, 1849, with a membership of six not including the officers, and the first officers were: Edward Heatherington, N. G.; Elias Dew, V. G.; W. H. Robinson, secretary and J. D. Sterling, treasurer. The order had no permanent lodge room until 1859 when a hall was properly fitted up in the First National Bank building. Its membership in 1879 was 50. Today it is 75. Its officers for 1902 are: Walker Hinesman, N. G.; H. J. H. Spencer, V. G.; James Burtoft, secretary; Park Loe, chaplain; F. Zeiglehofer, warden; Albert Young, treasurer; A. T. Mandry, R. S. N. G.; J. R. Williams, R. S. V. G.; W. A. King, V. S. N. G.; and Charles Milburt, L. S. V. G.

Belmont Lodge, K. of P. of Bridgeport has a membership of 175 in 1902. Its officers are: Frank Stone, P. C.; Thomas Hill, C. C.; F. Neininger, V. C.; George Smith, prelate; John Morris, M. F.; Fred Coss, W. M., and L. H. Harrison, I. G.

BRANUM POST, G. A. R.

Branum Post, No. 22, G. A. R., of Bridgeport was named after a brave comrade who gave his life in the defense of his country during the War of the Rebellion. The post now numbers about 40, and the officers for 1902 are: Post commander, A. E. Fortney; senior vice commander, B. McConnaughy; adjutant, R. H. Clayland; chaplain, Rev. J. A. Wright, and officer of the day, Robert Giffin.

CHAPTER XVII.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST SETTLERS—THE FIRST MILLS—THE FIRST CHILD—WILD GAME—THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—THE FIRST CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—TOBACCO AND BERRY CULTURE—THE POPULATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—THE CITY OF BARNESVILLE—A SKETCH OF THE FOUNDER—MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—THE POST OFFICE—THE MANUFACTORIES—THE BANKS—DR. CAROLUS JUDKINS—HON. JOHN DAVENPORT—THE CHURCHES—THE SCHOOLS—SECRET SOCIETIES—ROBERT HILLES POST, G. A. R.—THE PRESS—THE CEMETERIES—THE BELMONT COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME—THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Seven years before the organization of Warren township, emigrants began to enter into the territory from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and large caravans of Quakers arrived from the Southern States.

The country was almost an unbroken wilderness, and the labors and hardships and dangers to which these early emigrants were subjected are scarcely understood by their descendants today.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Among the first settlers are mentioned the names of George Shannon, father of Governor Shannon, John Dougherty, John Grier, who emigrated from Maryland in 1800, and built their rude cabins on section 9 and 12.

The year following, Robert Plummer, the first Quaker to settle in the township, built his humble cabin of poles on section 10, not far distant from the settlers above mentioned. Mr. Plummer was a devoted Friend, and set apart land at the very outset for the establishment of a Friend's Meeting House and graveyard. Indeed until 1806 the pioneers of Warren town-

ship were largely Quakers from the States above mentioned.

The winter of 1802-03 was remarkable for the intensity of the cold, causing the pioneers the utmost distress. It was during a violent snow storm in January that Governor Shannon's father, who had gone off upon a hunting expedition to supply the family with game, was buried in a snow drift and perished before his body was recovered.

In 1804 Henry Grier located west of Barnesville, near the line, and John Kennon, father of Judge William Kennon, Sr., camped upon a tract adjoining Alexander Campbell's, who had settled on the land just over the line in Guernsey County.

THE FIRST MILLS.

In 1806 Joseph Middleton erected the first horse mill for grinding grain. Prior to that time the corn was ground on hand mills or cracked on hominy blocks. A year later Cam. Thomas built the first water mill, three and one-half miles south of Barnesville, and in connection with this grist mill a sawmill was

operated, the first in the township. Between grinding grain and sawing lumber, this mill was kept constantly employed.

Some of the deprivations of the early settlers are little understood today. As only small tracts of land were open to the cultivation of wheat, white flour was a luxury, and what little was used was carried upon pack horses from Wheeling. Salt that today is worth but 25 or 35 cents per bushel was then sold for \$6 per bushel, and like flour was also transported on pack horses from the East.

Blacksmithing was then hard to obtain, and shops were frequently six or eight miles apart. The few nails used in early days were hammered out by the blacksmith and sold at 35 or 40 cents per pound.

Numerous children composed the pioneer families, and these hardy boys and girls spent much time in digging ginseng, which, when dried, was hauled to St. Clairsville and exchanged for groceries wherewith to support the family.

THE FIRST CHILD.

The first child born in Warren township was Wilson Shannon, afterward Governor of Ohio, and Governor Shannon thought it not unworthy of him in after years, to boast of having spent his childhood days in digging and drying ginseng wherewith to aid in the support of his widowed mother.

WILD GAME.

All kinds of game were plentiful, and the pioneers killed large numbers of bears, deer, wild cats, panthers and wolves. And, incredible as it may seem, wild turkeys were so abundant that flocks containing as many as a thousand turkeys were not an uncommon sight.

A noted hunter in those days was a pioneer named Otho French, whose skill in trapping wolves, fighting wild cats, killing bears and deer, and gathering wild honey, are still listened to with entire credulity and enthusiasm by the younger generation.

French was a zealot in the cause of tem-

perance, and in those days of universal indulgence in the strong drink, refused to entertain in his cabin those carrying liquor about their persons, or shelter the drovers' hogs that were fattened at a distillery.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

We are indebted to Edwin and Sarah D. Sears of Warren township for this interesting history of the Society of Friends in the western section of the county. As one of the molding influences in the early history of Warren, Wayne and Somerset townships, we give a brief account of the settlements made by the Society of Friends, some of the improvements with which they have been connected and items of history thought worthy of preservation as being of general interest, together with some of the characteristics of that people.

The eastern half of Warren township was settled mainly by Friends, who came principally from the South, leaving comfortable homes, to become pioneers in the forest wilds north of the Ohio. "Their main object was to remove their children and themselves from the blighting influences of human slavery, against which their religious principles required them to bear a faithful testimony."

Robert Plummer and family, from Maryland—ancestors of the Plummers now living near the Children's Home—were the first "Friend" settlers and were the fourth family in the township, coming about 1801. There was then no open road from the site of Morristown to these parts and it required five days to make the road before them and perform the journey—about six miles. In 1802, William Hodgkin and William Patten came prospecting, from Georgia, and were so favorably impressed with Belmont and Jefferson counties that they arranged with Jonathan Taylor to secure a section of land for each of them—that being the smallest amount then subject to entry. As they returned to Georgia, they had to swim their horses through all unfordable streams this side of Cincinnati.

In 1803, they came again, accompanied

by Stephen Hodgin, Joseph Stubbs and daughter, Deborah, and others. After this, the settlers came in companies, so in the next five years the exact date of arrival of certain families is not now known; but (gleaning from a list very carefully prepared by Jonathan T. Scofield for the Belmont and Jefferson County History, to which able article recourse has been had for valuable information) we find many in that time and later, whose descendants remain in this and adjoining neighborhoods as useful and honored citizens. There were the Vernons, Williamses and Thomases from Georgia; the Starbucks, then but recently from Nantucket; the Pattersons, Bundys, Stantons (ancestors of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton), Edgertons, Doudnas, Boswells, Outlands, Halls, Middletons and Hansons from North Carolina; the Baileys from Southeastern Virginia, and the Smiths from Pennsylvania. Soon after came Mary Hicks, Peter Sears, Sr., the Parkers, Wilsons, Joel and Carolus Judkins, Joseph Garretson, the Crews and Nicholsons, Abisha Thomas, James Barnes (the founder of Barnesville), Issachar Scofield, William Dewees, Daniel Strahl, and later the Kennards, Francis Davis, Samuel Walton, James Steer and many others.

Dr. Ephraim Williams—for many years one of Barnesville's ablest physicians—was of Welsh descent, and came here when but eight years of age. He was for more than 40 years a resident of Barnesville.

Friends assembled for divine worship at the home of Robert Vernon, until a meeting house could be built, which was in 1803 or 1804. This was, and still is known as "Stillwater Meeting," and was a branch of Concord Monthly Meeting in Colerain township. The house was a single "log pen," to which an addition was made in 1805. This was the first house built for religious service in Warren township, and Ruth Boswell preached the first sermon there. It served as both meeting and school house for a number of years and was replaced by a larger, better one in 1812, which, in turn was enlarged about 1823 and stood,

serving the meeting well till 1878, when it was replaced by the Yearly Meeting with a plain, substantial brick building, 60 by 100 feet, at a cost of \$9,000. Its seating capacity is 500. The Yearly Meeting convenes there each autumn and is composed of subordinate meetings in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and California, from all of which places members attend, beside many visiting Friends from other Yearly meetings. We quote the words of one, *not a Friend*, who, in referring to these grounds having been thus occupied for nearly 100 years, and to the meetings held there, said: "Out from its influence has come the greater part of the moral dignity of the township and throughout the West its power for good has been felt."

Other settlements were soon made; one in Wayne township in 1808, another at Leatherwood in Guernsey County in 1809 (where a meeting is still held), one at "Ridge," near three miles south of Barnesville, in 1811, one at Somerton and one at Jerusalem in Monroe County,—all being branches of Stillwater Meeting. David and Christiana Grey, parents of Elisha Grey, inventor of the telephone, were members of Ridge Meeting and Warren township is glad to claim him as one of her sons. The first religious services in Somerset and Goshen townships were held by Friends,—the former near Somerton in 1818, the latter in Belmont in 1818, where they also built the first school house in the township, Josenh Wright being the first teacher. In Warren also the first school was established by Friends in 1806; it was on the farm now owned by Daniel E. Stanton, three miles southeast of Barnesville. Samuel Berry was the first teacher. As a people, the Society has always maintained a zealous care on the subject of education—it being one of their religious tenets to "assist pecuniarily those members who are unable to defray the expenses of their children's tuition." Thus we find them establishing schools in the different neighborhoods soon after their settlement; sometimes in buildings for the purpose, sometimes in the meeting house or part of a dwelling, until other arrangements could

be made, and always, then as now, maintained by private subscription—no part of the public funds being used to defray their expenses.

When the Boarding School was built in 1875, the necessary funds—approximately \$45,000—were raised by subscriptions of the members composing the Yearly Meeting, together with a generous donation from Philadelphia Friends. Addison Hutton of that city planned the building, Francis Davis was appointed general superintendent of the work, and different divisions were assigned to careful, experienced foremen. Three-fourth of a million brick, burned on the farm (which had just been bought for the location of the School) were used in the walls; as evidence of the care exerted that the work be of good materials and thoroughly done, these bricks were three times carefully selected before being used. The School was opened New Year's Day, 1876. It is located a short distance south of the Yearly Meeting House and is composed of a center building, 120 by 68 feet, and two wings, each 40 by 58 feet—all four stories high. It will accommodate 75 to 80 pupils; one term opened with 108, but the usual number is from 60 to 70 in winter, while the spring term is quite small, owing largely to the fact that a large per cent of the pupils are farmers' children who wish to be at home during the spring and summer. An observatory, containing a telescope, is located on the grounds, and, together with some chemical, physiological and other apparatus, greatly aids in thoroughness of work, which is *aimed* to be one of the chief characteristics. Necessary improvements have been made from time to time; at present we note the installation of a new "low-pressure" steam heating plant, at a cost of \$1,800. Barclay and Hannah Stratton were the first superintendents and Jesse and Susan Edgerton are the present incumbents. In the history of the institution, only two deaths have occurred there. A regular course of study was adopted some years ago, and there is now a small class of graduates each winter session—the total number being 121. During the 26 years the Boarding School has been in successful operation, many hun-

dreds of pupils have obtained a portion of their education there, and it is rare to find any who do not in after years regard the lessons there learned, both from books and the larger school of *life*, as some of its best discipline.

As illustrations of the hardships of pioneer life, we give two authentic incidents. George and Elizabeth Starbuck, who came to Warren township in the spring of 1805, erected a tent, covered it with canvas, drove forked stakes in the ground, upon which they fixed their beds, to protect themselves from rattlesnakes and other venomous reptiles, and lived in this way until four acres were cleared and planted in corn, after which they built a cabin. Jesse Bailey and family arrived too late in 1806 to build before winter set in. He found a projecting rock, along whose outer edge he stood puncheons upright, enclosing a space 15 to 20 feet wide. In one corner the rocks formed a natural chimney; four puncheons made a funnel-shaped top; he daubed the sides with clay mud. Here, in comparative comfort, they wintered, while by day, timid deer bounded away, and by night, wolves howled, bears clawed at the door and panthers screamed from trees near-by. Before 1806, the pioneers ground their corn in hand-mills or cracked it on hominy blocks. In that year, Joseph Middleton built the first horse-power grist mill in Warren township, where also the first water mill and sawmill were built by Camm Thomas,—the former in 1807, and it was for eight years the only one in the township. The first fulling mill in Wayne township was built in 1824 by Samuel Berry. Throughout the dark days of slavery, Friends felt and manifested warm sympathy for the slaves; it found *expression here* in making some of their homes stations on the "Underground Railroad," and in helping them in their escape by night to the North.

On the subject of temperance, Friends' discipline requires its members to abstain from "the unnecessary use of spirituous liquors," and it is rare to find any who make use of them.

The Society in this and other sections has suffered from two divisions—one in 1828,

known as the "Hicksite Division" and one about 1850, known as the "Guerney Separation," caused respectively by teachings of Elias Hicks and Joseph John Guerney at variance with the principles of early Friends.

The last official statement as to the number now in this section is 400. The question may arise why so many of the early settlements have decreased in numbers or entirely disappeared; in addition to the "Separation," this is in part explained by the fact that Friends, although *not an unsettled people*, are enterprising, industrious, and, owing to simplicity in manner of living, well adapted to pioneer life, very many emigrated to Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and California, where they are now thriving communities. The zeal of these early pioneers in establishing and attending their religious meetings is worthy of imitation by all. Under adverse circumstances as to distance and modes of travel, they were faithful in attendance twice a week. Their meeting houses were humble structures, warmed by charcoal fires, built on a raised hearth near the center of the room. As they had no matches, the fires were sometimes kindled by means of a flint and steel, powder and tow. At other times a chunk of fire was carried from some dwelling; an instance is recorded of one woman who frequently rode horseback, with a little child behind her, and carried fire nearly two miles.

Orthodox Friends believe in the use of the Scriptural language, *thee* and *thou*. They do not feel it right to uncover the head as a mark of respect or superiority to fellow men, realizing that "One is our Father, even Christ," to whom alone such deference is due. Their ministers preach without compensation from the hearers, remembering the example of Him who said: "Freely ye have received, freely give," and that the apostle wrote: "I have showed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak; and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how He said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The following are some of the prominent ministers of the Society who have resided here a part or all of their lives: Ruth Boswell, Eliza-

beth Patterson, Hugh Judge, Jared Patterson, Jehu Middleton, James Edgerton, William Flanner, Sarah Mott, Joseph Edgerton, Mary Jones, Ann Langstaff, William Kennard, Rachel E. Patterson, Benjamin Hoyle, Elizabeth Smith, Asenath Bailey, Hanna H. Stratton, James Henderson and Jesse Edgerton.

While fully believing that the principles of the Society are *primitive Christianity revived*, and that for *them this way is best*, still with the broad-mindedness that should characterize all followers of Christ, Friends believe there are good people in other religious denominations as well, and that the Fatherhood of God extends to all His faithful children and will at last gather into His fold of rest and peace "all the children of God, who are scattered abroad."

THE FIRST CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

In the township were erected outside of Barnesville. The first church was built in 1804 on section 9. It was a Quaker meeting house, and the first sermon was preached by a woman, Ruth Boswell.

The first school house was likewise built by the Friends on section 1, on the ridge, near the present school house in District No. 1, and the teacher was Hezekiah Bailey.

There are 11 district schools and 12 teachers employed in Warren township, outside of Barnesville.

The following teachers for Warren township schools have been elected for 1902: District No. 1, Elmer Hoge; No. 2, E. Grace Porterfield; No. 3, H. G. Finley; No. 4, Nora Bailey; No. 5, Charley Dew; No. 6, Katherine Murphy; No. 7, Cleve E. Warrick; No. 8, J. H. Chaney; No. 9, Mary E. Udell; No. 10, Sadie Frasher; No. 11, Lucinda Nabb; No. 4, primary, Dessie Galloway.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Warren township was organized in 1806-07, and the first justices were John Grier, Jacob Myer, David Smith, John Dougherty and Jesse Bevan. These gentlemen were elected in the

order named. The first election was held in the cabin of John Grier, at which time Mr. Grier was chosen the first justice of the peace.

TOBACCO AND BERRY CULTURE.

While the soil of Warren township is adapted to farming, it is peculiarly adapted to tobacco and to berry culture.

The cultivation of tobacco in Ohio was begun in Warren township, Belmont County, in 1819, by a Methodist preacher named John D. Price, who, desirous of escaping the baneful influences of slavery, removed to Ohio and located in Warren township, near what is now known as Bethel. Persuaded that the soil which surrounded him would successfully grow tobacco, he sent back to his old home in Calvert County, Maryland, for seed, and planted the first tobacco grown in the State in 1819.

The yield was so profitable that thenceforth tobacco culture became a specialty in that section of the county. Since 1820 Barnesville has been one of the principal centers of the tobacco trade in Ohio.

Beause of the exhausting nature of the crop upon the soil, tobacco is not grown to the same extent today, it was 25 years ago, though Mr. Bradfield of Barnesville, who is perhaps one of the largest purchasers of tobacco, says the annual output of Barnesville and vicinity is a thousand hogsheds per annum.

Berry culture for years was the leading industry with the farmers residing near Barnesville, and the fame of the Barnesville strawberry became national. Today, because of unsatisfactory returns, the business is practically abandoned and the farms are largely devoted to grain growing and stock raising. One of the foremost Jersey cattle stock farms in Eastern Ohio is conducted by L. P. Bailey, near Tacoma. Here annual sales are held that attract large gatherings from all parts of the country. In connection with stock raising, Mr. Bailey also conducts an extensive creamery.

THE POPULATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The population of Warren township, as re-

vealed by the 10th census, is 5,881, an increase of 425 over the census of 1890.

However, the tax duplicate for 1902 shows a loss of \$2,366, as compared with the returns of 1901. The falling off is largely in the rural districts. In one ward in the city of Barnesville there is an increase of \$33,293.

The tax levy for 1902 in the township is 1.67, as against 1.92 in 1901, and 2.84 in Barnesville corporation, as against 3.02 in 1901.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The present township trustees are Smiley Bernard, Otho Duval and John Howard; township clerk, S. B. Piper; township treasurer, F. L. Harrison; township justices,—Joseph W. Chappell, James A. White and W. F. Outland.

THE CITY OF BARNESVILLE.

Barnesville is the only city in the township, and, in fact, is the foremost city in the western section of the county. Built at an elevation of 1,265 feet above sea level, the air is salubrious and the surrounding country is attractive and pleasing. The business streets are well paved, and bordered by many modern business blocks, and the residence districts are veritable gardens.

The population of the city at the 10th census was 3,721, viz.: First Ward, 1,006; Second Ward, 940; Third Ward, 845; Fourth Ward, 930.

Since the census was taken, however, it is estimated that upwards of 500 new residents have come to the city and are employed in the new Eastern Ohio Glass Company's works and other new industries, so that it would be safe to place the population in 1902 at upwards of 4,000.

The city was incorporated as a village by an act of the General Assembly in 1835 and 1836, and its first mayor was Isaac Barnes, a son of the founder of the town.

A SKETCH OF THE FOUNDER.

James Barnes, the founder of Barnesville, was a notable man. Like the majority of the early settlers, Mr. Barnes was a member of the Society of Friends, who emigrated from the South in 1803, locating at St. Clairsville.

In 1812 he removed to Barnesville, where he had previously entered large tracts of land, then entirely in forest. In 1806 he associated himself with Rev. James Rounds in the tanning business, and in 1808 he laid out the town, reserving one block on Chestnut street, fronting on Main and Church streets, for his family.

Mr. Barnes was active and enterprising in advancing the business interests of the community, and was personally engaged in clearing lands, planting orchards, cultivating farms, buying and clarifying ginseng, shipping as high as 3,000 pounds of the root in a single year.

In 1814 he organized companies for building flour mills, woolen mills and sawmills, and in 1823-26 he engaged in the tobacco trade very extensively and built an immense packing house on the site of the old Presbyterian Church.

While Mr. Barnes was engaged in multifarious pursuits, he was never nervous or confused, but always calm and deliberate.

In personal appearance he was tall and portly, and always attired in the simple garb of the Quaker.

He was generous to a fault, and ever helpful to the poor. While in the pursuit of the tobacco business, he sustained heavy losses, from 1828-38, from which he never recovered.

In an effort to regain his lost fortunes, his overtaxed body and brain collapsed, and he dropped dead in the mountains of Pennsylvania, while returning to his home.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The municipal officers for 1902 are: Mayor, J. A. White; solicitor, Hon. C. J. Howard; marshal, C. E. Fogle; clerk, E. W. Wilkies; and treasurer, J. W. Nichols. The members

of the Council are: First Ward, Elmer J. Hutchison, B. C. Patterson; Second Ward, Dr. William L. Judkins, Wheat Bell; Third Ward, J. J. Kirk, Elmer Galloway; Fourth Ward, William Hilles, William H. Barlow.

THE POST OFFICE.

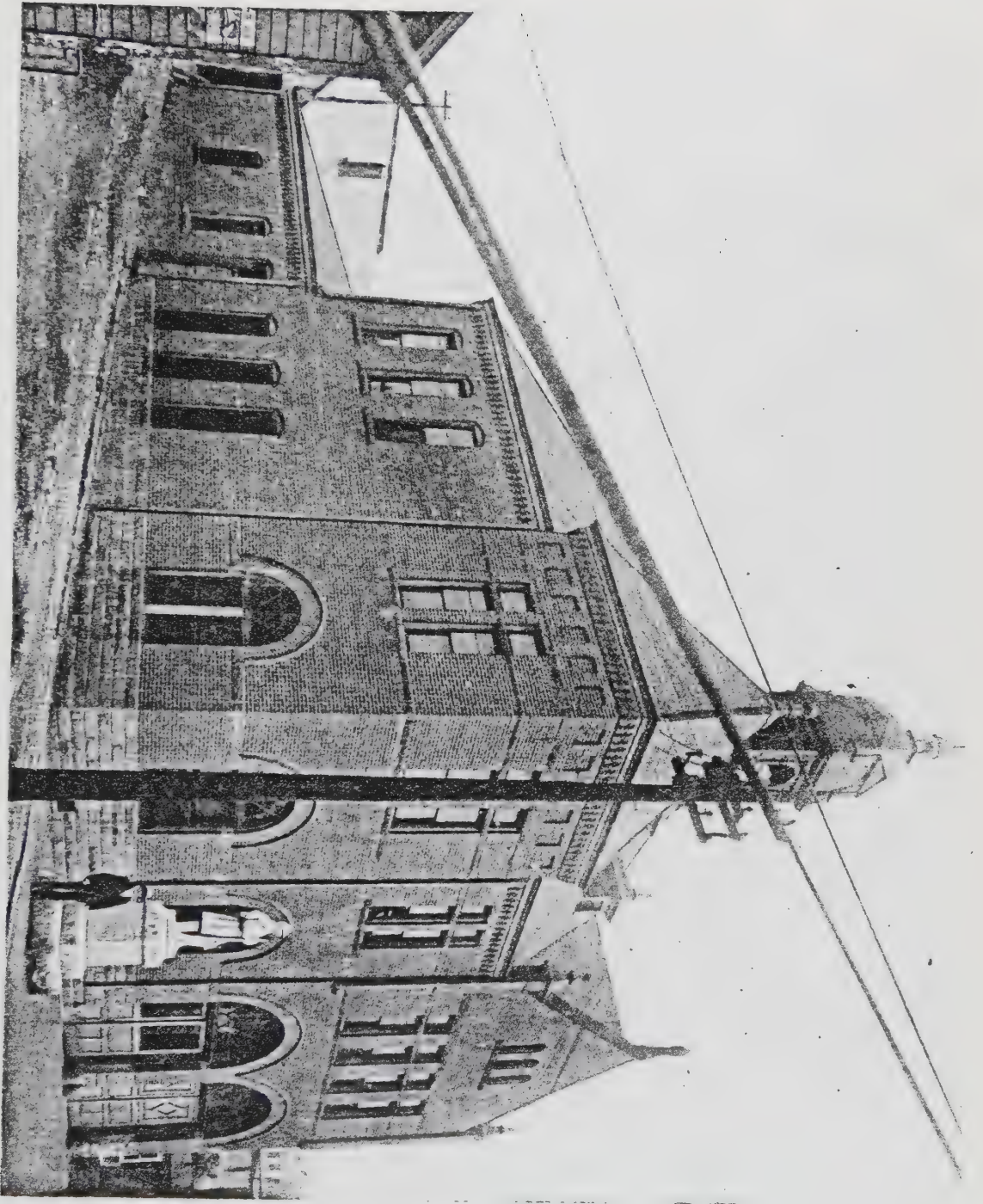
The first post office in Barnesville was established in 1810 with William Philpot as postmaster, a position he held for 20 years. Benjamin H. McCall succeeded him and held the position until his death in 1835, when Col. Benjamin McCall was appointed his successor, a position he retained until his election for Senator in 1845, when Joseph Fry was appointed to succeed him, a position he held for four years, when he was removed and James R. Laws was appointed. Two years later Mr. Laws resigned, and Edward D. Barnes was appointed.

Upon the change of administration in 1853, Mr. Barnes resigned, and Colonel McCall was again appointed, a position he held until 1861, when he was removed, and John H. Piper was appointed in his place. Mr. Piper was removed, and John W. Hays succeeded him. Five years later Mr. Hays was removed and Col. John Milton Lewis received the appointment, a position he held until 1875, when he was succeeded by Samuel B. Piper, who was succeeded in turn by J. W. Hingley in 1886. Mr. Hingley was followed by W. H. Anderson in 1890, and Hamilton Eaton succeeded Anderson in 1894. Capt. Samuel Hilles was next in order in 1898. The present incumbent, Thomas G. Moore, took charge in 1900.

THE MANUFACTORIES.

Barnesville being an inland city, her facilities for the establishment of mining and manufacturing industries are not equal to those offered by the cities along the river front. Nevertheless, her factories and mills are numerous, and are not surpassed by any in the county.

The oldest industrial establishment in the city is the Watt foundry and car factory, which was established by Joseph and James H.



BAIRNESVILLE CITY HALL.

Watt in 1862. A year later, because of the addition of two brothers, Stewart and John W. Watt, the firm name was changed to James H. Watt & Brothers. At this time a sawmill was successfully operated in connection with the foundry.

In 1878 the first mining car wheel patent was taken out, which was the joint production of James H. and Stewart Watt. This was further improved by another patent in 1880 and numerous patents since.

The car wheel industry was so successfully conducted that the company began the manufacture of the cars complete, and on January 1, 1882, the company was organized as a joint stock company, under the name of the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company, with a capital of \$53,000. Its first officers were James H. Watt, president; E. J. Gantz, vice-president; R. Ross Watt, secretary; and Stewart Watt, superintendent.

This industry is the only one of the kind in the State, and one of the largest in the world. Its cars and car wheels are shipped to all nations. The number of men at present employed is 135, and additions to the foundry are in course of construction.

The present officers are R. Ross Watt, president and general manager; John W. Watt, vice-president and treasurer; P. H. Laughlin, secretary; and Stewart Watt, superintendent. Much of the success of this great industry is due to the energy, inventive genius and business ability of the late James H. Watt.

The next industry in the order of time is that conducted by the Barnesville Window Glass Company, which was organized and chartered in April, 1883, with a capital stock of \$60,000, \$59,000 of which is paid in. This was the first window glass factory in the State. The original board of directors was thus constituted: C. J. Buchanan, J. W. Bradfield, G. E. Bradfield, R. T. Chaney, James H. Watt, Arthur Rogers, John Milton Lewis. The first officers were: T. J. Buchanan, president; John Milton Lewis, secretary; and J. L. Jordan, manager.

When the factory is in full blast, it operates

two furnaces—one of eight pots and one of ten pots—and gives employment to 120 hands. The average length of the blast year is nine months, and the factory has never been entirely closed down, except during the depression of 1893-94. The output of the factory since its organization has been 900,000 boxes, valued at \$2,500,000. The present board of directors is constituted as follows: J. W. Bradfield, A. Rogers, G. E. Bradfield, F. M. Melton, R. H. Piper, R. Ross Watt, John Milton Lewis and the present officers are: J. W. Bradfield, president; John Milton Lewis, secretary; and W. D. Jordan, manager. Colonel Lewis has held the position of secretary for nearly 20 consecutive years.

The Eastern Ohio Glass Company was organized July 21, 1899, with a paid up capital of \$96,800. The charter members were Josiah W. Doudna, Arthur Rogers, George E. Hunt, Clarkson H. McKeever, David McVey, Charles Livesey, Thomas J. Buchanan, J. W. Bradfield, Otho P. Norris and William E. Emerson.

When running full, the mill employs 215 men and produces 575 boxes of glass daily. The present officers are: Arthur Rogers, president; J. W. Doudna, secretary; T. J. Buchanan, vice-president; and the directors are: W. E. Emerson, G. E. Hunt, J. W. Bradfield and Charles Livesey.

The Barnesville Shoe Factory was organized in July, 1900, with a capital of \$80,000, which has since been increased to \$100,000. It occupies a large four-story brick factory, and gives employment to 150 hands. It is manufacturing at this time 1,200 pairs of shoes daily, but has a capacity for making 2,500 pairs. The factory is operated by natural gas and illuminated by electric lights and is operated by all modern appliances. Its officers are: H. O. Barber, president; R. D. Hood, treasurer; P. C. Patterson, secretary; C. F. Hays, superintendent and manager.

There are two planing mills in operation. One conducted by Hague & Woodward for the manufacture of sash, doors, etc., was established in 1891 and employs about 20 hands.

The Rogers planing mill, which has been in operation for many years, also manufactures all kinds of builders' materials. This establishment also employs between 20 and 30 hands.

There are also two box factories. One conducted by E. J. Hutchison, for the manufacture of boxes exclusively, gives employment to 20 hands, with an annual output amounting to \$5,000. After many changes since the organization, the factory is now in successful operation.

The Barlow box and crate factory for the manufacture of strawberry crates, fruit and vegetable baskets, was established by Barlow Brothers in 1884, but is now operated by James W. Wise and Samuel W. Dewees. They employ 35 hands through the summer, but a less number during the winter. Their wares are shipped to all parts of the country.

The Hanlon paper factory is one of the new enterprises for the manufacture of paper. The mill is just completed and has entered upon a career of prosperity. The factory is furnished with every modern appliance for the manufacture of paper and the firm is conducted by Hanlon Brothers, formerly publishers of *The Republican*.

The Barnesville Gas & Electric Light Company has a capital of \$28,000, and supplies the municipality and all citizens with the gas and electricity used for illuminating purposes. Its officers are: J. W. Bradfield, president and treasurer; Fred Hunt, secretary; and H. D. Timmons, superintendent.

There are likewise in operation the Hilles flour mill and the city flour mill conducted by Williams & Robitzer; the Crescent laundry, conducted by Futhey Brothers, and two cigar factories,—one conducted by Barlow & Company, for the extensive manufacture of cigars, and the other enterprise managed by Heed & Company. There is also a large canning factory now in full operation and conducted by Flaccus Brothers, of Wheeling.

THE BANKS.

The First National Bank of Barnesville was

organized February 11, 1865, with a capital of \$100,000. John Bradfield was elected president, and William C. Wilson was chosen as cashier. The following is the list of the first directors: John Bradfield, Francis Davis, John B. Ward, G. M. Jones, Asa Garretson and J. W. Frasier. February 12, 1866, John F. Davis was elected cashier, Mr. Wilson having resigned on account of ill health. On April 3, 1874, John F. Davis resigned as cashier, and E. P. Lee was appointed to fill this vacancy. On June 7, 1875, E. P. Lee resigned as cashier and G. E. Bradfield was elected to fill the position. On June 7, 1875, John Bradfield resigned as president, and Francis Davis was elected to fill the vacancy. On January 14, 1885, Asa Garretson was elected president. On January 13, 1891, John Milton Lewis was elected president.

The capital of the bank is \$100,000 in U. S. bonds, with a surplus of \$50,000. The following are the officers in 1902: John Milton Lewis, president; G. E. Bradfield, cashier; directors,—Elwood Phillips, B. F. Bowen, R. H. Piper, T. S. Bradfield, R. H. Howard and Charles P. Dobbins.

The People's National Bank was organized in 1883 with a capital stock of \$100,000. The officers at organization were: Dr. J. S. Ely, president; G. E. Hilles, vice-president; and A. E. Dent, cashier.

The directors of the bank at the time of organization were: J. A. Judkins, John K. Reed, J. W. Judkins, J. W. Laughlin, M. S. Wilson, W. Thornberry, Thomas Parker, Isaac Beardmore. The bank has a surplus of \$25,000, and there are 100 responsible stockholders. The officers for 1902 are: Dr. J. S. Ely, president; T. J. Buchanan, vice-president; and Otho P. Norris, cashier. The directors are J. W. Doudna, J. B. Giffen, J. A. Judkins, J. D. McKeever, John K. Reed and J. W. Judkins.

DR. CAROLUS JUDKINS.

In the practice of medicine, as of law, the first representatives of the profession came from the Southern States. Dr. Carolus Judkins was a member of the Society of Friends,

and engaged in the practice of medicine in Virginia. But his detestation of slavery impelled him to seek a home in Ohio. In 1810 he came to Barnesville and entered upon a career as a physician and surgeon that won him a widespread reputation.

The circuit of his practice extended over a radius of 20 miles, in the pursuit of which he traveled over dangerous bridle-paths and through dense forests, carrying his medical case in his saddle bags.

In 1820 Dr. Judkins associated with him Dr. James Stanton, the father of the eminent Secretary of War. Subsequently his two sons, Joel and Nicholas, became associated with him in practice. The children and grandchildren of this illustrious physician have been and are today prominent and successful in the practice of medicine in Barnesville.

HON. JOHN DAVENPORT

Was one of the most notable men of Barnesville. As merchant, statesman and jurist, he was foremost in his day and generation.

Migrating from the Valley of Virginia in 1818, Mr. Davenport entered upon a successful business career in Barnesville. Eight years later he entered the field of politics, and was elected to Congress, where he became a warm personal and political friend of Henry Clay. In 1830 he was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio, where his vigilance in the joint convention corrected an error that secured the election of Hon. Thomas Ewing as United States Senator. The following year the Legislature elected Mr. Davenport associate judge for Belmont County for the full term. Notwithstanding his activity in county and State affairs, Mr. Davenport was also intensely energetic in the cause of education and religion. He was a pillar in the Methodist Episcopal Church and the first superintendent of the first Sabbath-school in the township.

THE CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—While the first settlers of Warren township

were Friends and the first church erected in the township was a Friends' Meeting House, the first resident of Barnesville was a Methodist preacher, Rev. James Rounds. The first religious services held in the village were "Methodists' Meetings," conducted by this pioneer preacher in his humble log home at the corner of what are now Main and Chestnut streets.

These meetings continued until 1810, when the first Methodist log church was erected and dedicated to the service of God. In the construction of this old church, the members and friends contributed the hewn logs and two great stone chimneys were built upon the outside of the building with immense fire-places within. The seats were slabs without backs, and the walls were ceiled and a little circular pulpit stood between the great open fire-places.

In this humble place of worship Methodism was planted and it grew with such rapidity that in 1824 the head of every family in the town but five were members of the church.

In this pioneer church the first wedding in the village was celebrated,—that of Robert Mills to Patience Shaw, which was performed by Rev. James Rounds.

Some of the prominent Methodists of those pioneer days were: William Philpot, a local preacher named Rev. Avery West, Robert Ogg, Philip Dyer, Archibald Cole, William Harper, Jacob Snyder, Nathan Riley and Rev. Z. Barnes.

Between 1812 and 1820 many valuable additions were made to the church. Prominent among these were Panter Laws; Benjamin H. McCall, father of Colonel McCall; Hon. John Davenport, the prominent statesman and jurist heretofore referred to; John Gibson, the wealthy merchant, who contributed lavishly to the support of this feeble church; Nathan John, a noted character and an intense Methodist of the old school, who conducted the Sabbath-school through a session of three hours without any intermission; John Brown; Charles Scurr, John Price, who, as heretofore noted, was the local preacher who introduced the cultivation of tobacco into Eastern Ohio

(today Methodist preachers are prohibited from the use of tobacco); William Price, John Reed and William Hill.

In 1820 the little log meeting house was too small to hold the large congregation and a more commodious brick church was erected on the same site. In the winter of 1835-36 a revival was conducted during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Waddell, the celebrated orator of whom a writer has said, "So powerful was his oratory upon the people that the whole congregation seemed a mass of mourners and nothing was heard but prayers and shouts and exclamations of praise." Two hundred probationers were received during the revival, which spread to every Methodist society within a radius of 20 or 30 miles. Another memorable revival was held in 1848, conducted by Revs. Best, Flowers and Wolf. The continued increase in membership necessitated the erection of a larger church. So in 1856 a new and capacious brick church, with a seating capacity of 256, was erected. The cost of this structure was \$4,000. This church was built during the ministry of Rev. John Coil.

Thirty-three years later when the membership had reached 700 the corner stone of the present beautiful and costly church edifice was laid with most impressive ceremonies. Upon September 28, 1890, this church was dedicated to the service of God by Bishops Thoburn and Joyce. The cost of this new church complete was \$25,935.83. The pastor of the church during the erection of the building was Rev. C. E. Manchester. The membership of the church today is upwards of 950. The pastor in charge is Dr. A. J. Hiatt, and the Sabbath-school superintendent is T. J. Rogers. The trustees are Charles P. Dobbins, T. G. Wilson, J. W. Judkins, Ross Dent, C. H. McKeener, E. P. Lee, E. E. Coburn, J. W. Doudna and A. P. Hicks. The parsonage trustees are: G. E. Hunt, B. C. Patterson, Joseph Knox, J. R. Price, A. T. Warrick, Joseph Leap, F. R. Yocum, W. E. Sharp and S. E. Hague. The stewards are: J. S. Howard, J. W. Cassells, J. A. White, J. L. Woodward, J. W. Fowler, J. W. Hingley, J. A. Judkins, E. L. Cunnard, E.

C. Morbon, B. P. Reed, W. S. Hobbs, Abel Williams and D. O. Shepherd.

The Presbyterian Church.—The early history of Presbyterianism in Barnesville is unique, in that a commodious house of worship was erected before an organization had been formed. Prior to 1840 Mr. and Mrs. James McLeish were the only Presbyterians in the community. The number gradually increased until in 1857 they felt themselves strong enough to build a church. A committee was selected, consisting of David McCartney, John Bradfield, Dr. Hoover, H. R. Brown and William Alders. They decided to raise \$1,600. The amount was subscribed in one day and the work of construction began the same fall. The total cost of the property when completed was \$2,000.

The organization of the church took place January 15, in 1859, with 23 members, and was supplied with preaching by the presbytery until June, 1862, when Rev. William R. Kirkwood was installed pastor. He was followed by Rev. J. P. Caldwell in 1866; Rev. Charles H. McClelland in 1871; Rev. D. H. Lafferty in 1875; Rev. Alexander St. Clair in 1877; Rev. W. E. Mack in 1879; Rev. Samuel H. Wallace in 1881; Rev. J. L. Reed in 1886; Rev. J. A. Donahey in 1891; Rev. Allan Krichbaum in 1893; and the present pastor, Rev. E. A. Culley, in December of 1899.

The eldership has been as follows: William Alders and John George, elected in 1859; R. E. Frasier, in 1862; Joseph Harper, in 1864; J. W. Kennon, in 1865; Isaac T. Woods, in 1869; Daniel J. Speer and James Jeffrey, in 1874; Dr. W. J. McCalvin, G. W. Sheppard and J. W. Laughlin, in 1881; Dr. A. Trimmer, J. M. Yarnell and William Tidball, in 1887; Peter Giffen, D. C. Kennon, C. J. Howard, Dr. G. W. Riddle and Samuel Hilles, in 1892; J. S. Harrison, Arthur Rogers and Isaac R. Lane, in 1898.

The congregation has grown steadily until now, in 1902, it numbers 325 members. It has a well organized Sabbath-school, with Hon. C. J. Howard as superintendent; a Junior Christian Endeavor Society, a Westminster

League of 100 members, and two ladies' societies,—the Missionary and the Christian Circle.

The present house of worship, now approaching completion, is a stone structure, with all modern conveniences, costing \$30,000. Work was begun on it in August of 1901.

Dr. Doddridge, an eminent Episcopalian divine of the pioneer period, speaking of the work of the primitive churches, says:

"To the Presbyterians alone we are indebted for almost the whole of our literature.

"They began their labors at an early period in the settlement of our country and have extended their ecclesiastical and educational establishments so as to keep pace with the extension of our population—with a Godly care which does them honor.

"And were it not for the herculean labors of the Methodist Society many of our remote settlements would have been at this day almost in a state of barbarism.

"There is scarcely a single settlement in the whole extent of the Western Country which has not been blessed with the ministry of this people—and to this ministry the public morality and piety are immensely indebted."

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1873. Its first pastor was Rev. C. E. Green, who was an itinerant, and the first elder was Rev. Mr. Thompson. At the time of organization, there was a membership of 25. A machine shop on South street, near the railroad, was fitted up for a church at a cost of \$1,100.

The pastor serving the congregation in 1902 is Rev. G. J. Cotton, and the official board is as follows: Stewards,—William King, Joseph Wilson, James Earley, F. H. Jackson, Prof. B. O. McMichael, Jessie Lynn and Addison Lee; trustees,—Robert Cowen, Ross Cowen, F. H. Jackson, B. O. McMichael and Thomas Simmons; class leaders,—William King and Albert Shipp. The membership of the church at present is 71.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first public school in Barnesville was

opened in the fall of 1828 by Enoch Thomas. Before this date, subscription schools had been taught by Messrs. McKay, Folke and Brook.

For 20 years succeeding 1830, "The Little Brick School House" was the seat of learning for Barnesville youth. In 1854 the people voted to erect a union school house of five rooms.

The first superintendent was I. T. Woods. Following him were J. A. McEwen, W. H. Kennon, et al. The list, beginning in 1873, is as follows:

J. M. Yarnell.....	1873—1882
H. L. Peck.....	1882—1887
C. S. Richardson.....	1887—1888
Arthur Powell.....	1888—1890
Joseph Rea.....	1890—1892
E. M. Van Cleve.....	1892—1899
S. H. Layton.....	1899—1901
C. E. Shimp.....	1901—1902
L. E. York.....	1902—

Since 1870 the following have been presidents of the Board of Education: J. S. Bracken, R. C. Graves, A. C. Hague, S. B. Piper, E. J. Gantz, William Hilles, C. J. Howard, Dr. J. A. Judkins, G. E. Hunt, J. S. Harrison, Otho P. Norris, Charles P. Dobbins.

The members of the Board at present are: Charles P. Dobbins, president; J. W. Wellons, clerk; Otho P. Norris, R. H. Howard, J. A. White and S. B. Piper.

The library of 1,200 volumes is well stocked with choice literature, representing the best in poetry, biography, history, travel, fiction and science.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Friendship Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M.—About the year 1826 a few Masons of Barnesville and vicinity began to agitate the question of organizing a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in this place. A room was procured on the southeast corner of Main and Arch streets, now owned by William Kinney, a part of said building being occupied as a grocery. Samuel P. Hunt, a clerk in Davenport's store, was appointed to prepare the necessary papers and draw up a petition to the Grand Master of the State, praying for a dispensation authorizing the establishment of a lodge. The peti-

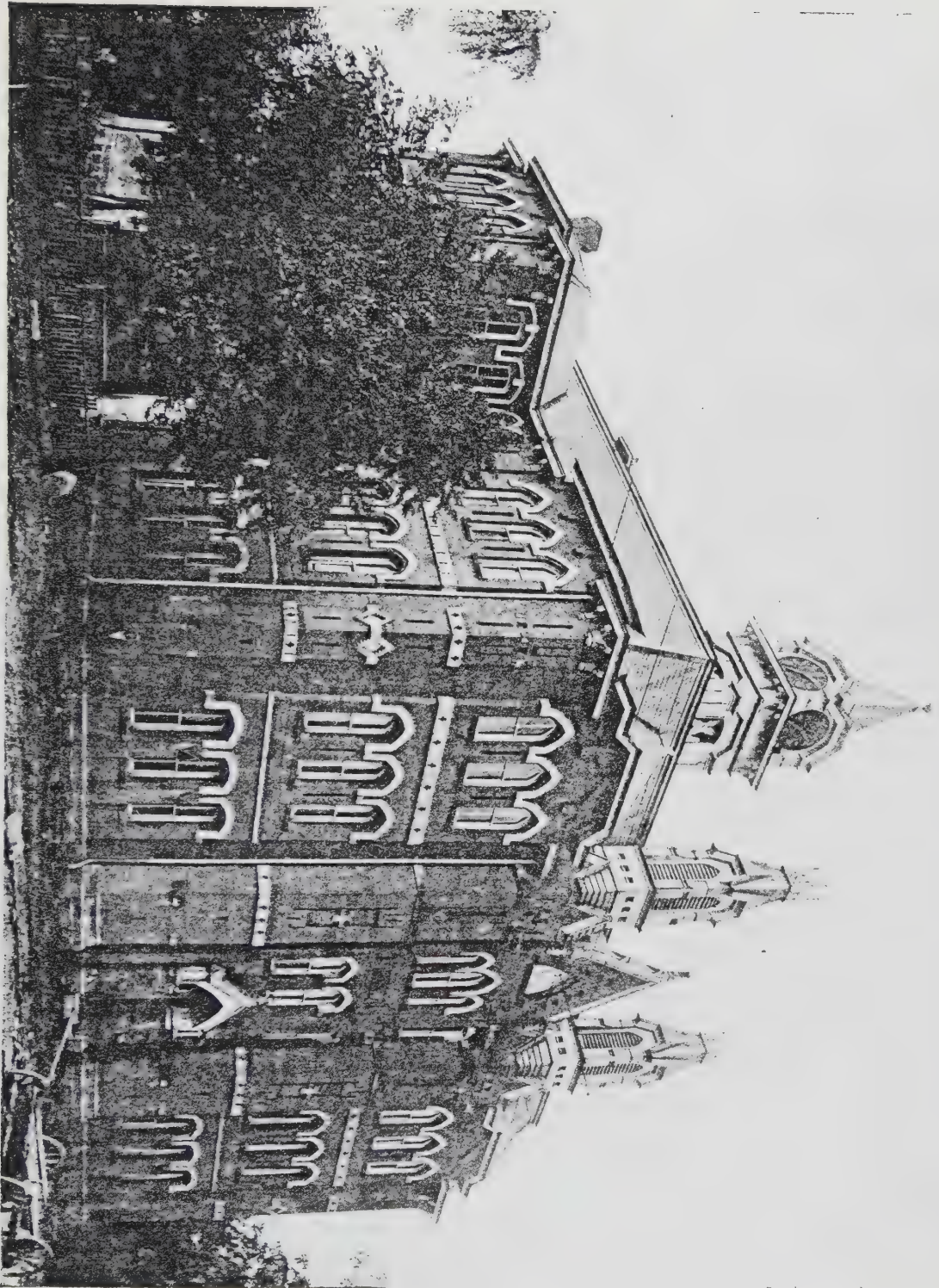
tion was signed by the following Master Masons, viz.: William Clark, Zadoc Davis, Charles Scurr and John Hance, of Barnesville; James Gilliland and Henry Tillett, of Fairview; and William Mason, Cornelius Okey, Daniel O'Connor and Levi Johnson, of Monroe County, Ohio. A recommendation from Belmont Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., of St. Clairsville, Ohio, was also secured. The petition, with all the accompanying papers and the fee of \$40, was enclosed and forwarded to Samuel Wheeler, the Grand Master of the State. After waiting a reasonable time, he was written to, and in due time an answer was received from him in which he stated that he had not received the said petition nor the enclosed fee of \$40. This was quite a serious matter for the brethren at that day, but having made up their minds that a lodge was needed in Barnesville, they immediately proceeded to prepare the papers a second time. Belmont Lodge, No. 16, furnished another recommendation. To insure the safe conveyance of the fee of \$40 when sent the second time, they divided or cut two \$20 bills into equal parts and enclosed two of these parts with the petition to the Grand Master. On hearing from him that he had received the application and remittance, they enclosed the remaining parts of the bills in a second communication.

Owing to the anti-Masonic excitement that prevailed throughout the State, they were doomed to a further disappointment. The Grand Master, instead of forwarding the dispensation for a new lodge, wrote them that on account of the feeling that was arising against the order, he would prefer not to grant the prayer of the petitioners, but would refer the matter to the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication. The time fixed for this meeting was "the second Monday of January, 1827."

At the fall election of the year 1826, the people of Belmont County elected John Davenport as State Senator. A request was made of the Master of Belmont Lodge, No. 16, Mr. Carothers, that he would give his proxy to Senator Davenport that he might sit as a mem-

ber of the Grand Lodge and be in position to look after the interests of the petitioners for a new lodge. This request was readily granted by Mr. Carothers, and he at once forwarded his proxy to Senator Davenport at Columbus, Ohio. The petitioners for the new lodge forwarded to Senator Davenport an order on the Grand Master, asking him to hand over to Senator Davenport all the papers referring to the matter. On January 8, 1827, Senator Davenport, in the Grand Lodge, presented the petition from sundry Masons in the county of Belmont, praying for a dispensation to hold a lodge in Barnesville, under the name of Friendship Lodge, which petition was referred to the committee on charters and dispensations. On January 9, 1827, Mr. Sherman, from the said committee, reported that they were of the opinion that it was expedient to grant the petitioners a dispensation as by them prayed for. The Grand Lodge thereupon passed a resolution that a dispensation be granted for the establishment of Friendship Lodge in Barnesville, Ohio.

On February 16th Benjamin Bloomfield, who was the first master of Friendship Lodge, was notified that Grand Master John M. Goodnow would visit Barnesville on or about February 27, 1827, for the purpose of instituting the new lodge and the latter asked that all the necessary arrangements be made for that purpose. He stated that owing to the bad roads it would take him about two days to reach the place, and that he would come by the way of St. Clairsville and bring the jewels of Belmont Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., along with him and as many of the brethren as could be persuaded to come from there to assist in the ceremonies of instituting the new lodge. An invitation was sent to Cambridge Lodge, No. 66, to come on that occasion. On the day appointed Grand Master Goodnow, with six or eight of the brethren, came in from the west. At an early hour in the evening, the brethren repaired to their lodge room, where Grand Master Goodnow, with the assistance of the visiting brethren, instituted Friendship Lodge, with Benjamin Bloomfield as W. M.; Samuel



BARNESVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

P. Hunt, as S. W.; Zadoc Davis, as J. W.; John McCune, as treasurer; Benjamin McCall, as secretary; John Hance, as S. D.; Charles Scurr, as J. D.; and Nathan Riley, as tyler, with full power to initiate, pass and raise.

About January 1, 1828, a copy of the proceedings of the new lodge were drawn off the minutes and properly attested and forwarded to William B. Hubbard, delegate from Belmont Lodge, No. 16, to the Grand Lodge of Ohio. On January 14, 1828, the papers were referred to the committee on charters and dispensations, and on January 15, 1828, the chairman of said committee, Mr. Fielding, reported that the by-laws and proceedings of Friendship Lodge being in perfect accordance with the principles of Freemasonry, etc., they would recommend that a charter be granted, which report was adopted and a charter issued to Friendship Lodge, No. 89, under date of January 15, 1828. For some four or five years the lodge maintained itself fairly well up to the year 1833, when the excitement that had arisen against Freemasonry became so strong that the lodge found itself unable to properly sustain itself. For various causes many of the brethren absented themselves from the meetings of the lodge; and, hence, failed in giving it the necessary support. After considerable discussion, a motion was made at one of the stated communications, that the lodge would surrender its charter and cease meeting as a lodge. The motion was carried, and Friendship Lodge, No. 89, was stricken from the rolls of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. For a period of about eight years, Friendship Lodge was dormant, and, during this time the members became so scattered over the country that only a few of the faithful ones were left in the town. Among those who were left, we refer to Robert Happer, Robert Hodgen, John McCune, Vachel Barnes, Nathaniel Riley, John Koontz, J. W. Harris, John Hance, Kelion Hager and Col. B. McCall, also T. C. Parker, late of Wheeling, West Virginia. These brethren were in the habit of meeting occasionally as a lodge of instruction. It was during the progress of one of these meetings held in October, 1842, that

John A. Weyer of Moriah Lodge, No. 105, while on his way to Grand Lodge, stopped off in Barnesville to remain over night. Inquiring for Col. Benjamin McCall, he was informed by Mrs. McCall that he was attending a lodge meeting and directed him to go to a certain room in town, where he would no doubt find him and a few of the brethren assembled in the interests of Freemasonry. Repairing to the designated place, he found the brethren assembled and he was accorded a pleasant reception. After spending a good portion of the night in consulting with each other in regard to the principles and tenets of the order, of which he was a most zealous adherent, the brethren agreed that application might be made at this meeting of the Grand Lodge for the return of the old charter, under which they might again re-organize Friendship Lodge, No. 89, and have the same again placed on the roll of Masonic lodges of the State of Ohio. During one of the sessions of the Grand Lodge, Mr. Weyer arose and made a statement of the visit he had just made with the brethren in Barnesville. He very feelingly referred to the faithful brethren, whom he had the pleasure of meeting in that place and how earnestly they had besought him to ask the Grand Lodge to restore to them the old charter. He stated that during all these years a few of the faithful at Barnesville had assembled together from time to time and kept alive their knowledge of the principles and ritual of Freemasonry, and closed his remarks by making a motion that the charter of Friendship Lodge, No. 89, be restored to the brethren at that place that they might again organize and do the work of a Masonic lodge. It is needless to say that the motion was passed amidst the greatest excitement. A dispensation was issued by Grand Master W. J. Reese, directing the brethren to meet and elect officers and prepare for work. He also issued his proxy to Wilmeth Jones, of Belmont Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., of St. Clairsville, Ohio, authorizing him to install the officers-elect of Friendship Lodge, which was properly done in due form. On September 6, 1843, Col. Benjamin McCall was elected as del-

egate to the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The old charter not having been found, it was proposed to issue a duplicate, but to this Colonel McCall would not agree. While at the Grand Lodge, he spent several hours in the basement of the Capitol building, searching among the old records for the original charter and just when he began to feel that he must give up the search, he found it, and it was brought home on his return. On November 1, 1843 at a stated communication of Friendship Lodge he made a report of the visit he had made to the Grand Lodge and concluded by presenting to the brethren the old original charter under which the lodge was first organized. It is said that the brethren were so rejoiced on its reception that the master of the lodge could scarcely keep them within proper bounds during the evening. On account of its history, the brethren who received it at that time, as well as the brethren who hold it in their keeping today, all have a high regard for this old charter. Another reason that makes it of so much interest to the brethren is the fact that it is signed by one of Ohio's most illustrious and distinguished sons, Hon. Thomas Corwin, who was the acting Grand Master during the sessions of the Grand Lodge that were held in the year 1828. It has been hanging in a prominent place on the walls of the lodge room since that time, and so far as may be known, it will hang there for many years to come. It is beginning to look old and faded, and has suffered some mutilation, but the brethren would not part with it under any consideration.

About the year 1863 the lodge and chapter purchased what was known as the old "Academy Building" on East Main street, and after making some necessary repairs, the Masonic bodies of Barnesville at once moved into it, where they remained for many years. Finally a movement was made looking toward enlarging the boundaries of Masonry in Barnesville. A better location was desired and more room was needed. Having by economical management secured a surplus fund of some \$3,000 to \$4,000, the lodge decided that a new location should be secured. A committee, consist-

ing of James H. Watt, J. W. Hingley, T. E. Frasier, J. H. Reed, J. A. Howard and W. H. Anderson for the lodge and James H. Watt, J. W. Hingley, J. H. Reed and A. E. Dent for the chapter, was appointed by each of these bodies to select and recommend a property that could be purchased. In due time an opportunity appeared for the purchase of a lot on the south side of Main street, which belonged to the estate of John H. Piper. After some discussion of the matter, this lot was finally secured. A large three-story stone and brick building was erected in 1890-91, arranged with a view to accommodate the Masonic bodies of Barnesville for years to come. The first floor is occupied as a shoe store by John W. Casells. The second story was built for a banqueting room, with kitchen and pantries attached, and the third floor is occupied as lodge and chapter rooms, with tyler's room and preparation room adjoining. The new building was dedicated to Masonry on June 24, 1891, by representatives of the Grand Lodge. Immediately thereafter the lodge and chapter moved in, and since then have enjoyed the advantages of a new, commodious and permanent home. Both these orders are growing rapidly and are now permanently established in Barnesville, Ohio. The number of members in Friendship Lodge, No. 89, is 133, and of the chapter, 84.

The officers of Friendship Lodge at present are as follows: J. C. Mayhew, W. M.; A. W. Laughlin, S. W.; Dr. F. P. Cook, J. W.; Palmer H. Laughlin, S. D.; C. M. Robitzer, J. D.; William E. Emerson, treasurer; Dr. G. H. Kemp, secretary; and R. M. Corbin, tyler. (The writer of the above is largely indebted to records, etc., made by Col. Benjamin McCall, who was secretary of the Masonic bodies of this place for many years before his decease.)

Barnesville Lodge, No. 185, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 13, 1851. The charter members were: Thomas C. Parker, Sr., Jacob H. Parker, Frank Davis, Joseph Eisman and William G. Laws.

The present officers are: Noble grand, Charles Phillips; vice grand, Clyde Plumly;

secretary, Francis Moore; financial secretary, J. M. Cassells; treasurer, Alex Moore; trustees,—J. E. McDonald, L. B. Smith and J. R. Price. The members of this lodge number 190.

There is also an encampment of Odd Fellows, with G. T. Nuzum as scribe. This is also in flourishing condition.

Warren Lodge, No. 76, K. of P., is one of the strongest secret organizations in Warren township. It had a membership of 160 in October, 1902. W. D. Lyle is keeper of the records, and the value of the lodge furnishings and money on hand amount in the aggregate to \$5,395.57. This lodge meets every Friday evening.

ROBERT HILLES POST, G. A. R.

Robert Hilles Post, No. 220, G. A. R., was organized at Barnesville, Ohio, May 2, 1882, with 40 charter members. The following officers were elected: E. T. Petty, post commander; G. E. Hilles, senior vice commander; H. S. Barnes, junior vice commander; Allen Floyd, quartermaster; S. B. Piper, officer of the day; R. C. Graves, adjutant; H. W. Baker, chaplain and G. S. Weltons, surgeon. The membership increased rapidly for 10 years,—reaching in the aggregate near 200, but in the last 10 years the decrease has been equally rapid. At this time, having lived upward of 20 years, the membership is reduced to about 40—the original number. This decline is not, however, due entirely to loss by deaths. Many of the veterans have become tired of the meetings and dropped out through lack of interest.

When the next 10 years shall have passed, there will be few, if any, of the charter members of Robert Hilles Post left to decorate the graves of their fallen comrades.

Lieut. Robert Hilles, from whom the post takes its name, enlisted at Barnesville, Ohio, August, 1862 and was commissioned 1st lieutenant of Company B, 126th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was mortally wounded in a charge on the enemy's works on the 6th of May, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness. He was in command of the company, gallantly

leading his men when the fatal bullet struck him. He died May 11th at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and sleeps today in an unknown grave, as do thousands of his comrades.

On Fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
While glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the Dead.

THE PRESS.

The first paper published in Barnesville was a little four page periodical issued by the students of Davenport and Addler's Classical Institute and was published through the years 1856-57. However, it was printed at Zanesville and published by one of the societies. It was first called *The Gleaner*, with Mrs. Talbot and Walton as editors.

In 1857 *The Intelligencer* was issued by E. R. Bartleson & Son, afterward the publishers of *The Wheeling Intelligencer*. It was a 24-column paper, devoted mainly to local news, but did not represent any political party. In a short time the office was sold to George McClelland and Thomas Nichols, who continued its publication for a year.

The Barnesville Enterprise.—On the 28th of May, 1866, the first number of *The Barnesville Enterprise*, a seven-column folio, was published by George McClelland. In October, 1870, the paper was enlarged to 28 columns. In January, 1875, it was changed to a six-column, eight-page paper, and Samuel Price became a partner for two years. In 1888, on the death of Mr. McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Lee became the owners and have since conducted it. *The Enterprise* was one of the first weekly papers in Ohio to make a feature of local and country correspondence and it rapidly went to the front rank of weekly papers in this section, a position it has ever since held. Its circulation today is 2,200.

The Barnesville Republican.—The first number of *The Barnesville Republican* was issued June 14, 1883, the publishers being Hanlon Brothers' Paper Company, composed of T. T. Hanlon and two sons, William W. and Oliver O. Hanlon. William W. Hanlon

was editor and manager and the success of the paper from the start was due to his indefatigable efforts. He continued in charge until November 8, 1897, when the paper was sold to Charles C. Carroll of St. Clairsville, a talented and finely educated young man who conducted the publication with marked success. He was tendered a government position in Washington and decided to accept selling *The Republican* on July 21, 1899, to H. E. Dement, who continues in charge. Mr. Dement had been connected with the paper as assistant editor and foreman since 1900, and is thoroughly familiar with the duties of his office.

While uncompromisingly Republican in principles, *The Republican* is conservative in the policy of the party and never gives offense to a political opponent by harsh or bitter criticisms.

In the advocacy of public improvements it has been unremitting and, though public spirited and enterprising, the editor earnestly advocates reform in public management and retrenchment in public expenditures.

THE CEMETERIES

There are two cemetery associations in Barnesville. The first that we shall mention is the Green Mountain Cemetery Association which was formed May 5, 1858, with Colson Davenport, Adam Bentz, Stephen Wilson, John H. Morrow and H. T. Barnes as its trustees. This cemetery has always been known as "Knob Field" because of its high elevation. It occupies eight acres of land and contains 168 lots.

The South Cemetery was organized March 4, 1858, and was originally known as the Barnesville Cemetery Association. The grounds were purchased May 8, 1858, and contained 10 acres and were dedicated to cemetery purposes the same year by Rev. James Henderson. The first officers were as follows: Trustees, William A. Talbot, R. Happer, David McCartney, William Barnes, John Bradfield; treasurer, B. Davenport; secretary, J. W. Warfield; superintendent, J. S.

Evans. The number of lots sold is 220. The present officers are: Dr. J. A. Judkins, president; John S. Howard, secretary; John W. Bradfield, treasurer; Robert Evans and H. R. Brown.

THE BELMONT COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME

Is established at Tacoma, in Warren township, and occupies a beautiful site commanding a widespread view of the loveliest hill country in the State. The main building is four stories high, surmounted by a cupola, and with two wings, each three stories high. The whole is a modern brick structure of handsome architectural design, with a frontage of 164 feet, and a depth of 110 feet. It contains 63 rooms and is lighted with electricity and heated with steam. The farm upon which it is located contains 63 acres. The Home was established in 1880 for the physical, mental and moral training of indigent children, until suitable homes could be provided for them. At the earnest appeal of Isaac Holloway, David Conrow, and 82 others, the county commissioners submitted the whole question of establishing a Children's Home to the people of the county, and the proposition carried by a majority of 2,319.

Under the supervision of Architect J. W. Yost, the building was constructed. The farm upon which the Home is located cost \$5,800, and the building cost \$35,000; the whole making a total cost of \$40,800.

The first trustees were Francis Davis, Joseph Green, J. W. Laughlin, J. W. Hingley, William Millison, David Conrow, A. W. Anderson, John S. Howard, Hamilton Eaton, Isaac R. Lane, William R. Piper, George T. Nuzum, Samuel Hillis, James A. Shepherd and Herman Roemer. The first superintendent was Stephen Gressinger who only served a brief two months, when Francis Davis, one of the trustees of the institution, took charge until the appointment of Joseph Green, who served for five years. Peter Giffen followed and was in charge of the institution seven years. N. B. Stewart, the next superintendent in order, served two years,

when the present incumbent, T. W. Branson, was appointed, who has thus far served seven years up to 1902. The present board of trustees is thus constituted: Jacob Maule, A. Plummer, W. W. Watt, and Dr. G. V. Riddle. The officers are: T. W. Branson, superintendent; R. P. Branson, matron; Deborah Williams, teacher; and Dr. W. L. Judkins, physician.

In addition there are six lady and one gentleman assistants. There were in the Home, March 31, 1902, 33 children, and five were out on trial. Twenty-two had been indentured, and adopted, eight returned to parents, and two died, making a total of 70 cared for during the year. The average monthly enrollment of children attending the school was 29. The total expenditure for 1902 amounted to \$5,860.92, or a net expense per capita, of \$145.36. In addition to the quantity of farm products consumed at the institution, \$379 worth were sold from off the farm. The reports of the trustees and county Board of Charities speak very approvingly of the institution.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

In this connection, some mention should be made of the work of this philanthropic body that was organized several years ago for the purpose of visiting and inspecting our charitable institutions and jails in the interest of the health and comfort of the inmates. These humane men and women work without compensation, visiting all the penal and charitable institutions of the county at intervals of six months, examining into the sanitary and moral condition of these institutions with a view of correcting any neglect or mismanagement in these particulars. Some of the members of the Board, who have been most active in the past, were Dr. Ely of Barnesville, Mrs. Rodefer of Bellaire, Mrs. Robert J. Alexander, of St. Clairsville, Dr. Thomas Balph of St. Clairsville, Dr. John W. Wellons of Barnesville, Mrs. Ross J. Alexander, Bridgeport, and Mrs. J. B. Smith, Bellaire.

The present Board consists of William Alexander of Bridgeport, Peter Giffen of Flushing, D. H. Milligan of St. Clairsville, Mrs. Rodefer of Bellaire, Mrs. J. C. Pickering, and Mrs. James McNeice.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

SOME OF THE FIRST SETTLERS—UNDISCOVERED ORE MINES—THE POPULATION—THE FIRST ELECTION—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—THE TOWNS: GLENCOE, LOYDSVILLE AND STEWARTSVILLE—ST. CLAIRSVILLE, THE COUNTY SEAT—THE INCORPORATION AND FIRST OFFICIALS—THE FIRST TAVERNS AND MARKET HOUSE—THE FIRST BUSINESS HOUSES—THE FIRST COURT HOUSE AND THE "OLD COURT HOUSE"—THE POPULATION, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—THE GREAT FIRE—SOME OLD CITIZENS—THE OLDEST BUILDING—ST. CLAIRSVILLE'S RAILROAD FACILITIES—THE POSTMASTERS—THE BANKS—THE ST. CLAIRSVILLE SCHOOLS, PAST AND PRESENT—THE CHURCHES—THE ST. CLAIRSVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—BELMONT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—SECRET SOCIETIES—DRUMMOND POST, G. A. R.—THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Richland township is perhaps the largest township in the county. It is bounded by Wheeling and Colerain townships on the north, Pease and Pultney on the east, and Mead and Smith townships on the south, and Union on the west. As its name implies, the soil is rich and the land throughout the township is underlaid with a wealth of coal and limestone. As heretofore indicated the township was erected from parts of Kirkwood and Pultney townships in 1802.

SOME OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settler was probably Richard Hardesty who located on Wheeling Creek in 1795 and a number of his descendants live in the neighborhood of the old homestead today. The same year William Boggs settled on section 10 where he opened the first coal mine. After the lapse of a century Boggs' extensive coal mines are in operation north of St. Clairsville. Isaac Cowgill was the first emigrant to

cross Wheeling ferry where he located on section 16 and built the first hewed-log cabin in the county and the name is a familiar one among the farmers of Richland township today.

Among the first settlers whose descendants are still living on or near the old homesteads after the lapse of a century were: Joseph and Andrew Anderson, Abraham and Frederick Amrine, John Arrick, Valentine, Peter and Philip Ault, Isaiah Allen, William Askew, David and Samuel Barnes, George and Elizabeth Beam, John Berry, Jacob Brown and Nicholas Brown, Alexander Boggs, Rees Branson, James Barnes, William Bell, M. C. Carroll, Sarah Coleman, Henry Close, Adam Kaufman, Jacob Clevinger, Joseph Craft, Isaac Cowgill, Lamb Clark, Richard Copeland, James Caldwell, Andrew Dickey, Robert Duncan, Daniel Dillie, Robert Dent, Andrew Foreman, Alexander Gaston, Isaac Hogue, David Hutchinson, Michael Groves, Zachiel Hays,

John and Joseph Henderson, John Jepson, Joseph R. Johnson, Sterling Johnson, Abram Lash, Abner Lodge, David Neiswanger, Thomas Mitchell, Samuel Muchmore, William McMillan, William McFarland, James Murdock, James Morrison, Richard Meek, Joseph Marshall, Jesse McGee, John and James Martin, Jacob Merritt, John Norris, David Newell, Henry Neff, Mathew Patterson, William and John Warnock, Isaac and Samuel Wilson, Hance Wiley, Isaachar Foulke, Crawford Welsh, Joseph Patton, Levi Pickering, Jonas Pickering, William Porterfield, Robert Porterfield, John Pickett, John Patterson, George Paull, Richard Riley, John Shepherd, Jonathan Sutton, William and Francis Smith, Samuel Stonebreaker, Thomas and John Smith, John Simpson, Robert Thompson, John Thompson, Israel and Joseph Updegraff and John Taggart.

The preceding are familiar names in Richland and adjoining townships today. Many of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the county are lineal descendants of these pioneer settlers, and are prominently identified with the commercial and manufacturing, as well as the agricultural, industries of the county.

Mrs. Priscilla Baldwin says when her grandfather Isaachar Foulke above mentioned came to the county in 1810 he located upon a farm three miles east of Newellstown (St. Clairsville) and on the road then leading to Flushing. She said that at that time the old Indian trail passed by her father's home and over this trail Indians traveled between Monroe and Guernsey pausing at the trading post at the foot of the "big hill" to exchange their copper, lead and furs.

UNDISCOVERED ORE MINES.

These Indians were always accompanied by an interpreter who told Mr. Foulke that there were silver, copper and lead mines in Monroe and Guernsey counties and the evidence of the truth of these statements was the ores they carried with them for trading.

These bands of Indians would always camp at Bear Camp just east of Belmont going one way, and at the Indian Springs now owned by William Clark's heirs near St. Clairsville going the other. Mrs. Baldwin's father always expressed the belief that these mines would ultimately be discovered.

THE POPULATION

Of Richland township in 1804 was the largest in Belmont County and in 1820 it was 3,379, with but one voting precinct, located at St. Clairsville. The census of 1900 shows a population of 4,367, a gain of 988. Because of the fact that Richland township is a purely agricultural township, the increase in population has not been as marked as in the townships along our river front. The assessor's returns however for 1902 show an increase over last year of \$28,444 while the tax levy in the township has been increased from 1.49 in 1901 to 1.56 in 1902.

THE FIRST ELECTION

Was held in St. Clairsville in 1802,—it is said at the house of William Congleton, but as the records were lost for a period of seven years the first records available today reveal the fact that Isaac Cogle, Isaac Hatcher and John Carter were serving as trustees in 1809 and Josiah Hedges was clerk.

By order of the trustees, William Dent was appointed constable, and an election was called for the second Tuesday in August at which Robert Griffith, James Cloyd, Sterling Johnston and William Sinclair were elected justices of the peace.

The township officers elected in those early days were justices, constables, supervisors, overseers of the poor, fence viewers, township treasurer, and township clerk, and the highest vote cast in the spring of 1810 was 154.

In 1900 there were four voting precincts, namely: Glencoe, Loydsville and precincts 1 and 2 in St. Clairsville. The total vote was: Glencoe precinct, 232; precinct 1, 231; precinct 2, 271; precinct 3, 367; or a total of 1,101.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The township officers for 1902 are: Trustees,—Henry Morgan, Robert E. Giffen and J. T. Knox; township clerk, John Nichols; treasurer, Harry Boroff; assessor, William McBride; justices of the peace,—D. M. Davies, John Sidebottom and John C. Michner.

There are 20 township schools in Richland township under the supervision of R. G. Hogue.

The old Zane Road, the first in the county, which was constructed under an act of government, and afterwards changed to the National Road, passes through Richland township from east to west.

THE TOWNS—GLENCOE, LOYDSVILLE AND STEWARTSVILLE.

In addition to the county seat there are four villages in Richland township, namely: Glencoe, Loydsville, East Richland and Stewartsville.

GLENCOE was established along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in February, 1855, by John B. G. Fulton. Today it contains a population of about 200, which is increasing rapidly because of the accession of many miners in the employ of the Belmont Coal Mining Company. There are also a number of stores and a good flour mill. The school has an enrollment of about 120 and is conducted by C. A. Henry, superintendent, and Miss Ella Meek, assistant.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only place of worship in the village. It is included in the Demos circuit with Rev. M. W. Bevington, pastor. The officials are: Trustees,—Dr. J. H. Meek, C. A. Henry, William Barrett and P. W. Helpbringer; stewards,—Dr. J. H. Meek and Miss Kate Henry.

The postmaster is G. K. Phillips.

The oldest citizen is Henry Neff who is now in his 92nd year. Mr. Neff is spending his closing years with his children who reside in Glencoe and the vicinity. Another octogenarian is John McNiece, who notwithstanding he is past 84 makes a daily visit to Glencoe and is hale in body and clear in mind.

One of the oldest families in this section of Belmont County are the Aults. Michael Ault, Sr., settled where Glencoe now stands and engaged in the milling business. His son Michael Ault followed in the pursuit of his father and purchased the mill property in 1836. In the prosecution of his business he ground and shipped 10,000 barrels of flour from October, 1846, to the following May, which were forwarded to different points down the river.

LOYDSVILLE is on the National Road five miles west of St. Clairsville. It has two general stores, two blacksmith shops and a wagon shop, with a population at the last census of 125. The town was laid out by Joshua Loyd in 1831.

It was upon the old Loyd homestead that the eminent statesman and financier, Hon. William Windom, was born, and some old citizens recall the fact that they witnessed the future statesman when a child making mud pies by the roadside.

Loydsville is also the western termination of rural free delivery of mail.

About one mile south of the town the Society of Friends built the old Plainfield Meeting House in 1844. This was for 50 years the church home of the Friends in Richland township. Gradually the members of the Society lessened by removal and death until the church has been abandoned and the building is now occupied by the Farmers' Grange. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Loydsville built a small frame church in 1837. For two years previous, however, they had worshipped in the school house. In 1866 a more commodious brick church was erected, the church society then having a membership of 60. In 1879-80 the pastor was Rev. W. D. Starkey, with Rev. J. M. Carr, presiding elder. The membership of the church in 1902 is 100, and the pastor in charge is Rev. J. L. Dawson. The church officials are: R. W. Palmer, A. J. Taylor, Celia Pickering; F. O. Bowles, William Shepherd, John Michner, James Nibleck and Frank Bentley.

There is one school in the Loydsville dis-

district, conducted by G. O. Bowles. Mr. Bowles' predecessor, W. S. Wright, taught in this district for eight or ten successive years. The present School Board consists of John Michner, C. P. Clark and F. O. Bowles.

The Loydsville Grange was organized a few years ago with a membership of about 30. The present officers are: Grand master, Thomas Bentley; secretary, Fred Daniels; overseer, William Lewis; steward, A. J. Taylor; treasurer, Lida Lantz; gatekeeper, W. S. Milner; chaplain, Mrs. William Lewis; and lecturer, R. G. Hogue.

The postmaster of the town is William George.

STEWARTSVILLE is a railway station and coal mining town on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, between six and seven miles west of Bellaire. It was named after John Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart & Mehan, and one of the proprietors of the Franklin mines which were organized in 1868. While the struggling mining towns of Stewartsville and St. Clairsville Junction, the latter in Pultney township, are not incorporated they have an aggregate population of 2,500, largely miners employed at the Troll, Franklin and Empire coal mines.

Near Neff's there is a neat Presbyterian Church with a membership of 100, that is ministered to by Rev. W. A. Alexander and near the Troll mines there is a new Methodist Church with a membership of 130, that is conducted by Rev. M. Strahl.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE,—THE COUNTY SEAT.

David Newell, the founder of the county seat, migrated from Pennsylvania in 1795 and 1796 and effected a settlement upon the summit of the most picturesque hill country in the county, and there laid out the village of Newellstown at an elevation of 1,284 feet above the sea level. It was known as Newellstown for several years, but was subsequently called St. Clairsville in honor of Gen. Arthur St. Clair at that time Governor of the Northwest Territory. The court records designated

it as St. Clairsville as early as 1802-03, and in the contest with Pultney and Franklin (now Martin's Ferry) for the county seat it won the prize in 1804 and was thereafter known as St. Clairsville. The original town contained 65 acres, but an addition of eight acres was made by William Mathers in 1803.

Some of the first lot owners were Abraham Lash, Valentine Ault, James Caldwell, Jacob Holtz, John Thompson, William Irwin, Absalom Martin, Noah Zane, Sterling Johnston, Alpheus Ferren, John Israel and Daniel Peck. The above-named purchases were made between 1800 and 1802.

St. Clairsville being on the line of the Zane Road, then the leading thoroughfare in the county, it became the foremost trading town in Eastern Ohio, and as early as 1807 had shipped 2,000 pounds of snakeroot and ginseng in a single year to Eastern markets and hundreds of barrels of flour were wagoned to Wheeling and floated down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans.

F. Cummings in his tour through Belmont County heretofore mentioned has this to say of St. Clairsville in 1807: I awoke at an early hour well refreshed and pushed on 11 miles to St. Clairsville through a fine well improved, well inhabited country which was still hilly but the ridges were neither so steep nor so high as they are in general at this side of Chillicothe. I stopped at Thompson's Stage Inn where Mrs. Thompson who was very civil prepared me a good breakfast.

"St. Clairsville, or Newellstown as it is more frequently and more properly called, is the capital of Belmont County and is pleasantly situated on the point and top of the highest hill within sight and from whence 12 or 14 miles of ridges and woods may be seen in every direction, some of them across the Ohio, which I was now again approaching. The town is only about four years old and already contains 80 good houses including several stores and taverns. It has a Court House and gaol and altogether it has the greatest appearance of wealth and business of any town between Chillicothe and itself. There are several Quakers

settled in the neighborhood who are snug, wealthy and industrious people and who have enhanced the value of real property to a wide extent around the focus of their settlement."

THE INCORPORATION AND FIRST OFFICIALS.

In 1807 the town was incorporated by the election of John Patterson, president; Sterling Johnston, recorder; Samuel Sullivan, marshal; and Michael Groves, William Brown, John Brown and Josiah Dillon, trustees; with William Congleton, collector; and James Caldwell, treasurer. The population of the village before its incorporation was 400.

A few years after the town was incorporated, the dense forests began to disappear and pioneers crowded the trails in every direction, upon horseback, in wagons and on foot. For some reason the corporate authority was permitted to lapse, and now as the town began to improve and brick and frame buildings supplanted the log structures, public safety demanded a renewal of incorporate powers for public protection. Accordingly corporate powers were again granted by the General Assembly during the winter of 1818.

THE FIRST TAVERNS AND MARKET HOUSE.

Before the town was incorporated, St. Clairsville had become quite a business center. Among the early tavern keepers we note first the name of Jacob Holtz who was granted a license in 1802; the May following, two additional taverns were opened, one by John Thompson and the other Basil Israel.

On the 17th day of December, 1833, the commissioners of Belmont County appropriated \$100 to build a Market House in St. Clairsville and gave an order to John Patterson, grandfather of John Patterson now one of St. Clairsville's druggists, to superintend the work. This old building was constructed in the middle of the street just south of the present Court House and between the Clarendon Hotel and the opposite side of the street and is remembered by all the old citizens.

THE FIRST BUSINESS HOUSES.

There were also two schools, five taverns, eight stores, seven carpenters, three masons, two blacksmiths, two tanneries, four cabinet-makers, a brickmaker, two saddlers, one pottery, one tinner, one manufacturer of nails, two clock and watchmakers, four shoemakers, three tailors, and two turners in wood, spinning wheel makers, two distilleries, three physicians and two attorneys.

One of the distilleries was operated by Michael Groves and the other by Dillon & Thompson. John Copeland was the first blacksmith; Reese Branson was the first clock-maker; Joseph Morrison and Samuel Sullivan were the first hatters; Ira Robinson was the first tinner; Jacob Leech was the first barber; Jesse McGee, a familiar name in Richland township today, was the first cabinetmaker; Robert Dent, an active Methodist, was the first school teacher; Joseph Patton and Henry Mitchell were the first shoemakers; John Long and Smith & White were the first tanners; and John Marcus was the first tailor.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE AND THE "OLD COURT HOUSE."

Colonel Charlesworth says that the first Court House was a strong substantial log structure two stories high that occupied the first lot directly west of the more pretentious and costly stone structure of today; while the old log jail was east of and not under the same roof as some writers have claimed. The second Court House, best known to the people of this generation as the "Old Court House" was built of brick and stone in 1813 at a cost of \$56,040. The Court House building was a square, two-story building with a hip roof facing each point of the compass and surmounted by a tall spire in the center. This historic old building was supported on the south by an immense stone wall 150 feet in length and about 14 feet high at the east end. This building remained in use for a period of 72 years, when it was removed to give place to the present handsome public buildings elsewhere referred to.

The second jail was built six years later at a cost of \$3,040, and among other apartments constructed were two debtors' rooms.

In 1842 because of the increased demand for more prison room, the third county jail was built by Bailey and Collins of brick and stone at a cost of \$3,902.

THE POPULATION, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The population of St. Clairsville in 1900 was 1,210, a small gain over the census of 1890; however, the tax levy for 1902 is less than that of the year following. The municipal officers are: James B. Ryan, mayor; John Ferren, marshal; John C. Nichols, clerk; John H. Boroff, treasurer. The members of the Council are: D. H. Milligan, Albert Lawrence, Isaac H. Gaston, A. L. Bumgarner, J. M. Reese and A. W. Beatty.

THE GREAT FIRE.

One of the memorable events of the history of St. Clairsville was the great fire of 1866. The fire originated in the property of John Jepson on May 22nd, and practically burned the entire square from Market street west to the alley between Market and Marietta streets.

There was no fire department or fire extinguishers that could be made available, and the citizens in their excitement worked without plans or system, hence the great loss. The properties destroyed were the store room and residence of John Jepson, the drug store and residence of I. H. Patterson, the dry goods store of John Patton, the jewelry store of George Brown, the tailoring establishment of L. P. Hoffner and Henry Meyer, the boot and shoe store of John Bickham, the saddlery of John Crymble, the law office of Judge Chambers, the *Gazette* printing office and the dry goods store of Watson & Gressinger.

The flames also communicated with the Methodist parsonage on Market street, nearly opposite the present livery stable south of the hotel, and it was also destroyed. The total loss was estimated at upwards of \$50,000.

SOME OLD CITIZENS.

There are still residing in St. Clairsville many worthy old people whose mental faculties are unimpaired and who yet enjoy a fair degree of health. Perhaps the oldest native-born citizen is Judge C. W. Carroll, who at the age of 67 occupies the house in which he was born.

The oldest resident of the village is Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, who has attained her 95th birthday. Mrs. Altissa Hutchison, now temporarily residing with her daughter Mrs. Clark in Bridgeport, has also entered upon her 95th year. Mrs. Hutchison has lived in St. Clairsville nearly all her life.

Among the ladies that have attained to or past the allotted three score years and ten we might mention Miss Jane Edgerton, Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mrs. Caroline V. Groves, Mrs. William Frazier, Miss Ann Edgerton, Mrs. Ruth Eaton, Mrs. William Lee, Mrs. Amos Fawcett and Mrs. Henry Meyer.

We could not obtain the names of all the gentlemen who are beyond their "seventies." The following is perhaps only a partial list: Col. J. F. Charlesworth, Judge St. Clair Kelley, Hiram Boroff, Isaac Davis, James Davis, Thompson Butcher, H. R. Bumgarner, Alfred Lake, Reuben Rose, Alexander and Robert Anderson and James Carlile.

THE OLDEST BUILDING

In St. Clairsville today is the home of Editor McMillen of *The Belmont Chronicle*. This historic old building with recent additions and improvements is still in a good state of preservation. It is located at the northwest corner of Sugar and Main streets.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE'S RAILROAD FACILITIES.

As heretofore referred to in the story of the county seat contest, St. Clairsville has built two short railroads at a cost of \$65,000, one that intersects the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Quincy and the other that intersects the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway at a

point near Boston. In addition to the above, a branch of the great Wabash system enters Belmont County at a point near Adena in Harrison County and passes through St. Clairsville from north to south near the old Neiswanger homestead, pursuing its course down Ault's Run eastward to McMechen's Creek and running parallel with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for several miles, thereby opening up the extensive coal fields recently purchased by Eastern capitalists for shipment to the great manufacturing centers. Of these mines *The Gazette* in a recent article says:

"On the Bellaire and Adena branch of the Wabash road which is expected to be ready for business from St. Clairsville to Adena by the first of the year, there will be mines every mile or so of the route, and the operators are getting ready to start. Near the Maynard end of the line in Belmont County, two companies are ready now to operate on an extensive scale.

"Purse-glove Brothers have two openings made above Maynard. They wanted the C., L. & W. to give them a switch for their cars, but were refused any concessions along that line so they propose to wait for the opening of the new road. They will be right on the new road and at their two mines expect to employ between 500 and 600 men when in full operation.

"Along the same railroad Troll Brothers have two big mines almost ready for business. It is expected they will be ready to load coal as soon as the new railroad is in operation. Both openings are to have modern equipment and the tipples will be of the latest model. They will employ not less than 500 men, possibly many more inside of a year."

THE POSTMASTERS.

It was impossible to obtain a record of the postmasters from the organization of the town. The following is a list of those who have served the people from 1826: viz.,—William Booker, Henry Kennon, Benjamin F. Thomas, Wil-muth Jones, William Darrah, Mrs. Rebecca Ramage, Rev. J. B. Johnson, J. B. Longley, J. B. Ryan, W. A. Hunt, James F. Charlesworth and C. W. Carroll, the present incumbent.

THE BANKS.

St. Clairsville, being the center of a rich agricultural community, sustains three banks, namely: The First National Bank, the Second National Bank, and the Dollar Savings Bank Company.

The first bank established in the county and one of the first in the State was the Belmont Bank at St. Clairsville, a corporation organized in 1816, with a capital of \$500,000 of which \$150,000 was paid in. Among the original stockholders and officers of the old bank were: William Booker, Steel Smith, Hugh McNeely, John Winter, Jacob Neiswanger, John Ramsey and Ezar Ellis.

Some old citizens have thought it was a branch of the old State Bank of Ohio, but Colonel Charlesworth insists that it was a private bank and ante-dated the State Bank many years. When it failed, Mr. Booker was appointed receiver and was given the old bank building with its peculiarly constructed safe elsewhere referred to, if he would redeem the outstanding notes. The building was subsequently sold to the Lists of Wheeling. After this old building was sold, a period of 20 years elapsed before another bank was established.

The First National Bank was probably the second in order of establishment in the county. It was organized January 1, 1864, and began business on March 1st following. The capital stock at the time of organization was \$60,000, which was subsequently increased to \$100,000 with a surplus in 1902 of \$40,000. The first directors were: D. D. T. Cowen, Joseph Woodmansee, Ross J. Alexander, John Darrah and David Brown. The first officers were: D. D. T. Cowen, president, and H. C. Welday, cashier.

The present officers are: George Jepson, president; A. C. Darrah, vice-president; E. G. Amos, cashier; W. V. Sutton, assistant cashier; and J. P. Frasier, second assistant cashier.

The Second National Bank occupies a room especially constructed for banking purposes in the handsome and substantial Troll Block. It was organized in January, 1896, by the election

of N. K. Kennon, president; H. M. Davies, vice-president; Isaac H. Gaston, cashier; and Albert Troll, assistant cashier.

The original board of directors was made up of the following named gentlemen: N. K. Kennon, H. M. Davies, Alexander Neff, W. E. Clark, N. J. Hatcher, Henry Morgan, Charles W. Troll, Samuel Campbell and T. E. Johnston.

The capital stock fully paid in is \$50,000. The officers in 1902 are: Charles W. Troll, president; Henry Morgan, vice-president; Albert Troll, cashier; Otto Giffen, assistant cashier. John Troll, N. J. Hatcher, Samuel Campbell, Charles W. Troll, Albert Troll, Henry Morgan, Alexander Neff, W. J. Giffen and W. L. Patton constitute the board of directors.

The *Dollar Savings Bank Company* was organized June 17, 1895, by the election of Capell L. Weems, president; J. B. McMechen, vice-president; M. M. Scott, cashier; and L. M. Sutton, assistant cashier. John Stewart, William J. Clark, Walter Darrah, W. J. Thompson, Albert Nichols and James T. Bentley were the first board of directors. The paid-up capital amounted to \$25,000. L. M. Sutton was subsequently chosen cashier, a position he held until September, 1898, when failing health compelled him to resign. Wilson Mitchell was selected as his successor.

The building occupied by the Dollar Savings Bank Company was formerly the building in which the old Belmont Bank was established, and for upwards of a quarter of a century thereafter it was the county treasurer's office. The safe is in the shape of a bake-oven with stone walls 55 inches in thickness and built upon a foundation of stone sunk eight feet in the ground. Within this great, stone vault is a movable modern steel safe.

The officers and directors in 1902 are as follows: Capell L. Weems, president; J. B. McMechen, vice-president; Wilson Mitchell, cashier; directors,—Walter Darrah, W. J. Thompson, J. T. Bentley, P. W. Dickey and A. E. Nichols.

THE ST. CLAIRSVILLE SCHOOLS, PAST AND PRESENT.

The St. Clairsville schools have ever been esteemed among the best in the county. While the present commodious three-story brick building was constructed nearly 34 years ago, it is regarded as one of the most substantial as well as one of the best equipped schools in the county today. At this time it is taxed to accommodate the pupils seeking admission and a new room was created in 1902 in order to more equally distribute the work. The number of scholars that took the high school course last year from rural districts numbered 64, and they came from homes within a radius of seven miles, and the revenues derived from this source added \$1,100 to the district school fund. The school library contains 745 volumes and is perhaps one of the best libraries in the county, while the chemical laboratory and instruments for scientific demonstration are probably not surpassed in any other township in the county. The total enrollment of scholars in 1902 is 340.

The first superintendent after the re-organization of the schools in 1869 was J. J. Burns; he held the position until he was elected State School Commissioner in 1878. His successors were: John G. Black, 1878-80; C. E. Stitchcock, 1880-84; L. H. Waters, 1884-89; Walter Mitchell, 1889-91; and George Rossitter, 1891-1900.

The present corps of teachers is constituted as follows: Prof. W. R. Butcher, superintendent; Miss Maggie Davies, principal of the High School; W. D. Porterfield, assistant principal; Miss Margaret Moore, primary teacher; and Miss Fannie Ryan, Miss Sadie Giffen, Miss Margaret Mellor and Miss Irene Ferrel, intermediate teachers.

The Board of Education for 1902 consists of: Albert Lawrence, president; H. M. Davies, secretary; B. S. McBride, A. W. Beatty and D. H. Milligan.

St. Clairsville claims to have erected the second school house in the county in 1802. This was an old-time log cabin built on the Judge

Ruggles homestead, south of town and not far from the residence of Albert Johnston. The chinks between the logs were daubed with mud. Rough split-board benches served as seats, and greased paper was used in place of glass for windows. William Fleeharty is said to have been the first teacher and for several years gave satisfaction, but petty jealousies between town and country scholars caused a quarrel that resulted in the school's demolition.

The next paid school was conducted by the Presbyterians, in 1806-07, but it only continued for a few years.

In 1809 the Methodists established a school in the little brick building in the Methodist Episcopal Cemetery northeast of the present Methodist Episcopal Church. This school was maintained for a period of 31 years. The first teacher was Professor Dent, heretofore referred to. While this denominational school existed, there were several select schools conducted in different parts of the town. One was held on Marietta street in a building on the corner southwest of the Presbyterian Church; another in a building back of the old Market House, which was afterwards used as a colored school; and another on east Main street in the brick building, now the residence of the Misses Armstrong.

Among the teachers of that early day who afterward achieved prominence we mention: Judge Davy, Gen. G. W. Hoge, Judge Robert E. Chambers, and Miss Jane Edgerton, all of whom have passed away but the last named. After a long and useful life devoted to the cause of education and temperance, Miss Edgerton is peacefully closing her days in the old home and in the enjoyment of the high esteem and respect of the whole community.

The first graded school was taught by David Moore. However, there were a number of seminaries conducted at different periods,—one by Professor Wilkinson in 1837 or 1838 on the top of Seminary Hill and in the building now occupied as the home of Prof. W. R. Butcher. The other was conducted by Professor Brooks in 1836 in the historic old building now the residence of John Troll.

Since the above was written, the old building has been removed and concealed among the rafters was found an old catalogue of the seminary, printed in 1837, containing the following announcements, viz.—

Franklin H. Brooks, superintendent; Mrs. Sarah M. Brooks, principal; Miss Sophia S. Cooly, assistant teacher. Fifty-one students were in attendance, as follows: Nancy M. Anderson, Rebecca W. Askew, Sarah Askew, Martha Askew, Louisa I. Alexander, Lucy M. Atkinson, Bethann Boggs, Mary Beazle, Sarah Butcher, Rachel A. Blackston, Margaret J. Craft, Ann M. Caldwell, Betsey S. Cowen, Ann Chamberlin, Sarah J. Connelly, Sarah Dilworth, Jane Dilworth, Ruth Ann Ellis, Elizabeth Ann Eyer, Mary Faris, Elizabeth Fleming, Mary Jane Gill, Mary N. Hubbard, Elizabeth A. Lockwood, Letitia Hayze, Sarah J. Lippincott, Ann H. Maxwell, Mary McCartney, Martha Elrick, Priscilla Montgomery, Lucinda Mitchell, Elizabeth McMahon, Amelia S. Nelson, Martha Patterson, Letitia Patton, Ann Rodgers, Tirzah Ruggles, Mary M. Ramsey, Elizabeth Smith, Elizabeth H. Smith, Margaret W. Smith, Eliza A. Shannon, Mary W. Sutton, Sarah J. Sutton, Mary A. Steenrod, Susanna Thomas, Sidney W. Thomas, Sarah Thomas, Elizabeth Vail.

Three years were required to complete the course of study, which was as follows: Primary—Reading, spelling and defining, writing, mental and written arithmetic, English grammar, modern and ancient geography, history of the United States, modern and ancient history, improvement of the mind, geography of the heavens, Sullivan's political class book, natural philosophy and botany.

Junior year—English grammar, rhetoric, human physiology, Euclid's geometry, chemistry, astronomy, philosophy of natural history, intellectual philosophy, algebra.

Senior year—Outline of geology, ecclesiastical history, logic, natural theology, moral philosophy, Butler's analogy, evidences of Christianity.

The Latin, Greek and French languages and



ST. CLAIRSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

painting and drawing were taught, but were optional to the student.

The terms to the student were liberal enough, as is shown by the following:

Board for quarter of eleven weeks...	\$26.50
Tuition per quarter.....	6.00
Drawing and painting per quarter...	4.00
Washing per dozen.....	.37½

Mr. Brooks also conducted a school for young men on the hill west of town. It was called the St. Clairsville Institute and Teachers' Seminary. The teachers were Franklin H. Brooks, superintendent, and Alvah G. Dunning, A. B., assistant teacher. It had no connection with the female seminary. The following is the list of students for 1837:

Thomas M. Alexander, Samuel Askew, Samuel F. Armstrong, Henry A. Booker, Samuel F. Booker, Samuel Caldwell, Foster W. Carroll, Robert W. Carroll, D. D., Tompkins Cowen, Thomas Cummings, Rankin Dilworth, Francis G. Eaton, Thomas Faris, William A. Ferrel, David Gleaves, William Hutchison, Boyd M. Kerr, Wilson Kennon, Jobes Lake, Horatio McCune, Edwin G. Morgan, James Elrick, Joseph N. Milner, Henry Mulvaney, Alonzo P. Miller, William McCartney, David Neiswanger, Simeon Pickering, Miller Pennington, Isaac Patterson, Theodore Parish, William V. Sutton, John Smith, Mahlon W. Smith, Lebeus A. Shaw, W. R. Shannon, Christopher Thomas, Terrell Thomas, Jeremiah Tingley, Joseph P. Wood, Yarnal Wilson, David Welsh and Peter Woodmansee.

It was announced that the young men would study and sleep in the rooms in the school building, four students in a room, and would take their meals at the dining room in the village. Students were required to furnish their own rooms. They were also to strictly observe the following rules:

- 1st. To rise every morning before 6 o'clock.
- 2nd. Alternately to make his bed and sweep his chamber before breakfast.
- 3rd. To apply himself diligently to study and to make no communications, by whispering or otherwise, during study hours.

4th. To retire to bed every night before 10¼ o'clock.

5th. To cease from all conversation or noise before 10½ o'clock.

6th. To be at his meals at the appointed hour or lose them.

The necessary expenses to the young men were as follows:

Boarding per quarter, eleven weeks....	\$14.00
Room rent per week.....	.06¼
Washing, per dozen.....	.37½
Tuition	\$5 to \$6

These were familiar names in the shire town a half century ago, but the majority of them have passed away.

In the prospectus the managers of the Institute say, "As a rigid adherence to study and a neglect of physical labor would greatly endanger health, we have determined next spring to open a manual labor establishment in connection with the Institute."

THE CHURCHES.

The Protestant Episcopal Church.—Dr. Doddridge, the great Episcopalian divine and author, whose notes have long been recognized as authority on all matters pertaining to pioneer history in West Virginia and Eastern Ohio, extended his missionary operations into Eastern Ohio in 1800 and established congregations at St. Clairsville, Morristown and Zanesville.

St. Thomas' Church in St. Clairsville was brought into existence in 1813 by the removal of some of Dr. Doddridge's former parishioners to that place and the parish was represented in the first convention of the Diocese of Ohio by John Carter. In 1822 a church was built opposite the Methodist Church and for some years was in a flourishing condition, but the congregation becoming scattered the church was abandoned and the ground was sold in 1862.

The Society of Friends.—Before this religious society had erected a church, they met at private residences, notably the home of William Mosely, where preaching services were conducted by a lady named Mitchell, but as

the membership increased in numbers a brick meeting house was built in 1809-10 on a half acre of ground on the North Commons, where it intersects the Cadiz Pike.

This old building was removed in 1875, since which time the organization has been extinct. Included in this lot was an old time Friends' Cemetery. There was also another Friends' Meeting House of the opposite persuasion in the little house near the present home of Dr. Hewitson.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the Methodist Episcopal Church, Ohio circuits were formed as early as 1787, and in 1793 the circuit riders, who visited Washington, Pennsylvania, with regularity, also visited the Methodist homes west of Wheeling in Belmont County, Ohio, and conducted class meetings and prayer meetings at and near Kirkwood (Salem), Scott's and Newellstown (St. Clairsville). The first circuit riders mentioned were Jesse Stoneman and Thomas Hammond, who served on the Ohio circuit in 1799, Mr. Hammond dying while thus employed, when but 35 years of age. In 1809, St. Clairsville was connected with the West Wheeling circuit, with Jacob Young as pastor; and that year the Methodist Episcopal Cemetery was purchased, and a large frame Methodist Episcopal Church was built, with a gallery in the rear, facing the pulpit. The trustees, who supervised the work, were Vachel Hall, Henry Mozier, Henry Johnson, Robert Dent and Joseph Hedges.

In 1813, and for several years previous, there were such noted local preachers at this appointment as Jesse Parks and Jacob Meyers; and the preacher in charge was the famous James B. Findley, who was untiring in his efforts in building up the new civilization.

Ten years later St. Clairsville was connected with the Barnesville circuit, with Cornelius Springer and Bennett Dowler as preachers. In 1824 the Pittsburg Conference was organized, and St. Clairsville was included in that conference for a half of a century. Among the appointments on the circuit were: St. Clairsville, Mount Pleasant, Harrisville, Cadiz, Liston's,

Kinsey's and Scott's. In 1827 the preachers were John Walker and John McMahon, with James Roberts, W. B. Evans, Edward Mercer and David Mercer, local preachers, and among the members of the quarterly conference we find the names of Matthew Thoburn, Matthew Simpson (each the father of a celebrated bishop in the church), Ebenezer Liston, John Warfield, George Brown, Philip Darby and R. E. Carothers.

Some of the noted men who have served these people as presiding elders, we might mention William Lambdin, Wesley Browning, Samuel R. Brockunier, Robert Hopkins, Silvester Burt, Joseph M. Carr, Dr. Paine, James R. Mills, D. L. Osborne and James M. Slutz. In 1834 St. Clairsville was set apart as a separate congregation at the conference held in the Pipe Creek Church, and Rev. Francis Dighton was appointed pastor. Four years later he died, and was buried in the old Methodist Episcopal Cemetery.

It was in 1834 that the second church was built. This structure was a substantial brick, erected under the supervision of Matthew Thoburn, Peter Hulse, Michael Carroll, James Arrick, R. E. Carothers, Eli Wells, Robinson Baker, William Wilkins and George Shipman.

Thirty-eight years later, the present brick church was built at a cost of \$11,500. The work was inaugurated during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Grant in 1870, and completed during the administration of Rev. Mr. Lauck, in 1872. Five years later, and during the ministry of Rev. B. F. Beazelle, a neat parsonage was purchased from Hon. Lorenzo Danford at a cost of \$1,800.

The church officials during this period of improvement were: Stewards,—George Brown, H. C. Welday, Joseph Young, Joseph Close, John Close, Thomas Fawcett, W. W. McMonies and A. T. McKelvey; trustees,—W. A. Hunt, W. J. Thompson, Benjamin Barkhurst, Amos Fawcett, Robert Pogue, Israel Lewis, Cephas Carroll, F. D. Bailey and A. H. Mitchell. It will not be an invidious distinction to say that because of the labors and liberality of H. C. Welday and George Brown

were the improvements above mentioned largely accomplished.

Several memorable revivals have taken place in the history of the church that profoundly stirred the whole community; one was conducted by Rev. Mr. Smith in 1835, resulting in over 100 accessions. Thirty years later, a great revival was conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Taylor, assisted by Rev. Dr. James Thornburn, who was upon a vacation from India, and Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Bellaire. Again over 100 accessions were received. In 1879-80 Rev. Mr. Conkle conducted a series of meetings that resulted in 136 accessions to the church. A few years later, another great awakening took place during the ministry of Rev. Dr. Haskell, that resulted in upwards of 50 accessions to the church.

The pastors that have served this people since 1823 are: William Lambdin and William Knox; 1824, John Chandler; 1825, Simon Lock; 1826, Daniel Limerick and James Moore; 1827, Samuel Brockunier and Thomas M. Hudson; 1829, Thomas Taylor; 1830, William Knox and Thomas Drummond; 1831, P. M. McGowan and James Mills; 1832, James Kent; 1833, David Merryman and W. C. Henderson; 1834, Edward Smith; 1835, C. D. Battelle; 1836, James C. Merryman; 1837, Dr. James Drummond; 1839, S. R. Brockunier; 1840, Charles Thorn; 1841, Edward Berkett; 1842, I. N. Baird; 1843, David Trueman; 1845, James Montgomery and James Ruter; 1847, L. Petty and C. H. Jackson; 1849, Pardon Cook and W. A. Davidson; 1851, James Henderson and J. J. McIlyer; 1853, J. M. Rankin; 1854, W. C. P. Hamilton; 1855, Joseph Woodruff; 1859, S. Y. Kennedy and A. D. McCormack; 1860, J. L. Deen; 1861, James M. Carr; 1863, W. K. Foutch; 1864, J. C. Taylor; 1865, Edward Ellison; 1866, John Grant; 1870, W. F. Lauck; 1873, J. D. Vail; 1876, B. F. Beazelle; 1878, J. D. Conkle; 1881, W. H. Haskell; 1884, J. F. Minor; 1887, J. H. Hollingshead; 1890, Ezra Hingley; 1893, H. C. Webb; 1896, D. W. Chandler; 1899, J. S. Secrest; 1900, J. K. Grimes.

Of the many pastors who have served this

people, three are buried in the old Methodist Episcopal Cemetery; viz.: Francis Dighton, David C. Merryman and J. C. Taylor. The present official board consists of R. P. Rose, J. W. Hollingsworth, A. T. McKelvey, W. F. Smith, E. L. McMillan, Mrs. Ollie Lowe, Prof. W. R. Butcher, Mrs. C. L. Weems, Mrs. A. H. Mitchell, Mrs. Ellis Wilson, W. S. Mitchell, Z. Fawcett, John Wilson, Dr. Greitzner, E. E. Shepherd, W. W. Cowen, W. J. Thompson, F. D. Bailey and J. M. Aultman. The Sunday-school superintendent is A. T. McKelvey. The present membership is about 300.

The Presbyterian Church of St. Clairsville was originally known as "the Congregation of Richland," its organization being effected in the fall of 1798 through the influence and zeal of that good and great man, Rev. John McMillan, D. D., once pastor of the old Chartiers or Hill Church, near Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, for over half a century and founder of the school which afterward became the nucleus of Jefferson College. He died November 16, 1833, in the 82nd year of his age and the 60th of his ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and the thousands of enlightened and Christian homes in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio are today our grandest monument to his devoted memory.

On the 17th of October, 1798, what was then known as the Presbytery of Ohio licensed and ordained Joseph Anderson to the work of the Gospel ministry, and committed to his care the scattered congregations of Scotch-Irish people, who were at that time pouring into Eastern Ohio. As a result of his labors in this district, Rev. Mr. Anderson was presented with a joint call by the congregations of Richland and Short Creek, now Mount Pleasant, in the fall of 1799. The call was brought before the Presbytery of Ohio on the 15th of April, 1800; and, having signified his acceptance of the call, Mr. Anderson was installed pastor of the said congregations August 20, 1800. This is the first recorded ordination of a Presbyterian minister west of the Ohio River.

In the meantime, in the fall of 1798, David McWilliams, William McWilliams and James

McConnell were elected and ordained ruling elders of the congregation of Richland. Two years later William Ramage and Arthur Irwin were elected, ordained, and added to the session; and, after a few years more, Robert Laughlin, John Perry, Matthew Anderson, John Marquis and, at still a later time, Robert Bell, William Faris, Sr., and Robert Morrison. In 1826, George Anderson and John Rankin were added to the session; and Andrew P. Happer, Franklin Bell, John Culbertson, Joseph Laughlin and Andrew Work some years later. These were the office bearers and co-workers with Rev. Mr. Anderson in erecting the cabin church in 1798, and the second log building on the same spot, near the Presbyterian Cemetery, half a mile north of town, in 1808, and which in 1822 was relinquished for a more commodious brick building, conveniently located within the limits of the town at the west end, at a cost of about \$3,000—a large sum for that day.

For nearly 30 years the congregation bore the name of "Richland," but on the 19th day of January, 1827, it was incorporated under the name of "The First Presbyterian Church of St. Clairsville," with William Bell, Andrew P. Happer and Dr. John McCracken as the first trustees.

On the first Tuesday of October, 1830, Rev. Joseph Anderson at his own request was dismissed from the pastoral charge of the congregation to the Presbytery of St. Charles in Missouri, where he resided until his death in Monticello, Missouri, in 1847, in the 80th year of his age, much beloved and remembered for his labors.

After the resignation of Rev. Mr. Anderson, the church was supplied by Revs. Alexander Rogan, William Fuller and others until July, 1834, when a call was made for the pastoral services of Rev. Joseph Smith, who having accepted it was installed pastor in October of the same year. Three years later Dr. Smith became president of Franklin College, having resigned the charge of St. Clairsville. He died December 4, 1868, after an extended ministry of 47 years. Dr. Smith was the author

of "The History of Jefferson College," and "Old Redstone."

During the next two years the pulpit was supplied by Revs. Thomas Gordon, Churchill and others; until in October, 1839, Rev. James Alexander accepted a call from the congregation and was installed pastor December 19, 1839. It was during this pastorate that the third church building was totally destroyed by fire October 15, 1841, and a fourth building erected on a new site, Marietta street, in the spring of 1843, at an expense of about \$7,000. Rev. Mr. Alexander's ministry terminated as pastor of St. Clairsville June 9, 1846, and, having labored efficiently and successfully in Martin's Ferry, Wheeling Valley and Bridgeport in this presbytery, and in Allen Grove, Wolf Run and Moundsville in the Presbytery of Washington, he ceased from his labors and entered the reward of the faithful, July, 1879. The next pastor was Rev. John Moffat, who was ordained and installed in June, 1848; for more than 13 years he labored successfully as a faithful pastor and eloquent preacher of the Gospel of Christ. He resigned in 1861 to become pastor of Rockhill and Bellaire, and in 1863 he was transferred as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Wheeling. He died December, 1875.

Rev. John Moffat was succeeded in St. Clairsville by Rev. David R. Campbell, D. D., in 1861, who labored with great success until February 18, 1866, when he resigned to accept the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church, Steubenville, Ohio. Dr. Campbell's ministry is still fragrant with the memory of a glorious revival of religion in which the membership was raised to a higher plane of spiritual activity. He died at Steubenville in March, 1873.

The next pastor was Rev. Robert Alexander, D. D., who was called September 22, 1866, and began his labors on Christmas Day of the same year. His ministry in the congregation extended over a third of a century, during which the fourth church building was destroyed by a terrific tornado, April 15, 1887, and the present beautiful and substantial stone edifice was

erected in 1888 at a cost of over \$25,000. Dr. Alexander was born in Belmont County, June 15, 1887. - He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1855, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858; he was licensed by the Presbytery of St. Clairsville January 6, 1858, and, having studied a year in the Free Church College, Edinburgh, Scotland, was ordained pastor of Little Britain Church, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1860, from which he was called to St. Clairsville and installed here in April, 1867. He was honored with the title of Doctor of Divinity from Franklin College in 1879, and after a long and influential ministry resigned the pastorate to edit *The Presbyterian* April 26, 1899. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1901,—lovingly “remembered by what he has done.”

The present pastor, Rev. J. Burns Eakins, Ph. D., received the invitation of the church June 22, 1899. He was born in Ireland and received his collegiate training at the Magee College, Royal University, and Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated May 9, 1899. He entered upon his work at St. Clairsville August 1st, and was ordained and installed October 3, 1899. The story of this pastorate is still to be recorded.

Besides the elders mentioned in connection with the first pastorate, the following were ordained and installed:

During the pastorate of Rev. James Alexander, D. D.: John Jepson, James McConnell, Robert Smiley, F. H. Brooks, H. H. Fisk, A. C. Work, John Tate, Sr., and John Porter.

During the pastorate of Rev. John Moffat: Samuel Ramage, James Hutchison, John Tate, Jr., Thomas T. Thompson, Samuel B. Work, Samuel Cunningham; and on January 12, 1861: Dr. Henry West, William Chambers and William H. McBride.

During the pastorate of Rev. Robert Alexander, D. D.: June 4, 1874,—Joseph J. Taggart, and Robert A. Anderson; June 20, 1878,—Henry Daniel, Samuel R. Finney, William Lee, John A. Grove and George Jepson; June 1, 1890,—William F. Schumaker, George V.

Brown, John W. Riley and John Elliott; April, 17, 1898,—John D. Hays, Addison E. Rusk, Elbridge G. Amos, Lewis M. Sutton and James O. Dixon.

The following are the office bearers at the present date, October 1, 1902: Elders,—William Chambers, George Jepson, John D. Hays, Elbridge G. Amos, Robert H. Anderson, J. J. Taggart, J. W. Riley, A. E. Rusk and J. O. Dixon; trustees,—Samuel Campbell, R. M. Eaton and D. H. McBride; Sabbath-school superintendent,—A. W. Beatty; Women's Missionary Society president,—Mrs. Elza T. Clark; Y. P. S. C. E. president,—Miss Nellie Jepson; president Robert Alexander Missionary Band,—Miss M. Gray McBride.

The church celebrated its first centennial in 1898, and rejoices in the fact that never in its history was it better able to be of service in the cause of God and humanity. It is free of all debt, with a membership of 320 active workers and worshipers, contributing last year \$2,913 for the support of the Gospel; the outlook for pastor and people is bright and encouraging.

The United Presbyterian Church of St. Clairsville, Ohio, was organized June, 1830. The exact date of the organization is unknown. A charter was granted the congregation by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, February 14, 1835. The charter members were David Wallace, William Dehham, John Patterson, Hugh Parks, Sr., John McMechen, John Nichol, Matthew Nichol, Thomas Duff, William Chambers, John Stitt, Joseph Woods and William Templeton.

For the 72 years of its existence, it has had but four pastors, viz.: Rev. Hugh Parks, who was pastor from 1831 to 1838; Rev. Alexander Young, D. D., pastor from 1842 to 1857; Rev. J. B. Johnston, D. D., pastor from 1859 to 1874; Rev. Thomas Balph, D. D., pastor from 1875 and still continues after a pastorate of more than 27 years. It is a tribute to the worth of these men and also to the stable character of the people of the congregation that they have had but four pastors and yet have not been altogether five years without a pastor.

Of these pastors, all have passed over the river except the present incumbent, but it is worthy of note that when the congregation celebrated its semi-centennial in 1880, all four of these men were on that day in the bounds of the congregation, three of them being present at the exercises, Rev. Mr. Parks alone not being able to be present.

The following men have served the congregation as ruling elders, viz.: David Wallace, William Templeton, John Patterson, John Nichol, Robert Stitt, William L. Duff, John Brown, Joseph Meholin, Thomas M. Nichol, Isaac Taggart, John Stewart, Thomas Duff, Solomon Bentley, Samuel Giffen, William Stewart, Humphrey Alexander, Robert Kerr, James Gordon, Samuel M. Thompson, Andrew J. McFarland and Thomas Johnson. These have all passed away except Andrew J. McFarland, who is still living at a good old age and a member of the congregation, but not now a member of the session. The following are the present members of the session: John A. Clark, Robert E. Giffen, John V. Sutton, S. U. Clark, A. H. Hewetson, M. D., James A. Stewart, James T. Bentley and John B. McMechan.

How many united with the congregation at the organization or who they were is unknown. The following signed the call for Rev. Mr. Parks in 1831, viz.: Hugh Parks, William Chambers, Alexander H. McCormick, Alexander McMillen, Joseph Taggart, William Calderhead, James Woods, James Taggart, John Patterson, John McMechan, Robert Ross, John Nichol, Andrew King, Thomas Duff, Matthew Nichol, Joseph Woods, Andrew Paul and Isaac Taggart. The growth of the congregation has been steady, but slow. It has reached its highest number during the present pastorate, and is now 210. They have been in moderate circumstances. Nearly all of them have been small farmers.

The congregation has always been fairly liberal, and has manifested a missionary spirit from the beginning. As far back as 1841 and 1842, we find single collections for missionary purposes, ranging from \$7.60 to \$15.15,

and these were taken monthly. A Woman's Missionary Society was organized in August, 1856, and has had a continued existence to the present time, the second one, perhaps, that was organized in the denomination. At the semi-centennial celebration in 1880, one in a position to know estimated the contributions of the organization to that date at \$50,000. Since that time they have contributed a total of \$70,534, making a grand total of over \$120,000. During the past year they have contributed \$2,385, an average per member of \$11.80.

There has been sent out from this congregation the following foreign missionaries, viz.: In 1868, David R. Johnston, M. D., and his wife, Margaret J.; in 1869, Miss Eliza F. Johnston (now Mrs. Dr. Stewart); in 1875, Rev. John Giffen, D. D.; in 1881, Rev. John Kelley Giffen; in 1889, Rev. E. Morrison Giffen,—in all six. Dr. Johnston is deceased, and his wife is in this country; all of the others are still at their work in the foreign field,—one, Rev. J. K. Giffen, being the pioneer missionary of the United Presbyterian Church in the Sudan, being located on the Sobat River in the heart of Africa.

The following ministers of the Gospel were reared in this community and are accredited to this congregation: Revs. H. Parks, William Wallace, D. D., E. C. Calderhead, Samuel Wallace, A. D. Clark, D. D., Thomas Love, D. D., David Paul, D. D., Thomas Drennen, T. P. Dysart, John S. McConnell, S. R. Frazier, R. B. Stewart, D. A. Duff, John Giffen, D. D., D. C. Stewart, J. R. Frazier, William McKirahan, D. D., M. F. McKirahan, J. A. McKirahan, J. K. Giffen, E. M. Giffen, J. P. Giffen, Boyd Johnson, J. K. Knox, James Gordon and W. J. Grimes,—a total of 26. This is believed to be the greatest number of ministers furnished by any other one congregation in the denomination, and perhaps more than has been furnished by one congregation of any denomination in Eastern Ohio.

Their first house of worship stood upon the lot on South Commons, where Auditor Beatty's residence now stands. It was erected in 1835 at a cost of \$2,600. The stone and brick work

were done by Charles H. Bailey of St. Clairsville and after standing 50 years the walls were still true and without a crack.

This house was completely demolished by the tornado which visited St. Clairsville April 15, 1887.

Upon its destruction the congregation immediately set about rebuilding. The lot on the corner of Main and Marietta streets was purchased and the present house was erected in 1888 at a cost of \$20,000, and in this new house the congregation meets regularly for the worship of God and are quietly doing their work and endeavoring to serve God in their day and generation.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Clairsville was organized about 1840. Up to that time the colored Methodists had worshiped with their white brethren in the same place of worship, but during the ministry of Rev. Samuel Brockunier some trouble occurred at a communion service, and the colored Methodists withdrew and established a "meeting house" of their own. As the records have been destroyed, it is impossible to give the names of the first preachers and church officials or the location of the various church buildings.

The little church at present in use is on Market street. It was built at a cost of \$600. The present pastor is Rev. C. L. Young, and the senior member is Father Goins. The official board consists of Samuel Cochran, S. Lewis, H. Swenigen, T. Davis and D. Hawkins; the last named is also superintendent of the Sunday-school. The present membership is between 45 and 50.

THE ST. CLAIRSVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

Was organized July, 1871. A few philanthropic citizens, realizing the great need of a suitable resting place for the dead, met together in the spring of 1871 and by liberal contributions purchased the beautiful grounds now known as the Union Cemetery. The majority of these original stockholders have already been laid to rest within the grounds.

The first officers were: Trustees,—George

Brown, David Brown, William Chambers, Samuel Thompson, George Jepson, Robert E. Chambers; president, David Brown; clerk, Robert E. Chambers.

The purchase consisted of five acres of land, lying north and east of the old Presbyterian Cemetery and formerly owned by R. M. Wilkins, and four and one-half acres, lying south of the old burying ground, from M. Overbaugh, the whole costing about \$2,000. The improvements since added amount to upward of \$5,000.

The present officers are: D. M. Sutton, president; George Jepson, secretary; John Pollock, treasurer; trustees,—D. M. Sutton, J. B. McMechan, James Frasier, George V. Brown and George Jepson.

BELMONT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The grounds of the Belmont County Agricultural Society are located within the incorporated limits of St. Clairsville, and consist of 15½ acres of land purchased in 1859, and peculiarly adapted to fair purposes. It is in fact a beautiful park, with enough old forest trees growing over the grounds to afford ample shade to the patrons of the fair. The grounds are valued at \$2,000, and the Society has a surplus of several hundred dollars in the treasury. The great cyclone destroyed its main buildings in 1887, since which time the Society has been crippled in its facilities to accommodate exhibitors. It is expected that new buildings will be constructed in 1903.

The first Society was organized in 1838, but suspended in 1843 for want of encouragement. It was re-organized again in 1848. The presidents who have served the Society since that time are as follows: Solomon Bentley, Christopher Hoover, Isaac Neiswanger, Hiram Pennington, Robert Alexander, William Hardesty, Isaac Welsh, Jonathan Scofield, Henry West, Joseph M. Mitchell, Jesse Barton, David Brown, Charles H. Arrick, James F. Charlesworth, A. T. McKelvey, A. C. Darrah, R. H. Eaton and John Sidebottom.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Masonic Organizations.—Belmont Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., was the first Masonic society formed in the county, and one of the first in the State. Its charter is dated January 8, 1812, and its charter members were James Carothers, Josiah Dillon, Thomas Thompson, Joseph Patton, Ezra Ellis, Moses Morehead, Ezra Evans, Henry Evans and Benjamin Ruggles. The opposition to Masonry in those days was so widespread that the growth of the order was necessarily slow. Notwithstanding, nearly all the Masonic lodges in Belmont County are branches of this old lodge. The officers at the date of organization were: James H. Kelse, W. M.; Ezra Ellis, S. W.; and Benjamin Ruggles, J. W.

The first lodge meeting was held in a room in the old Fink Hotel building, on the ground now occupied by the United Presbyterian Church. It was subsequently moved to the jury room in the old Court House, where it remained until the construction of the new Masonic hall on South Market street, in 1857. In 1859, the building was destroyed by fire, and all the lodge records were destroyed. Returning to the former lodge room in the old Court House, the fraternity remained there until the large and commodious school building was constructed in 1869, which was built by the School Board and the Masons conjointly. The third story of this new building is devoted to Masonry.

The officers of this old lodge 23 years ago were: J. F. Charlesworth, W. M.; Jesse Meyers, S. W.; Jesse Pratt, J. W.; W. D. Bumgarner, S. D.; Edgar Meek, J. D.; M. T. Coffland, secretary; C. W. Carroll, treasurer; and Alfred Lake, tyler.

It was the custom of the lodge for some time after the completion of the new building to hold an annual banquet and reunion for the entertainment of the Masons and their wives, and these social occasions were looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation.

The officers of the lodge in 1902 are: J. B. Ryan, W. M.; J. B. Meyer, S. W.; M. E. Wil-

son, J. W.; Isaac H. Gaston, treasurer; C. B. Ryan, secretary; Frank Bailey, S. D.; William Gummere, J. D.; and John Wilson, tyler.

St. Clairsville Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M., was chartered in 1829. Its present officers are: J. W. Hollingsworth, H. P.; A. W. Beatty, king; J. B. Ryan, scribe; C. W. Carroll, captain; F. D. Bailey, P. T. J.; C. D. Ryan, R. A. C.; M. E. Wilson, G. M. 3rd veil; J. H. Boroff, G. M. 2nd veil; Frank Bailey, G. M. 1st veil; Isaac H. Gaston, treasurer; J. B. Meyer, secretary; and J. H. Wilson, guard.

Belmont Council, No. 54, R. & S. M., was chartered in 1867. The present officers are: C. W. Carroll, T. I. M.; Thomas Burtoft, D. M.; James B. Ryan, P. C. W.; Isaac H. Gaston, treasurer; J. B. Meyer, recorder; F. D. Bailey, C. of G.; Madison Aldredge, C. of C.; W. C. Bergundthal, steward; and J. H. Wilson, sentinel.

Hope Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar, was chartered September 27, 1871. The present eminent commander is A. W. Beatty; secretary, J. B. Ryan. The past eminent commanders are: Ross J. Alexander, Francis D. Bailey, Andrew J. Baggs, Chandler W. Carroll, H. R. Bumgarner, C. F. Strahl, W. C. Bergundthal, Isaac H. Gaston, Thomas H. Burtoft, J. A. Greenfield, James B. Ryan, John R. Gow, J. W. Hollingsworth and J. V. Meyer.

St. Clairsville Lodge, No. 698, Knights of Pythias.—Pursuant to a warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Ohio, a meeting of the petitioners of the St. Clairsville Lodge, No. 698, K. of P., was held Monday, March 30, 1896, in St. Clairsville and called to order by Deputy Grand Chancellor W. W. Boggs, and April 3, 1896, was designated as the day for institution. The officers of the lodge were named: P. C., Conrad W. Troll; C. C., C. C. Carroll; prelate, C. W. Finch; M. at A., G. E. Furboy; M. of W., Frank Roscoe; V. C., T. C. Ayers, K. of R. and S., A. L. Bumgarner; M. of E., Albert W. Troll; M. of F., P. W. Dickey.

In accordance with this order, M. A. Bridge, Grand Chancellor of Ohio, and W. W. Boggs, D. G. C., assisted by Black Prince Lodge of

Bellaire, and Belmont Lodge, of Bridgeport, with the petitioners, met at the lodge room in St. Clairsville and proceeded with the institution.

The following named persons were charter members: C. W. Troll, W. C. Kunkel, Charles Troll, W. S. Balliet, P. W. Dickey, H. T. Shepherd, Charles Steger, Charles Frink, B. R. Johnston, R. M. Collins, John M. Taylor, E. A. Sidebottom, W. G. Moore, Alvin Vancuren, Frank Troll, L. Murdaugh, J. A. Horner, Ed. Singer, Albert Troll, Frank Roscoe, J. H. Boroff, R. H. Thompson, T. C. Ayers, C. C. Carroll, A. L. Bumgarner, G. E. Furboy, C. W. Finch, A. E. McBride, Jesse Barnes, C. S. Lochary, John Lochary and M. M. Scott.

According to the annual report, the number of members in good standing in 1902 were 17 and there was a surplus in the treasury of \$13.95. The presiding officers are: A. L. Bumgarner, C. C.; J. P. Hall, keeper of records; J. W. Riley, D. G. C.

DRUMMOND POST, G. A. R.,

Was organized in St. Clairsville April 20, 1882. Its charter members were J. F. Charlesworth, Samuel Hillis, Leroy Sedgwick, W. S. Kennon, James A. Barnes, W. S. Colby, J. R. Mitchell, J. W. Riley, Simon Jones, W. S. Hobbs, C. W. Carroll, W. A. Hunt, B. R. Johnson, Henry Meek, Alexander Barrett, J. E. West, H. M. Davies, Thomas Malone, B. S. McBride, W. H. Roscoe and G. P. Schick.

Eight of these charter members have been mustered out and have united with the comrades on the other side. This lodge was named after Lieutenant Drummond, a gallant young officer of the regular army, who was killed in the War of the Rebellion. The officers of the post in 1902 are as follows: J. M. Rees, post commander; Henry Adams, senior vice commander; J. J. Rennard, adjutant; J. A. Stewart, chaplain; and B. S. McBride, quartermaster. The total membership is 65.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Before the erection of the present costly and commodious Infirmary, the poor and infirm

were cared for in a "Poor House." This institution was an unpretentious brick dwelling, located upon the farm of William Campbell, in Richland township, four miles west of St. Clairsville. The farm contained 150 acres, and was purchased for \$2,800. The purchase was made in 1828 by County Commissioners Isaac Barton, David Smith and Joseph Morrison. As the demands made upon the house exceeded its capacity, the building was subjected to numerous repairs and additions, until, in 1870, the county erected the present large Infirmary, with all modern appliances for the economical and comfortable care of the poor and infirm. This building was erected at a cost of \$63,000, and the work was done under the supervision of Commissioners H. Frasher, James Alexander and William Armstrong. Subsequently a separate building was erected for a jail, and this structure was destroyed by fire in January, 1901, at which time one of the inmates was burned to death. The building was rebuilt at a cost of \$10,000. It contains 26 cells. The present acreage of the farm is 176, and furnishes the institution with all the vegetables and fruits required for the institution, and likewise supplies the hay and grain necessary for the support of the live stock, and a portion of the grain needed for the inmates. Commissioner George M. Wise thinks the total cost of the Infirmary will be about \$80,000. The number of inmates in 1902 is 157, and the cost of keeping, per capita, is \$62.50.

The present board of directors are Otto Rottmeier, J. A. Brown and J. H. Heed, and the superintendent is Orlando Cope. In chapter IV is given a list of Infirmary directors from 1842.

THE PRESS.

The St. Clairsville Gazette was the pioneer newspaper of Belmont County. Some time prior to 1812, Alexander Armstrong, a man of scholarly attainments, came from one of the Eastern States and settled in St. Clairsville, then a straggling town, consisting of two rows of cabins. Recognizing the possibilities of the

county, Mr. Armstrong conceived the idea of starting a newspaper. The field was a wide one, for in all the territory bordering on the Ohio River, from Steubenville to Marietta, and as far west as Zanesville, there was not a newspaper. Yet Mr. Armstrong's project was not without its difficulties. The population was yet sparse, with poor roads and poor mail facilities. Mr. Armstrong visited the settlements, soliciting aid for his project and offering his paper to subscribers for \$3 per year, which in those days was a large sum, and often had to be paid in the products of the farm. He seemed to have received substantial encouragement, for in January, 1812, he began the publication of a weekly paper at St. Clairsville, called *The Belmont Repository*. It was a four-column paper, printed after the manner of that time, with wide columns and on coarse heavy paper, the four columns in the aggregate being about the width of five columns of the paper of today. The paper was devoted almost exclusively to a chronicling of the general news of the nation, and even of the world, as the editor gleaned them from his exchanges, this being long before the day of Associated Press dispatches, telephones, etc., and local items of less importance than a murder or a hanging were not considered worthy a place in the publication.

For some reason, about August, 1818, Mr. Armstrong changed the name of the publication to *The Belmont Journal*, but the form of the paper remained about the same. Five years later, Robert H. Miller, who afterward became a noted veteran editor, was associated with Mr. Armstrong in the publication of the paper. It seemed to have been their design to give it wider scope and influence than it had before enjoyed under its local name, and the former name was dropped and *Western Post* substituted. How well their expectations were realized is not recorded, but the partnership continued until January 1, 1825, when Mr. Armstrong, after a service of 13 years, retired from the firm, and Mr. Miller became the sole editor and proprietor. He had apparently discovered that the paper succeeded better as a local publication and again changed its title

head, calling it *The St. Clairsville Gazette*. By this name it has ever since been known, except for a brief time after it was consolidated with another local paper, when it was called *The Gazette and Citizen*. Among the improvements added by Mr. Miller was to add another column, making it a five-column paper. In those days, currency was scarce, and Mr. Miller gave notice that he would accept corn, tobacco and other farm products in lieu of money in payment of subscriptions, the same to be delivered at points in the county designated in the notice. Mr. Miller continued the publication alone until 1829, when George W. Manypenny, who afterward became a distinguished editor and politician at Columbus, Ohio, became associated with him. This partnership had a brief duration, being terminated in August, 1830, by the retirement of Mr. Miller, and seems not to have been a brilliant financial success, for in July, 1830, publication was suspended until Mr. Manypenny took sole charge in August of the same year. In his initial number, Mr. Manypenny states that the suspension was due to lack of funds to buy materials necessary for the publication of the paper. Mr. Manypenny, however, took up the work, enlarged the paper to a six-column, and conducted it with marked ability until March 2, 1833, when he sold *The Gazette* to John Y. and Jacob Glessner, who afterward became distinguished as politicians and editors of the *Mansfield (Ohio) Shield and Banner* and the *Zanesville Signal*.

In the latter part of 1837, the Glessners sold the plant to Maj. John Irons, a blunt old gentleman, who had seen military service, and had had editorial experience in Pennsylvania. His administration was brief, and in March, 1838, *The Gazette* passed into the hands of its greatest editor, Dr. John Dunham. He was a small man and a cripple, but a man of brilliant attainments, an iron will and a superb courage. A year later the paper was again enlarged to a seven-column folio and under Dr. Dunham's management it obtained a wide influence, it being the only Democratic paper in the Congressional district, and still the only one in the Ohio River counties between Steubenville and

Marietta. By reference to the files of that time, we find that the paper was printed by Gill, Heaton & Company, a firm of practical printers, and later, from 1841 to 1847, it was printed by Heaton & Gressinger, but Dr. Dunham had editorial charge during the whole of this time.

Whether, up to this time, any of the editors of *The Gazette* had possessed a printing outfit or not is not certain, probably none of them had, but, in 1847, Dr. Dunham bought a press and became both the editor and publisher, with Alexander Patton, one of the most incisive writers of his time, as associate editor.

In February, 1847, the printing firm of John H. Heaton and Stephen Gressinger started another paper in St. Clairsville, called *The Citizen*, but in two years it was merged with *The Gazette* and the consolidation called *The Gazette and Citizen*. With the merger, Mr. Heaton retired from the firm, and the paper was published by Dunham & Gressinger. Dr. Dunham retired from the firm and closed his long and able editorial career March 15, 1850. From that time until February, 1856, *The Gazette and Citizen* was edited by Stephen Gressinger. In that year, Mr. Gressinger retired and was succeeded by John H. Heaton. In January, 1862, Mr. Heaton dropped the name of *Citizen* from the title of the paper, and ever since it has appeared under the name it now bears. In February, 1862, Mr. Heaton sold the paper to Stephen Gressinger, and on February 11, 1864, bought it back again, retaining possession of it and editing it with signal ability and success until his death August 23, 1873.

After the death of Mr. Heaton, the paper was published for the benefit of his heirs by O. J. Swaney, Esq., his administrator, until its sale to C. N. Gaumer, November 1, 1873. During this time it was under the editorial management of Stephen Gressinger. With his retirement, Mr. Gressinger closed a long editorial career, during all of which he maintained universal respect, even of those who had felt the force of his caustic pen.

Mr. Gaumer had been an editor of the

Zanesville Signal, was a young man of capacity and great executive ability. He enlarged the paper to eight columns and greatly enlarged its circulation and put it upon a paying basis. He was an expert party manipulator, and during the most part of his ownership of *The Gazette* nearly all of the county officials were of his party. He sold *The Gazette* to purchase the *Mansfield (Ohio) Shield and Banner*, and afterward served Richland County in the lower house of the General Assembly of the State. Isaac M. Riley, Esq., was the purchaser of *The Gazette* from Mr. Gaumer, February 1, 1883. During his management, the building in which the paper was published was destroyed by a cyclone and the material of the office severely damaged. Mr. Riley removed the office to the present site, which except for a few months, while rebuilding, has ever since been its home.

September 1, 1889, Mr. Riley sold *The Gazette* to David H. Milligan, Esq., and George E. Steenrod, who conducted it under the firm name of Milligan & Steenrod. They enlarged the paper to a nine-column folio, and reduced the price of subscription from \$2.00 to \$1.50 per year. Later, about August, 1894, they further reduced the price of subscription to \$1.00 per year, which it has since remained and now is. During their ownership, July 10, 1894, the office, with all the presses, type and other materials, was almost totally destroyed by fire. But by the generous assistance of friends the paper did not lose an issue. Within a few hours after the fire, plans were drawn for the erection of a new office, and in a few days ground was purchased and the erection of the present beautiful Gazette Building commenced. After occupying temporary quarters, *The Gazette* was removed into its present home December 1, 1894, and was published from an entirely new outfit of materials. On April 1, 1896, Mr. Milligan sold his interest in the paper to his partner, Mr. Steenrod, who at the same time sold a one-half interest to Arthur A. Clark, and the firm name became Clark & Steenrod. January 1, 1900, Mr. Steenrod retired from the paper, selling his interest to his partner, Mr. Clark, who conducted it alone

until April 1, 1901, when it was purchased by D. H. Milligan. September 1, 1901, Mr. Milligan sold a one-half interest to D. S. Creamer, and he, with Mr. Milligan, are the present proprietors, under the firm name of Milligan & Creamer.

During the past 10 years, much new material has been added to the office of *The Gazette*, until today it is one of the best equipped job and general work offices in the county. Today, it enjoys a large and growing circulation and an increasing patronage in all its departments.

Politically, it has always advocated the principles of the Democratic party, and has long been recognized as the principal organ of that party in Belmont County. During the 90 years of its existence, *The Gazette* has had its seasons of adversity and prosperity. Some of its editors have been men of business ability, while others have failed for lack of such ability. Some have been men of national renown as politicians and statesmen. Of these many interesting incidents might be told were it not beyond the scope of this article. The history of the paper is a creditable one, and its files show it to have done its part in leading the way in the development of this great county and Eastern Ohio.

The Belmont Chronicle.—The newspaper of the present day, whether a country weekly or a metropolitan daily with a half dozen editions, is a modern institution. Each is the outgrowth of something vastly different from that which we know. The great daily had its inception at the period of the Civil War, and the country weekly as a purveyor of local news came into existence at near the same time. The history of the newspaper business of Belmont County is a record of the country weekly and its evolution from being an exclusively political sheet to the point where local news is made the primary object and political discussion but incidental to its publication.

In 1813, Charles Hammond published in St. Clairsville a paper which he called *The Federalist*, and from this date is reckoned the life of *The Belmont Chronicle*. What *The Federalist* was like or how long it was published is

not now known. In fact the record of its existence is nothing more than a tradition. It probably was a small sheet published at infrequent intervals and taken up wholly with the expression of the political views of the editor. Such was the early newspaper, so called, but it was nothing more in fact than a political leaflet. Hammond was one of the able and gifted men of early Ohio history, and in those days when men expressed their views in ultra terms, *The Federalist*, doubtless, was virile and caustic. Hammond later went to Cincinnati and founded the *Cincinnati Gazette*.

While probably something in the line of a newspaper was published at times following *The Federalist*, yet we find nothing definite until along in the "twenties," when *The National Historian* was published by Horton J. Howard. This publication was devoted to Whig principles and as such was the predecessor of *The Chronicle*. Howard had at an earlier day published a paper at Mount Pleasant. He was a printer and carried on an extensive business in the publication of school textbooks. How extensive his business was is shown by the fact that as early as 1837 he used upwards of \$10,000 worth of paper a year. How long *The Historian* survived is not known, but in 1835 its successor was known as *The Journal and Enquirer*, and the latter was published by John Duffey for a time.

In those days it was nothing unusual for there to be a break of a week or a few weeks, even a few months, in the publication. When such a break occurred, it was usually explained by saying the editor was sick, the patronage did not amount to sufficient to warrant publication or the paper was out of supplies. When the difficulty, whatever it was, was overcome, publication was resumed. Thus we find what was really the continuation of the same publication under different names and appearing at irregular intervals.

In July, 1836, the paper appeared under the name of *The Belmont Chronicle* and, with the exception of some additions made to the name and later dropped, it has remained *The Belmont Chronicle* for more than 66 years. The

first publishers of which there is record were Benjamin S. Cowen and Thomas S. Reid. Early in 1837, Cowen withdrew from the firm, and in July, 1833, Reid sold the paper to John A. Hutchison and J. S. Thomas, but the latter remained in the firm but a few months. Hutchison continued in control until 1842, when he disposed of the property to William Brown. In August, 1847, Foster Carroll and B. Gill became the owners, but in October of 1848 they disposed of the property to Horton Howard, mentioned previously as having published *The Historian*. Howard evidently thought the name not long enough, and for several years under his management the paper was known as *The Belmont Chronicle and Farmers', Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Advocate*. May 10, 1850, notice is given that B. S. Cowen had become a partner with Howard in the publication of *The Chronicle*, and that while Mr. Howard would remain editor of the paper, Benjamin R. Cowen, then a very young man, would be associated with him. The firm name appears as Horton J. Howard and B. R. Cowen, but not until March, 1853, did B. R. Cowen's name appear in the paper as one of the editors. September 30, 1853, Howard retired, and Cowen—B. R.—became sole owner and editor and continued as such for more than three years. Howard, after disposing of his interest, moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he died a few years since. He is said to have been a man of business ability and of more than ordinary intellect.

Cowen continued to publish *The Chronicle* until January 1, 1857, when he sold it to David Thoburn. Thoburn kept it until 1861, when Col. C. L. Poorman became the editor. Colonel Poorman published the paper for about nine years, and in 1870 sold it to Clark Wil-

kinson and Joel Nichols. The latter did not remain in the firm long, but Wilkinson conducted it until September, 1872, when William A. Hunt became the owner and continued as such for more than 18 years, or until April 1, 1891.

On the latter date Charles C. Carroll and Edwin L. McMillen became editors and owners by purchase, and this firm continued until January 1, 1895, when Mr. Carroll retired and Mr. McMillen became sole owner and still remains editor and proprietor.

Of the editors of *The Chronicle* a number attained distinction and honor. B. R. Cowen was Assistant Secretary of War under President Grant and is at the present time clerk of the United States courts at Cincinnati, a life position of honor and responsibility. Thoburn was of the widely known Thoburn family of this vicinity, but died young. Poorman went into the volunteer service at the opening of the Civil War as a captain and came out of the service in command of his regiment. He is now living in retirement at Bellaire. W. A. Hunt, who edited the paper longer than any other man, has retired from active labor.

The Chronicle has always been a newspaper that exercised a strong influence in Belmont County. It has usually been outspoken and its editors throughout its history have been given to vigorous expression. At first it was a political sheet exclusively. Now it deals principally with the news and interest of Belmont County. Under B. R. Cowen's management in the "fifties," it first became a local newspaper and this feature has been constantly added to until today it claims to be a local newspaper only. Its life is the span of more than two generations, and it is more vigorous and more widely read today than ever before.

CHAPTER XIX.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

THE SOIL—THE FIRST SETTLERS—THE FIRST COMPANY FROM THE COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812—THE POPULATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—MORRISTOWN—THE MILITIA MUSTER—THE TOWN OFFICIALS—THE POSTMASTERS—THE CHURCHES—THE SCHOOLS—SECRET SOCIETIES.

Union township contains about 36 sections and in shape is nearly square. It was erected in August, 1804, by order of the county commissioners, and in the manner heretofore described in the formation of the township. The first meeting of the electors of the township was called at the home of Duncan Morrison—after whom Morristown was named.

THE SOIL

Of Union township is rich and well watered, and there is a vein of coal four feet thick that can be readily made available for domestic use,—but is not of much value for manufacturing purposes. Union township is the headwaters of Wheeling and McMechen's creeks, and because of a dividing ridge running from east to west, these streams flow northeast and southeast.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Among the first settlers in the township were Duncan Morrison and Jonathan Ellis, in 1801; William Dunn, in 1802; Robert Patterson, in 1803-04; David Hoge, Solomon Hoge and Abner Hoge, in 1803; Allen Bond, in 1805; Levi Barnes, Samuel McWilliams, Edward Milner, Noble Taylor, Moses Milligan, Barnet Groves,

Major Lippincott and 'Squire William Barber, in succession. Of this long list of pioneers, 'Squire William Barber alone remains. Mr. Barber was born in the north of Ireland, 91 years ago, and removed with his parents to Morristown when but a babe, where he still abides, and can recall many pleasing incidents of the olden time.

Jacob Holtz and William Hill kept taverns in different parts of the township from 1806 to 1809.

The old Plainfield Meeting House was erected in 1806 of logs by the Quakers. This was the first church organization in the township.

THE FIRST COMPANY FROM THE COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Capt. Robert Morrison's company, recruited mainly from Union township, was the first company organized in Belmont County during the War of 1812. It was mustered into service in September and went into camp at the old Indian Springs, near the home of J. B. McMechen, east of St. Clairsville. Some of the soldiers, whose names have been given me, were: Thomas Riddle, Abe Riddle, Jacob Auldfather, John Gaston, Nicholas Gasaway, James Clark, Joseph Wiley and John Ault.

THE POPULATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The population of the township in 1890 was 2,000; in 1900, the census revealed a population of but 1,482, a falling off of 518 in the last decade.

While there has been a falling off in population, the assessor's returns reveal a gain of \$20,464 in personal property, and the tax levy for 1902 is but 1.16, as against 1.41 in 1901.

The township trustees in 1879-80 were: John Vancuren, James Dallas and Hugh Barber; justices of the peace,—William Barber, David G. Perry and Robert Morrison. The board of trustees in 1902 consists of Thomas McWilliams, Jesse Yaus and John Ralston. In 1902 the justices of the peace are: Thomas W. Hyde and James Reed.

MORRISTOWN

Is located on the National Road, near the center of Union township, and, as heretofore noted, was named after Duncan Morrison, one of the first settlers. It was surveyed and laid out into town lots, a century ago. 'Squire Barber says, "The original town was built along the back street, which was then the principal thoroughfare. But upon the completion of the National Road, the leading business houses and taverns were erected along that great thoroughfare."

THE MILITIA MUSTER.

F. Cummings made a tour through Belmont County in 1807, and his description of the country through which he passed is very interesting to the reader today. In relation to Morristown, he says: "Ten miles further brought me to Morristown, through a similar hilly country, with a succession of woods and farms, the latter at every mile, and a tavern at every two miles.

"On the road I met in straggling parties, above 50 horsemen with rifles, who had been in Morristown at a militia muster for the purpose of volunteering or being drafted to serve

against Great Britain in case of war with that country, which is now much talked of. Most of them were above 'half seas over,' and they traveled with much noise, some singing, some swearing, some quarreling, some laughing, according to their different natural dispositions, which are always most manifest in that unguarded condition.

"I found Morristown, where I arrived just before dark, all in a bustle from the same cause, many of the country people remaining to a late hour drinking and fighting.

"My host, Morrison, who is a justice of the peace, and a major of the militia, had shut his house against them, but there was another tavern, where 'Squire Morrison, while commanding the peace during a fray, came in for his share of the blows, and had his garments torn."

THE TOWN OFFICIALS.

On January 7, 1853, the town was incorporated and Peter Bramhill was elected mayor, with Joseph R. Mitchell, clerk, and Stephen Gregg, treasurer. The councilmen were: T. S. Ambrose, Dr. Hamilton, R. S. Clark, J. W. Henderson and J. J. Handy.

The first tavern was conducted by Duncan Morrison, in 1803, in a one-story log house. Subsequently William Gott, William Harvey and John Lippincott kept hotels in succession up to 1865. The first merchants were John Eaton, E. W. Brooks and Mrs. Hazlett. Nicholas Rodgers and 'Squire Morrison were tanners and saddlers; John Milner was a blacksmith, and James Holliday was a hatter.

The present town officials are: Mayor,—Dr. D. T. Phillips; marshal,—A. C. Landers; street commissioner,—J. W. Ambrose; clerk,—L. K. Russell; treasurer,—C. K. Lee; councilmen,—George Armstrong, J. A. Staggs, James Taggart, Dal Shepherd and Link Lynn.

THE POSTMASTERS

Since 1800 have been the following: Duncan Morrison, Dr. Gaston, Alexander Morrison, John Eaton, Samuel Price, Robert Morrison,

J. H. Arnold, J. R. Mitchell, Robert McKelvey, John Lippincott, J. V. Fisher, Joseph Henderson, J. W. Lippincott, William Metcalf, William Fenton, Fannie McKelvey, Henry Sipe, E. E. Shepherd and W. D. McWilliams.

THE CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church of Morristown was organized September 25, 1824, at the home of Dr. Alexander Gaston. The first regular pastor was Rev. William McMillan. Previous to the church organization, services were held twice a month in the homes of the various members, conducted by Rev. Abram Scott.

In the intervals between regular services, prayer meetings were conducted by such devoted Christians as John Perry, Margaret Hazlett, Mrs. Rachel Gaston, Mrs. Martha Eaton and Mrs. Morrison.

In 1828, the old log school house was abandoned as a place of worship, and a neat little brick church was constructed, under the supervision of Dr. Abram Gaston, Nicholas Rodgers and John Perry. Twenty years later the present substantial brick structure was constructed at a cost of \$1,400. The building committee consisted of Robert S. Clark, John Lippincott, Nicholas Rodgers and Dr. E. Gaston.

The ruling elders for 75 years have been John Perry, Samuel Boden, Arthur Morrison, Nicholas Rodgers, William Harvey, Robert Morrison, R. S. Clark, John Lippincott, William Tidball, Joseph Harper, Robert McKelvey and Jacob P. Hoover. The ministers in the order of service were: Revs. Abram Scott, William McMillan, Joseph Reed, Richard Campbell, John C. Tidball, William College, Alexander Ewing, Samuel Boyd, John P. Graham and Fitzgerald.

The present pastor is Rev. H. A. L. King, and the total membership is 130. The board of elders in 1902 consists of Jacob P. Hoover, William McCreary, Jonas Thomas and Joseph H. Pollock. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of 100, and is conducted by William McCreary, superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Morristown was organized by Rev. John McPherson 75 years ago, or to be exact, in 1827 or 1828. Before it was established into a separate church, it was connected with the Barnesville circuit. Twenty-six years after its organization, it was associated with two other churches in a circuit known as the Morristown circuit. Ten years thereafter Hendrysburg was removed from the circuit and it then became a circuit of but two appointments.

The church was not able to construct a house of worship until 1835. Five years previous, however, the officials had rented the Episcopal Church building until the new structure was completed. The first church served the congregation for a period of about 40 years, when it was replaced by a modern brick building, neat in design and finish.

John Hatcher is said to have been the first member of the church, and Amos Gulie, the first class leader.

The present pastor is Rev. J. R. Stewart, and the enrollment of members about 150. The following is the official board for 1902: Stewards,—W. M. McWilliams, Essie Taylor, John Shepherd and Joseph Major; trustees,—John Shepherd, Levi Russell, Joseph Major and S. Milner; Sunday-school superintendent,—Essie Taylor.

Before the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, there were class meetings and camp meetings conducted by these zealous people. It is claimed that the first camp meeting held in the township—and the second in the county—was conducted by the brethren in 1809 and because of its novelty great crowds came from all the surrounding country and remained until its conclusion.

The Christian Church of Morristown.—A permanent organization of this church was effected in 1854, and it was known as the Auburn Church. The deacons were R. B. Atkinson, William Snedeker and Joseph Russell. The elders chosen upon organization were Walter McFarland and William Martin.

Previous to the permanent organization, meetings were held in an old-time log house

near Hendrysburg. In 1822 they separated from the Baptist Church during the great revival conducted by Bishop Campbell, and under the ministry of their pastor, Rev. William Lee, formed the Christian Church above referred to.

The prominent members of the church in those days were the Hoovers, Israels, Conners, Dallases and Tracys. About the year 1840, the State was divided into 16 church districts and the district to which Morristown was assigned was served by Revs. John Flick, Charles VanVoorhies and Alexander Hall.

In 1852 a number of the members withdrew and established a church at Mount Olivet, and in 1861 the membership in and adjoining Morristown had increased so rapidly that an agreement was entered into with Auburn to establish a church at Morristown. Previous to its erection, meetings had been frequently held during the summer in the barn of R. B. Atkinson. The building committee consisted of R. B. Atkinson, Samuel Dallas, Jesse Tracy, Robert Israel, Isaac Adkins, Adam Cordner and Joseph Loper. When the new and handsome structure was completed, Rev. A. E. Meyers was chosen minister, a position he held until 1870. In the meantime five other congregations had been formed from the mother church. In 1879-80, Rev. E. G. Gants was the preacher in charge, and the following constituted the board of elders and deacons, viz.: Robert Israel, Jesse Tracy, Abner Milson, Jonathan Carpenter, Lemuel Davis, William Snedeker and John Atkinson; Sunday-school superintendent, W. G. Todd; clerk, Dr. A. J. Hogue,

The church in 1902 contains a membership of upwards of 150. The pastor is Rev. H. H. Tilock, and some of the official members are John C. Israel, John J. Atkinson and Mr. Dallas.

The Baptist Church of Morristown was organized in 1836. For want of a house of worship, they met in a carpenter shop for upwards of a year. During the administration of Rev. William R. McGowan, a brick church was erected in 1837 and dedicated to the service of God. With a membership of but 12 at the be-

ginning, the church increased in numbers so rapidly that during the pastorate of Rev. G. G. Boyd the membership had reached 100.

We will mention the names of the pastors in succession, viz.:—Revs. William R. McGowan, Robert Sedgwick, Thomas Irwin, William R. Mayberry, William Squibb, John Covert and G. G. Boyd. The elders in 1880 were: Joel Bell and William Clark; clerk, David L. Ewing.

At present the church is without a pastor, and we are unable to collect later data.

THE SCHOOLS.

Squire William Barber says: "The first school teacher in Morristown was Casper Cutler, who conducted a private school." Other teachers mentioned are: Thomas Weir, John Hagerman and Horatio Huntington.

The usual school term was but three months in country districts, and the salary of the teacher was from \$10 to \$15 per month. In towns and villages the term was subsequently lengthened.

Mr. Greenleach is mentioned as one of the pioneer teachers in the old log house, where the "New England primer" the "rule of three," "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic" was the course of study.

The school in 1902 is a graded school with primary, intermediate, and high school departments, and an enrollment of 105 scholars. The superintendent is A. A. McKendree, with Miss Bessie Snyder and Miss Mary Ewers as assistants.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

There are three secret societies in Morristown, viz: Free Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Hazen Lodge, F. & A. M.—The charter of Hazen Lodge was granted May 24, 1854. The following were charter members: Richard B. Ryan, Joseph W. Henderson, James McCance, Phillip Hanauer, Albert Honus, Christopher Hoover, James McConnaughy and George W. Hazen, after whom the lodge was

named. The lodge continued at Morristown (from date of charter) until January 14, 1867, when it was moved to Belmont, but the minutes of the lodge show the first communication to have been held July 15, 1867. The lodge continued at Belmont until December 27, 1884, when it was moved to Morristown and has 34 members at present.

The present officers of Hazen Lodge are: W. S. Gilham, W. M.; L. K. Russell, S. W.; L. Lynn, J. W.; H. D. Bowles, treasurer; John W. Taylor, secretary; F. S. Milner, J. D.; C. K. Lee, tyler.

Eulalia Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 23, 1852. The present officers are: Lee Murphy, N. G.; D. C. Strahl, V. G.; A. C. Landers, secretary; D. B. Hoge, treasurer; M. Truby, chaplain; J. W.

Ambrose, I. Con.; W. H. Bigley, O. Con.; D. T. Phillips, I. G.; George McConnaughy, O. G.; and H. W. Bigley, Alf. Ankrom and J. T. Crozier, trustees. The number of members in good standing is 38.

Morristown Lodge, No. 330, Knights of Pythias, was instituted February 27, 1889. The lodge meets every Thursday evening. The following is the list of officers for 1902: L. E. Bramhall, C. C.; Joseph McAllister, V. C.; E. A. Hogue, prelate; J. H. Perry, M. of W.; A. C. Landers, K. of R. & S.; A. C. Landers, M. F.; W. T. McCreary, M. Ex.; H. F. Wilson, M. A.; James Barry, I. G.; C. K. Lee, O. G.; J. E. Major, J. H. Perry, C. K. Lee, trustees; E. L. Israel, D. D. G. C. The number of members in good standing is 62.

CHAPTER XX.

KIRKWOOD TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST SETTLERS—THE STILLWATER VALLEY—DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS—THE ONLY EXECUTION IN A CENTURY—THE POPULATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—KIRKWOOD COAL LANDS—HENDRYSBURG—THE FIRST MILLS—THE SCHOOLS—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—SECRET SOCIETIES—SEWELLSVILLE—THE KIRKWOOD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—SCHOOL NO. 11.

Kirkwood township was one of the first townships erected in the county. It passed the centennial mark in 1901; as heretofore noted, it was named after the Revolutionary hero, Capt. Robert Kirkwood.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Among its first settlers were: Barnet, Joseph and William Groves, John Israel, McBride, John Bradshaw, Hugh Gililand, Hugh Ford, John Burton, John McClain, A. Randall, Thomas Perkins, James McKinney, Ralph Cowgill, William Spencer, Robert and Thomas Griffin, Josiah McCulloch, Hugh McMahon, Robert Waddell, Thomas Barrett, James Shepherd, B. Ridgeway, Thomas Green, Philip Ward, Alexander McCormick, Rev. John McPherson, Eli Taylor, Patrick Hamilton, Samuel Boden, Joseph Reynolds and Robert Armstrong.

Many of the descendants of these old pioneers reside on the lands that their forefathers cleared with infinite labor and toil 75 and 100 years ago.

THE STILLWATER VALLEY.

The headwaters of the Stillwater rise in Kirkwood township at a point near Hendrysburg and pursue their sluggish course through

one of the richest valleys in the world, to the point where the stream empties into the Tuscarawas.

This beautiful valley, a former National Secretary of Agriculture pronounced the richest corn-producing section in the United States. Old citizens claim 100 bushels of corn per acre is not an enormous yield.

Looking down upon this beautiful valley from Boden's Hill, the scene is charming beyond description. For miles, the eye sweeps the winding course of the sluggish river, bordered by hillsides green to their summits, or checkered with fields, golden with grain.

One of the branches of the Stillwater is named Robinson's Branch, in memory of a noted hunter by that name, who, in 1798, while hunting with a party of friends and neighbors, disappeared. Nine years thereafter, his skeleton was found on the old Perkins farm, with his gun near-by.

Old citizens assert that the people of Kirkwood township were intensely loyal to the government during the Civil War, and contributed more soldiers to the armies of the Union, in proportion to its population, than any township in the county.

DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

Among the men of Kirkwood township,

who have achieved distinction in civil and political life, we might mention General Anderson, formerly United States Minister to Bolivia, and now on the Supreme bench; and Eli Shepherd, long associated with John A. Bingham, in his eminent political career, and afterward United States Minister to China.

THE ONLY EXECUTION IN A CENTURY.

One of the most exciting incidents in the history of Kirkwood township was the murder of Louisa Fox, in 1869, by a notorious character named Thomas D. Carr, a coal miner in the employ of Alexander Hunter. Carr was a man of bad repute, who had become infatuated with the beauty of the girl—for she was but 14 years of age—and because she refused to marry him, he inhumanely took the innocent's life.

After the horrible deed, he sought to commit suicide by cutting his throat and shooting himself, but failed. When arrested, his wounds were dressed and he was committed to jail.

At the spring term of court following, he was tried before Judge Way. Judges D. D. T. Cowen and O. J. Swaney, two lawyers of great skill and ability, were assigned by the court to defend the prisoner. Hon. Lorenzo Danford was appointed to assist the prosecuting attorney, J. W. Shannon, in the prosecution. After an intensely exciting trial, extending over a period of five days; the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Carr was sentenced to be hanged on August 20th; but a stay of proceedings was secured, and the execution did not take place until March 24, 1870. This was the first and only execution for murder within the boundaries of Belmont County in the century just closed.

Sheriff William Hayes would only admit a few persons to witness the execution. The old jail in which Carr was hanged has long since been removed, and nearly all who participated in the trial have passed away. The jury in this noted case consisted of Solomon Hoge, John Work, John A. Grove, William

Patterson, Samuel F. Davis, Lee Evans, Thomas Pyle, Allen Bond, John A. Neff, James Kerr, Isaac Meek and Alexander McIlravy, all prominent and influential citizens 30 years ago, only two of whom are still living.

THE POPULATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The population of Kirkwood township in 1900 was 1,698, a loss of 152 since 1890. While there is a slight loss in population there is an increase of property on the tax duplicate. In Sewellsville precinct alone the increase amounts to \$1,542, while the tax levy for 1902 is 1.32 as against 1.64 in 1901.

John Israel was one of the first justices of the peace in Kirkwood township. He was followed by William B. Beall, John H. Johnson, Jarvis A. Moore, T. Lacock, and John McPherson. Barnett Taylor filled the office for 20 consecutive years. The present trustees are: George Burstler, R. P. Majors and S. W. Perkins. The township officials in 1902 are: Clerk, H. H. Murphy; treasurer, J. W. Wilson.

KIRKWOOD COAL LANDS.

The block of coal lands taken up by W. S. Mechem and Joseph H. Douglass in Kirkwood township and vicinity has been sold to Eastern capitalists. The block contains 5,000 or more acres lying north of Barnesville and west of the Hendrysburg & Barnesville Pike. We are informed that arrangements for the payment of the same will be made at once, and at an average of \$12 per acre it means that \$60,000 will soon be placed in the hands of the farmers interested in the deal. It is understood, also, that negotiations are now on, with good prospect for success, of adding several thousand more acres to the block and thus distributing a proportionate sum of money throughout this neighborhood.

HENDRYSBURG,

The foremost village in the township, was laid out by Charles Hendry in 1828. Mr. Hendry had erected a steam flour mill at Hendrysburg, which attracted many people to the town, and

many houses were erected along the line of the National Road and extended over a quarter of a section. The old log houses first constructed have been removed and frame and brick buildings have taken their places. It is claimed the first building, other than the log cabins, was built by William Tidball. This house was subsequently used as a tavern.

THE FIRST MILLS.

In 1843, a woolen mill was erected, and successfully operated for a number of years. In 1860, the mill was converted into a distillery, and operated by Christopher Shaffer.

When the first grist mill built by Hendry was burned, a much larger mill was constructed by Christopher Shaffer in 1849-50. This mill had a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. Four years later Combs & McCartney built another flour mill at the east end of the village.

Hendrysburg is not an incorporated village, but is governed by township officials.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built in 1839, in the east end of town, and was taught by David Tidball. Previous to this, private schools were taught in the residences of William Tidball, Robert Barclay, and Mr. McGinnis. These gentlemen served as teachers for many years. There was also a private school conducted in the old Disciples' Church. In 1870, the present school building was erected, and the school has since been conducted as a graded school. The present corps of teachers consists of W. H. Murphy, superintendent; J. M. Burson, assistant; and Pearl Douglass, primary teacher. The enrollment is 140.

The School Board in 1902 consists of A. O. Campbell, O. H. Groves, John Wilson, John Rore, Frank Sample, Ed. Wheaton and S. W. Perkins.

Hendrysburg has been noted for the longevity of many of its citizens. Among the

number who have passed their 90th birthday are Joseph Dillon, Mrs. Ridgeway, Mr. Chessell and Mr. Hill. This, in a little community of less than 400, is remarkable.

The postmaster of Hendrysburg is C. H. James, Esq., who is withal a prominent attorney-at-law.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Of Hendrysburg was organized in 1835, by Rev. Thomas Ruckle, with 12 original members, viz:—Andrew Barnett and family, John Gilbert and wife, Andrew Foreman, Jonathan Dunn, Daniel Renner, James Hutchison, and John Casey and family. For the first few years, they met for worship in an old log cabin, one-fourth mile east of town. In March, 1836, Brice Murphy deeded the society a lot, on which was erected a brick church, dedicated in 1838 by Rev. Edward Smith. The original trustees were Andrew Foreman, Jonathan Dunn, William Porter, John Gilbert, John W. Ayers, Moses Melton and John Casey. In 1869 the society erected a new frame church, dedicated May, 1870, by Rev. H. W. Baker, size 40 by 52 feet, costing, with some repairs, about \$3,000. At one time, Ann Archibald, a returned missionary, conducted services for some time for her brother who was the pastor. A number of former pastors later became presiding elders, among whom the present one, M. J. Slutz. The present pastor is Rev. Harlan Appleton; officials,—W. W. Groves, E. G. Moore, R. P. Majors, L. D. Jones, J. W. Acton, J. F. Lloyd and Etta Hamilton; Sunday school superintendent,—W. W. Groves; other officials,—C. H. James and E. Kate Gray.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Kirkwood Lodge, No. 446, F. & A. M., was removed from Fairview, December, 1894, and a new hall was dedicated August 16, 1895. The officers at that time were: W. M., C. M. Ault; S. W., C. H. James; J. W., A. H. Lynn; secretary, W. M. Sells. The number of members is 40. The present officers are:

W. M., J. M. Majors; S. W., Z. H. Howell; J. W., Dr. C. L. Rosengrant; treasurer, C. H. James; secretary, H. H. Murphy.

Mancruetta Lodge, No. 360, I. O. O. F., was first instituted in the "fifties" but surrendered its charter during the Rebellion, and was re-organized May 12, 1876. The first officers were: N. G., W. S. Henderson; V. G., Job Dillon; secretary, R. A. Heaney; treasurer, John Davidson. The present officers are: N. G., J. C. Rosamond; V. G., E. M. Acton; secretary, W. M. Sells; treasurer, A. E. James; trustees,—C. H. James, financial trustee, and C. W. Virtue and W. C. Wesley. The lodge has a membership of 60, and is in splendid financial condition.

SEWELLSVILLE.

The present population of Sewellsville is about 125. The town was never incorporated. The settlement was formerly known as "Union," after the name of an old log meeting house, which was built near a famous spring of cold water which served as a watering place for the pioneers in all that section of country. The first settler was Francis Hall, who built a cabin on section 29, and he was followed by Alexander McBratney, Robert Griffin, Basil Ridgeway, Thomas and William Green, Jesse Pennington, Philip Lykes, John Hunter, who settled on section 35, between 1807 and 1812, and William Frizzell and Thomas Miller, who settled on section 28 in 1809. In 1810, there were three settlers on section 34, namely,—David Shay, Henry Phillips and Mead Jarvis. The village proper is midway between Robinson's fork and Skull fork of the Stillwater.

In 1831, upon petition of certain citizens, a post office was granted and the name of the village was changed to Sewellsville, after Peter Sewell, the first postmaster. The successors of Mr. Sewell in the post office were: William Jarvis, John Anderson, J. R. Ball, Isaiah Mitchell, John Widdoes, Joshua Young and the present incumbent, A. J. Wheaton. A number of postmasters who served between 1880 and 1900 are necessarily omitted.

THE KIRKWOOD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Is the only church in Sewellsville. It was organized in 1818 by Rev. Thomas Ruckle, who preached in a little log cabin, near where the present church now stands. This building was also used as a school house. Previous to the organization, a class meeting was held at the home of Basil Ridgeway, and some of the members of the class were Thomas Frizzell, Mead Jarvis, Thomas Miller and Zachariah Marsh. Some of the early ministers were John Carper, William Knox, Thomas Taylor, Daniel Limerick, Pardon Cook and John McPherson, a local preacher.

During the winter of 1836-37, there was a noted revival at which 100 professed conversion and united with the church. This great meeting was successfully conducted largely through the efforts of a local preacher, named Charlie Waddell. Some of the principal ministers who have served this congregation are: C. D. Battelle, S. R. Brockunier, N. C. Worthington, Charles Thorne, R. S. Strahl and M. J. Slutz. The church property is valued at \$2,000. The membership is about 140. The present pastor is Harland Appleton.

The following constitute the official board: Stewards,—A. J. Wheaton, G. W. Warrick and George E. Bell; trustees,—L. J. Goodman, P. L. Bell, A. J. Wheaton, G. W. Warrick, L. G. Bell, Charles Shrader, D. A. Reynolds and F. O. Clay; Sunday school officials,—A. J. Wheaton, superintendent; R. T. Armstrong, assistant superintendent; Lessie Frizzell, secretary; Mattie Shepherd, chorister; L. J. Frizzell, librarian.

SCHOOL NO. II.

As heretofore stated, the first school was held in a log cabin which served likewise as a church. It had split puncheons for seats, without backs. The first teacher of whom we have any record was David Harris, who was subsequently Probate judge of Belmont County. Mr. Harris built a cabin and opened a school

in the autumn of 1829. Some of his successors were John Barry, Angeline McPherson and D. Moore. After the passage of the Ohio State school law, section 12 was set apart for school purposes. Among the leading teachers in Sewellsville from 1847 were D. Moore, Charles Gordon, Mary Penn, Annie R. Livingstone, Eliza J. Kennon and Howard Anderson. T. M. Sewell also taught a select school in 1869. The present school house was built in

1869 at a cost of \$1,400. The superintendent in 1902 is S. A. Kupfer. The school at present numbers 34. The directors are: Edgar Wheaton, Elliott Frizzell and Leander Frizzell.

There are no mills and factories in Sewellsville. The principal business of the town is conducted by merchants.

Some of the old citizens are Prof. T. M. Sewell, Nimrod Frizzell and L. J. Goodman.

CHAPTER XXI.

FLUSHING TOWNSHIP.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND THE POPULATION—THE EARLY SETTLERS—REMINISCENCES—THE CHURCHES—THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING—VILLAGE OFFICERS—THE SCHOOLS—THE BANKS—THE CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—THE FLUSHING HOSPITAL—THE PRESS.

Flushing township borders upon Harrison County on the north and Guernsey County on the west. It contains 30 sections of land, is 10 miles in length and three miles in width. The soil for the most part is strong limestone and very fertile to the highest summits. The topography of the country is hilly, reaching an elevation of 1,329 feet above the sea level; nevertheless, the fields upon the topmost hills are crowned with abundant crops. Fruit and grain growing and sheep husbandry are successfully carried on by the farmers of this township, who are for the most part intelligent and well-to-do men, who reside in homes of comfort and plenty.

A high ridge in the eastern section of the township forms a dividing line between the waters of Wheeling Creek running east, and the Big Stillwater coursing westward.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized in 1817 by the election of Enos West, James Wright and Isaac Branson, trustees, with Edward Bethel, clerk, and Samuel Holloway, treasurer. The first justices of the peace were James Judkins, James Crozier and Henry Long.

In those pioneer days, there were numerous officers elected whose services are not now in request, viz.—fence viewers, house apprais-

ers, and overseers of the poor. The men elected to these positions at the organization of the county were: Abraham Brokaw, and John Lewis, fence viewers; Josiah Wickersham and Samuel Pickering, house appraisers; William Kirk and John Howell, overseers of the poor.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND THE POPULATION.

In 1887, the township was divided into two voting precincts, namely,—Flushing and Belmont Ridge. The year following there were elected as trustees: Samuel Fisher, Hiram Howell and J. L. Chandler; as justices of the peace, W. G. Cash, Levi Starkey and John Moore. In the same year Elihu Hollingsworth was elected treasurer and Levi Starkey, clerk, with W. J. Vance, assessor.

The township officers in 1902 are: Trustees, T. F. Bethel, A. B. Fisher and James Dunn; justices of the peace,—Harry D. Gilbert, W. F. Hayes and Levi Starkey; clerk,—C. D. Krim; treasurer,—H. F. Oglevee.

The population of Flushing township in 1900 is 2,141, a gain of 451 over the census of 1890. This gain is largely due to the entrance of miners into the township for the operation of the extensive coal mines. Since the opening of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway, these mines have been operated for commercial purposes.

The assessor's returns show an increase on the tax duplicate of \$9,167 over the returns of 1901, while the tax levy is reduced from 1.72 to 1.46.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Flushing township were George Brokaw, Sr., Darling Conrow, James Bethel, Elihu and Levi Hollingsworth, Isaac and Jacob Holloway, Asa and David Branson, Jonathan Cash, Isaac Kirk, Levi Starkey, Stephen Hobson and Elisha Ellis. The children and grandchildren of these hardy pioneers have contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the township, and their names are still conspicuous among the honored and influential citizens of the county.

REMINISCENCES.

It was related by George Brokaw, one of the early pioneers of Flushing township, that in boyhood days their principal breadstuff was corn crushed into coarse meal by a rude, iron wedge that was used for splitting rails, and the mortar was a round hole burned in a convenient stump.

When wheat was grown, it was carried on horseback to McColloch's Mills, in Virginia, 15 miles distant; and when ground into flour was carried back in the same primitive way, two days being occupied in the journey.

Mr. Brokaw was the father of seven boys and four girls, and when ready to begin work, a unique scene was presented. He would blow the old tin horn, and the seven boys attired in blue jeans pantaloons and red wamuses, would gather about him and proceed to work. If the work was plowing, the father would lead and seven furrows would be turned behind him. In splitting rails, eight mauls would be wielded in unison, and in building fences, the father laid the worm and the seven sons laid up the rails. Mr. Brokaw passed his 95th birthday, and proudly boasted he had never taken any "doctor's stuff" or wore a pair of "boots." In politics, Mr. Brokaw was a stanch Democrat, and it is said that his vote was the

only Democratic ballot cast in the township at several elections.

Ginseng and snakeroot were commodities much sought after in those days. The former commanded 10 cents and the latter 25 cents per pound. Farmers' wives and children were kept busy gathering these roots, which were exchanged for powder and lead, the former of which sold for \$1.50 per pound, and the latter for 25 cents per pound. It is needless to add there was no useless waste of ammunition in target shooting by the pioneer boys. Another commodity in great request was salt, which was brought on pack horses from Virginia, and sold for \$8 per bushel.

THE CHURCHES.

Outside of the village of Flushing, there are three churches in Flushing township, namely, the Methodist Episcopal Church at Belmont Ridge, the Stillwater Presbyterian, and the Stillwater Baptist at Rock Hill.

As an evidence of the zeal of the pioneers in religious matters, it is said the weather never deterred them from attending service. They would travel upon foot, sometimes for a distance of several miles; the young women and children would carry their shoes in their hands until they came within sight of the church, when, sitting upon a convenient log, they shod themselves for the meeting; after meeting, they unshod themselves for the walk home. If shoes, stockings and bonnets could not be had, the meeting was attended bareheaded and barefooted.

Who will deny that in those days of primitive simplicity, when the worshipers were clad in red flannel and linsey-woolsey, there was not more zeal and enthusiasm in the service of God, than in our richly dressed congregations of today?

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Belmont Ridge.—This old church was built in 1831. Previous to that, services were held by the noted divine, Rev. James Findley, in the home of Samuel Burroughs. In 1811, George Winrod moved to section 14, where regular preach-

ing services and class meetings were held, there and in the home of Dr. Watkins, until the construction of the church. The church has ever been a station, served in the olden times by "circuit riders." Some of the old-time preachers were: Revs. John Graham, John McMahon, Samuel Hamilton, Samuel Young, William Lamden, William Tipton, James Moore, John Minor and Samuel Brockunier.

The present pastor is Rev. Battelle McCarty, and the official board consists of Henry Cash, William VanFossen, Jacob Brown, Harry Wood, W. G. Cash, Clyde Huffman, A. Hinds and Miss Adda VanFossen. The membership enrolled numbers 65.

The Stillwater Presbyterian Church was organized in 1832 by Rev. Salmon Cowles, with a membership of 19. During the agitation of the slavery question in the early "fifties," the opponents of slavery seceded, and established a church elsewhere. However, when slavery was abolished, and the political issues were buried, the schism was healed and the church was reunited. Some of the first members were the families of John Price, John Todd, Thomas Morrow, William Smith, George Todd, Joseph Moore, Arthur Sheets and W. H. Beatty. The following are the elders for 1902: A. H. Lehman, M. F. Price, Job Reynolds and John J. Todd. The church is at present without a pastor.

The Stillwater Baptist Church was dedicated November 22, 1835. Its first pastor was Rev. R. H. Sedgwick, who continued as pastor for five years. About the year 1850, the church built a new structure to accommodate the increasing membership. It has received into its fellowship in all upwards of 500 persons by baptism. Its present membership is upwards of 150. Since its organization, the church has dismissed a sufficient number of members to form churches at Corinth, Enon, Moorefield and, in part, Morristown.

The church is at present without a pastor. The pastors who served this society in the past were: Revs. Sedgwick, Storrs, Bush, Jones, McCullom, Dunn, Squibbs, Erwin, G. C. Sedgwick, Barnes, Siegfried, Boyd and H. E. Ors-

born. About the year 1850, the church built a new and large frame structure in which to worship.

THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.

Flushing is the foremost village in the township, with a population at the last census of 653, as against 528 in 1890. In 1849, the town was incorporated, and it then had a population of 312; but, owing to the loss of the records, the first town officers can not be given.

The assessor's returns for 1902 show an increase of \$8,235 on the tax duplicate over the returns of 1901, while the tax levy is but 2.08 as against 2.52 in 1901.

The first house erected in Flushing was built in 1809 by Reese Branson, a silversmith from St. Clairsville, and the old house is still standing, and is occupied by Mrs. Hollingsworth.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The village officers in 1902 are: F. M. Cowen, mayor; A. M. Brown, clerk; H. W. Bigley, treasurer; Forest Burgett, marshal; and W. C. Holloway, street commissioner.

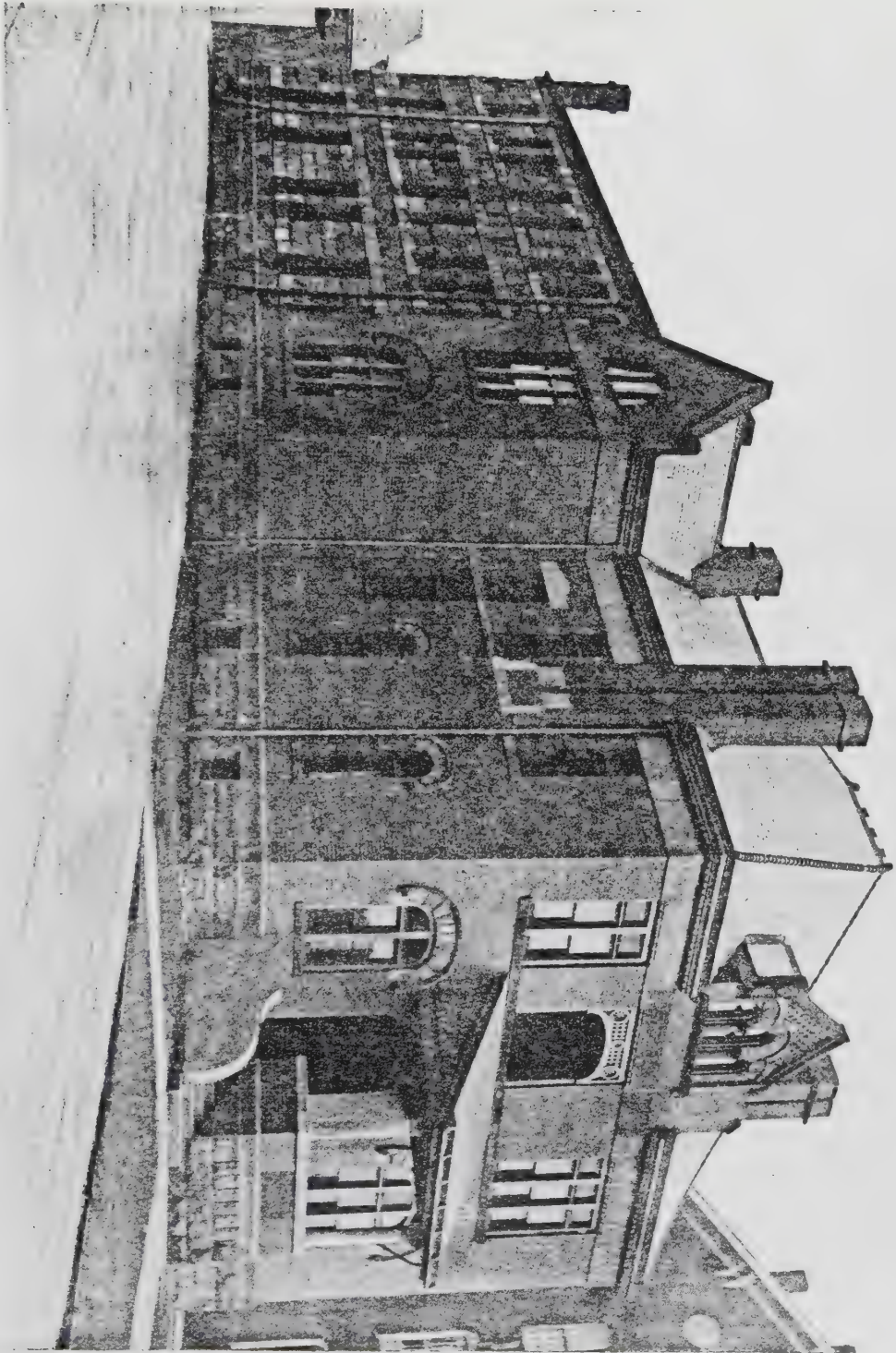
The members of the Council are: Peter Giffin, R. H. Wiley, William H. Wilson, M. A. Klemm, Fred White and Hamm Glass.

THE SCHOOLS.

The village and district adjoining was made a special school district in 1870. There are 11 sub-districts, in all, in the township.

The present graded school was organized in 1880 and today it has an enrollment of 160, with A. M. Brown, superintendent, and John Henderson, Miss Deming and Miss Mattie Hollingsworth as assistants. The last-named lady has served as teacher for 22 consecutive years. The members of the School Board are: W. G. Todd, M. A. Klemm and A. B. Fisher.

Jesse Foulke is reported as the first teacher in the village, followed by Levi Starkey; and he, in turn, was succeeded by a man named Swann and by J. C. Bethel, who taught until 1893.



BELMONT COUNTY JAIL, AND JAILERS' RESIDENCE.

THE BANKS.

The First National Bank was organized in 1884, with Jacob Holloway, president, and F. M. Cowen, cashier. The directors were: Isaac Holloway, Stephen Hobson, David Branson, Clark Boyd, Smith Hurst and William Watson. In 1898, this bank failed; but all debts were paid with interest.

The Dollar Savings Bank.—After the failure of the First National Bank, the Dollar Savings Bank was organized on July 3, 1899, with W. R. Oglevee, president; T. W. Kirk, vice-president; and F. M. Cowen, cashier. The directors are: Isaac Bethel, D. R. Humphrey, John A. Vance, M. A. Klemm, H. M. Bigley, T. F. Bethel, J. P. Dunlap and James Parks. The capital stock paid in is \$12,600. This bank is alone among the savings banks of the State, in not paying interest on deposits.

The People's Savings & Loan Company was organized February 17, 1888, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, \$77,000 of which has been subscribed. Its officers are: D. R. Humphrey, president; Benjamin Wilson, vice-president; J. A. Hobson, treasurer, and F. M. Cowen, secretary. The directors are: W. G. Todd, F. H. Oglevee, J. A. Fisher, S. S. Sultzer and Smith Branson.

A prominent citizen informed the writer that this company had saved for the people of the town \$200,000 since its organization. It is composed of 182 members and there is scarcely a family of the village that is not represented in the organization. It has been instrumental in the building and repair of many houses in the village.

THE CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This congregation was organized in 1818 in the house of Jesse Brandenburg, but the first log church was not erected until 1821. This building was removed in 1836 to give place to the more pretentious brick structure. It in turn was destroyed by fire in 1851, and rebuilt the same year, but it was not dedicated until 1852,

Presiding Elder Smith officiating. Rev. Mr. Smith was uncompromising in his hostility to slavery, which created so much feeling in the district, that he resigned his position rather than surrender his principles. In 1842, Rev. Mr. Archibald, then presiding elder, conducted a wonderful revival that stirred the whole community, and over 100 united with the church. Many of the converts were the most influential citizens of the town. One of the old-time class leaders was Jacob Miller, who conducted a class in 1818, which consisted of Jesse Brandenburg and wife, Jeremiah Harris, Michael Lewis, Enos West, Mary Brock, Denton Watkins and Robert Kimber. The preacher then in charge was Rev. Michael Ellis.

The present Methodist Episcopal congregation occupies a new church edifice, neat in design and finish, that was completed and dedicated in 1898 at a cost of \$6,900. It stands upon one of the highest elevations in the county. The church was built during the ministry of Rev. E. E. Parks. The present pastor is Rev. M. F. Rainsberger, and the superintendent of the Sabbath-school is F. M. Cowen. There is an enrollment of 300 members. The board of stewards consists of Walter Howell, J. C. Howell, F. H. Oglevee and A. D. Fisher. The trustees are: Joseph Parks, Albert Conrow, A. N. Kirk, F. A. Kirk, J. A. Fisher, J. C. Howell and F. M. Cowen. The parsonage trustees are: S. S. Sultzer, Eugene Mead, L. P. Walker, T. W. Kirk and A. P. Fisher.

The Disciples' Church was organized 50 years ago, and the elders that then served the church were Levi Starkey, John Cordner and Kersy Kirk. The ministers who have since officiated are: Revs. Joseph Walters, Atherton, Andrew Linkletter and Woolery, the last named now State evangelist of West Virginia.

The present pastor is Rev. T. J. White, and the Sunday-school superintendent is W. G. Todd, who has filled that position for 16 years. The elders are: W. G. Todd, A. M. Brown, Levi Starkey and Thomas Hanes. The enrolled members number 125.

The Society of Friends was at one time the strongest religious denomination in Flushing township. The first monthly meeting was established on the 23rd of October, 1818. However, as a necessary prelude, many meetings for worship were held previous thereto.

The minister who served the people until his death in 1845 was Jacob Branson, a devoted member of the organization of Friends, who moved from Virginia in 1805. The monthly meetings still continue in the old church, but the congregation is much reduced in numbers.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Flushing Lodge, No. 298, F. & A. M., was organized August 19, 1857, with Luke Voorhies, W. M.; C. B. Brock, S. W., and John A. Roy, J. W. The charter members were: Franklin Krim, H. Dysart, Mahlon Milburn and Joshua Piggott. The present officers are: D. R. Humphrey, W. M.; M. A. Klemm, S. W.; William Randale, J. W.; T. C. Ransom, secretary, and T. W. Kirk, treasurer. The total membership in 1902 is 50.

Flushing Lodge, No. 291, K. of P., is one of the strongest secret societies in the township. The following are the officers for 1902: A. M. Early, C. C.; W. E. Judkins, V. C.; B. Murphy, prelate; M. Stiff, M. A.; and A. M. Brown, K. of R. The membership numbers 40.

Knights of the Maccabees.—There is also a lodge of Maccabees with G. A. Fish as master of records.

THE FLUSHING HOSPITAL

Under its efficient management has acquired a reputation that extends beyond the limits of the State. Situated in the center of a beautiful hill country, and in the midst of healthful sur-

roundings, it is taxed to accommodate the numerous applicants for treatment.

The hospital was opened for business in October, 1891, and was originally intended for the care and treatment of chronic surgical diseases of women. Since its organization, the managers have extended their work to include all kinds of surgery. The hospital is well equipped for the care of surgical cases, with a capacity of 15 beds. They employ from one to four experienced nurses, and care for about 100 cases annually. The staff consists of J. A. Hobson, M. D., chief surgeon; A. B. Hobson, M. D., and V. N. Marsh, M. D.

THE PRESS.

The News-Advertiser was established at Flushing May 1, 1886, by C. H. Judkins, as an advertising venture and changed a few months later to a regular newspaper. It was first published as a five-column folio and sometimes as six-column, four pages, also eight pages, but since May 1, 1887, as a seven-column, four-page paper.

C. H. Judkins sold out October 1, 1894. The paper then passed through several hands, coming into possession of W. E. Judkins, the present owner and brother of C. H. Judkins, on March 1, 1896. From 1888 to 1891 the paper was conducted by F. M. Judkins, father of C. H. Judkins, while he (C. H. Judkins) was attending college at Scio. Since 1896 the paper has been conducted by the present owner and has been changed to an "all home print." It is enjoying a good circulation, has a good line of advertisements, and is one of the paying institutions of the town. An up-to-date job printing plant is run in connection with the paper and orders for job work from all over the county can be found on its files.

CHAPTER XXII.

WHEELING TOWNSHIP.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—POPULATION AND TAX LEVY—NUMEROUS MILLS OF THE PIONEER DAYS—SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE FIRST ELECTIONS—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—FAIRPOINT—COAL AND OIL DEVELOPMENT—UNIONTOWN—THE FIRST TAVERN AND FOUNDRY—THE PROCESS OF THRESHING FIFTY YEARS AGO—THE SCHOOLS—THE CHURCHES.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Wheeling township was organized June 14, 1808. Its boundaries have been mentioned elsewhere.

The township was named after Wheeling Creek which flows along its southern border, and the valley formed on either side of this stream is one of the most beautiful and fertile in the county. It has been appropriately called the "garden spot" of Belmont County.

As in Flushing township adjoining, the topography of the country is hilly, and somewhat broken by the numerous streams that flow through it to Wheeling Creek. Nevertheless, the soil is rich and the hills cultivable to their highest summits.

POPULATION AND TAX LEVY.

The population is largely rural, and has varied little in a quarter of a century. The population in 1890 was 1,359 and in 1900, 1,252, revealing a loss of 137 in the last decade. However, there is an increase in the personal property of \$16,235, while the tax levy is reduced from 1.40 to 1.18.

The farmers are among the most prosperous and intelligent in the county and their homes

and home surroundings are comfortable and attractive. Fifty years ago wheat growing was conducted on a large scale and it was not uncommon for farmers to grow 500 bushels and upwards, and this wheat found a ready market at the numerous mills that bordered Wheeling Creek and its branches.

NUMEROUS MILLS OF THE PIONEER DAYS.

There were no less than 10 flour mills and numerous sawmills constructed and kept in operation almost constantly. The majority of these old mills have fallen into decay and some have been converted into modern steam mills. Of the many old mills yet remaining, Captain Lee could only recall the Sharp mill, the Cleaver mill, the Irwin mill and another, name unknown, at the mouth of Crab Apple.

John Winters and Richard Truax also built mills at an early day. There was also a mill on the land of William Ramage, and the old Nichols mill, which was built in 1810, and formerly owned by Jacob Repagle.

These mills were operated by water power and made a superior quality of flour, the bulk of which was hauled to Wheeling and shipped in boats to New Orleans. Capt. A. W. Lee of Uniontown says: "Thousands of barrels were

thus sold annually." He remembers as a boy his father hauling wagon-load after wagon-load of flour, the product of his own farm, to fill one of these great flatboats, and upon return bringing the wagons home laden with salt.

Tobacco was also extensively grown at an early day, but the introduction of the sheep industry, in 1820, afforded the farmers of Wheeling township the diversification so much needed; and since 1875, sheep raising has become a leading industry.

SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Wheeling township we would mention John Winters, David Barton, David Rusk, Samuel Patton, Alexander McConnell, James McConnell, James Campbell, John Edwards, Peter Snedeker, John Henderson, Robert McCullough, William McCullough, William Gossett, William Patton, Abner Lodge and William Lee.

Among the families of prominence within the last half century, we would name the Pollocks, Lodges, Caldwells, Hayses, Lyles, Sharps, Merritts, Watsons, Loves and Lees.

THE FIRST ELECTIONS.

No record of the election held upon the organization of the township in 1808-09 was preserved. The first election we have any record of was held in 1829, on which occasion David Wallace was elected justice of the peace; William Wallace and William Cook, trustees; William Smith, treasurer; and Daniel Harvey, clerk. On this occasion Samuel Irwin and Henry Gittinger were elected fence viewers and John Lyle and John Plowman, overseers of the poor.

Fifty years later the township officers were: Justices,—Thomas Brokaw and John Coleman; trustees,—William Taylor, Brighton Coleman and John Caldwell; clerk,—T. J. Henderson; and treasurer,—George Sharp.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The township officers in 1902 are: Trustees,—George A. Lyle, W. T. Caldwell and

Alexander Campbell; justices of the peace,—Charles Love and Thomas Brokaw; clerk,—W. T. Taylor; and treasurer,—John L. Allen.

FAIRPOINT,

In Wheeling township, is a small station on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway. Its population is probably less than 100 and it contains a few stores, post office, etc. The present postmaster is W. L. Patton.

COAL AND OIL DEVELOPMENT.

Notwithstanding the high elevation of Wheeling township, the soil is underlaid with valuable coal, which is being successfully mined along the line of the railroad which traverses the township from north to south. Some mines are already in operation, but the great bulk of the coal is yet unsold. Two thousand acres were optioned at from \$25 to \$45 per acre, but the sale was not consummated, and the farmers are now holding their coal at higher figures.

Within two years, tests for oil have been made near Uniontown that are promising of profitable returns.

Capt. A. W. Lee, representing Doolittle & Becker of Pittsburg, secured leases upon 1,200 acres and tests were immediately begun. Two wells are completed and pumping, and three others are being drilled in the immediate vicinity of Uniontown. The first well yields 12 barrels of oil per day, and the second is producing 25 barrels per day with the promise of better results. Since writing the above, wells Nos. 3 and 4 have "come in," No. 3 proving a "duster," and No. 4 yielding about 25 barrels per day. Of recent developments a writer says:

"The oil boom is increasing and Uniontown is thriving. The Caldwell No. 2 was shot and made a fine showing. Pumping was begun without cleaning, but was not a success as the tubing immediately filled up with sand. This will cause a delay of a few days while the well is being cleaned. Its production is variously estimated from 40 to 100 barrels. The Caldwell No. 3 was down between 900 and 1,000

feet when a very strong flow of gas was struck. The boilers were moved back and drilling resumed Saturday, but working with lights at night will be an impossibility for a time. Limestone has delayed the work on Sharp No. 1, but a depth of between 400 and 500 feet has been reached. Four new wells have been located on the farms of Lizzie Lyle, Captain Lee, Abner Lodge and John Hays. These will be put down as soon as the derricks can be built."

UNIONTOWN

Is the foremost village in the township, with a population of from 125 to 150. In early days it was one of the most important business centers in the county, supporting four large stores, a machine shop and foundry, and several great slaughter houses, operated by Holloway & Company and the Warfields.

At the slaughtering houses, hundreds of hogs were butchered daily, and, when cured and smoked, the meat was transported to the river for shipment. One dealer, William Dunbar, bought and sold 150,000 pounds annually. In summer, the slaughter houses were converted into store houses for packing wool until the butchering season again opened.

One of the leading merchants of the olden time was William Dunbar, heretofore referred to, who bought and sold country produce extensively.

In the pursuit of his trading, Mr. Dunbar purchased wheat in 1841 at 40 cents per bushel and manufactured enough flour from the same to load several flatboats for the Southern market. When the cargoes were completed, he offered to sell the flour for \$2.50 per barrel. Not finding a purchaser, he transported the cargo to New Orleans, which port he reached in a month, and found a ready market, clearing thereby \$2,800 by the operation.

THE FIRST TAVERN AND FIRST FOUNDRY.

The principal tavern in those early days was Norris'. Robert Pollock, one of the venerable and honored citizens of Wheeling township today, was associated with Nicholas Cooper in the foundry and machine business in Union-

town 50 years ago, and manufactured all kinds of farm machinery. They were the first in the county to introduce the primitive threshing machine, called the chaff-pilers, which simply consisted of a cylinder for threshing without blowers.

THE PROCESS OF THRESHING FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The ancient method of threshing grain with a flail was superseded by the "chaff-pilers" above mentioned, and the process was simply to feed the sheaves into the cylinder and when the grain was threshed and the straw and chaff had passed through the cylinder, one man would draw it away with a hand rake, while another man would take it up with a fork, and, giving it a shake, throw it to number three. The third man would take it up in turn, and with another shake, throw it to number four; when, after a final shake, the fourth man would throw the straw upon the stack.

The Flushing Pike which crosses Wheeling township from north to south, was completed in 1870, and has proven a great service to the whole farming community. It is managed by a board of control and the pike is sustained by toll.

THE SCHOOLS.

The total enrollment of scholars in Wheeling township in 1890 was 427. At this writing the enumeration for 1902 cannot be given. The Uniontown school is conducted by Fred Wilkinson and the Board of Education consists of two ladies and a gentleman; namely, Mrs. Topping, Mrs. Jennie Workman and William A. Merritt.

THE CHURCHES.

The Crab Apple Presbyterian Church was the first established church in the township, and among the first in the county. In 1803, a little praying circle was formed which deputized William McCullough to secure Samuel Hanna of Harrison County to come over and help them. The year following the church was established with a membership of 40, and the first sermon was preached by Rev. John Rea. Among the families that composed this church organization were the Campbells, McCul-

loughs, McKibbons, Merritts, Brokaws and Snedekers. The first elders were Daniel Merritt, Robert McCullough and William McCullough.

A tent furnished the first place of holding service; then a log meeting house, which was afterward superseded by a brick church; and finally the present frame structure.

The preachers who have served this old organization have been: Revs. Rea, Cowles, Coon, Allen, Williamson, Caldwell, Milford and McNary. The majority of these divines were gifted and Godly men, who labored hard for the upbuilding of Christ's Kingdom; and, from this old church, there have gone forth six ministers of the Gospel, namely: James Grimes, Robert Armstrong, Thomas Crawford, William Grimes, Robert Tanneyhill and Joseph Lyle.

The church attained its greatest prosperity under the guidance of Rev. Mr. Coon in 1835. Its membership at that time numbered 300, with a prosperous and largely attended Sunday-school.

About 22 years ago, many members withdrew and established a church at Bannock. Both churches are now without pastors, Rev. Mr. McNary of Crab Apple having but recently resigned. It is now proposed to seek a pastor who will serve both charges, namely,—Crab Apple on Sabbath morning and Bannock in the evening.

The present board of elders is thus constituted: William M. Brokaw, J. L. Allen, R. A. Lyle, Robert J. Pollock, George Love and G. D. Lyle.

The Bannock Presbyterian Church is for the present without a pastor. The board of elders consists of William Merritt, Abner Lodge, William Brokaw and John Armstrong.

The United Presbyterian Church of Uniontown was formerly known as the Associate Reform Church, that was established in 1805 at a point southwest of Uniontown. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Calderhead. The records do not show who were the first ruling elders. Rev. Mr. Calderhead was succeeded by Rev. William Taggart.

The first log meeting house was built upon the lands now owned by Abner Lodge. In 1835, the old log structure was superseded by a neat brick church; and 20 years later a new church was erected at Uniontown. Upon the resignation of Rev. Mr. Taggart, Rev. D. F. Reed was called to the ministry, and two years later this society assumed the name of United Presbyterian.

During the Civil War, the congregation was divided upon political questions. The intense agitation caused by the discussion of the issues of that memorable campaign divided the people; and the members who seceded readopted the former title of Associate Reform, but they continued to worship in the same meeting house alternately with the United Presbyterian congregation.

The present pastor is Rev. W. M. Hopping who resides in Uniontown. The board of elders consists of Calvin Pollock, James Taylor, A. J. Keyser, William Gillespie, Joseph Thompson and Mr. Drennen.

The Unity United Presbyterian Church.—Rev. John Walker organized the Unity United Presbyterian Church in 1814, although services were held without a formal organization as early as 1812. The first elders were Alexander McCall, Robert Hammond, John Trimble and Robert McCracken. The families that composed the first congregation were the Cooks, Trimbles, McCrackens, McCalls, Hammonds, Loves and McCaskeys.

The old round-log meeting house, with its clapboard roof, was displaced in 1820 by a more comfortable hewed-log building. It, in turn, was superseded by a brick edifice in 1833 that was capable of seating several hundred people. At this time and for several years thereafter, the congregation attained the zenith of its growth and prosperity. In 1875, the present commodious and neat church was erected. In the graveyard adjacent many of the founders of the old church are sleeping.

The congregation at this time numbers 70, and the board of elders consists of George M. Patton, T. J. Henderson, J. P. Ferguson, William Pollock and John Watson.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SMITH TOWNSHIP.

THE HIGHEST POINT IN THE COUNTY—THE EARLY SETTLERS—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND POPULATION—JACOBSTOWN—REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER DAYS—THE SCHOOLS—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CENTREVILLE—THE SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—FREE MASONS—SOME DISTINGUISHED SONS—WARNOCK'S STATION—THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS AND MILLS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—THE CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—AN OLD TIME TEMPERANCE RESOLUTION—LAMIRA OR LEWIS' MILLS.

Smith township was probably named after William Smith, one of the first settlers in the township, who located at what is now known as Warnock's station in 1805, and built the first log grist mill in the township.

The township is in the form of a square surrounded by Richland, Mead, Goshen and Washington townships, and contains 36 sections. While the surface is quite broken, and the hills in places steep, the soil is productive and the hills are clad in grass, or crowned with grain to their summits. The soil for the most part is underlaid with sandstone, and in places there are immense quarries of building stone of great value. Sheep, cattle and grain growing are the principal industries, though tobacco is still grown in limited quantities. In early days it was the leading agricultural product.

Coal in abundance is found throughout the township, the three and a half foot vein, cropping out on the hill tops, while the six foot vein is extensively mined for commercial purposes along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which follows the windings of Mc-Mechen's Creek.

THE HIGHEST POINT IN THE COUNTY.

According to a report recently made by a corps of engineers that are employed in surveying the county, the highest point attained is in Smith township. The flag station established by these surveying engineers is upon the summit of Phillips' Knob, a high field adjoining Jacobstown, and the stone marker bears the inscription "1350 above sea level."

Yet the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railway, (a little narrow-gauge road) that traverses the southern portion of this township, has climbed up from the Ohio River to within a few feet of this great elevation, a distance of upwards of 700 feet and continues its course over these hills for many miles.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Smith township were Caleb Engle, in 1800, at Lewis' Mills; Caleb Boggs in the same year; John Warnock near Warnock's station; William Smith, near Warnock's station in 1805; Thomas Jackson, near Centreville in 1805; Jacob Calvert and Joseph Huntsman at Jacobstown, and Joseph

Rankin, John and Adam Walters, George Holmes and family, and David Snyder in 1806; William Wilson in 1802; William Foreman in 1805; Hans Wiley, a native of Ireland, in 1805; Daniel Meyers in 1807; George Elrick in 1807; John Matthews, Frederick and Jacob Aultfather, James Miller from New Jersey, in 1805; Samuel Lucas, Thomas Foster, Jacob Fitch, Samuel and Robert Clark, John McKisson, William Barrett, John Allen, Philip Aller, John Ewers, John Porterfield, Miles Hart, Amos Glover, Michael Ault, Joseph Rankin, George Holmes, William Piper, Samuel McKirahan, David Randall and Daniel and Adam Walters.

The first justice of the peace made mention of is William Workman, who served the people for 21 consecutive years. William Workman and John Pryor are also named among the pioneer justices of the peace.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND POPULATION.

The present township officers are: Trustees,—C. A. Strahl, D. Scatterday and H. Dy-sart; clerk,—C. E. Ault; treasurer,—Dr. J. N. McMaster; justices,—William Warnock and J. H. Bell.

The population in 1900 was 1,710, a loss of 106 as compared with the census reports of 1890. The assessor's appraisements, however, in 1901 amounted to \$256,169 and in 1902 \$280,728, revealing an increase of \$24,659 in the year. In 1902 the tax levy is 1.63 as against 1.21 in 1900, a reduction of .42.

JACOBSTOWN

Was probably named after its founder, Jacob Calvert, who laid out the village in 1815. It was on the line of the "Drovers' Road" and was regarded as one of the most important towns in the county.

The village was formerly incorporated, but the names of the early officials cannot now be obtained. In 1865-66 the incorporate authority was permitted to lapse and the village is now without corporate powers.

The first building erected was a hotel for the accommodation of the drovers and wagoners that traveled the old State road. The first house built in the village is thought to be the Joseph Puffenberger house. A general store was conducted by Joel Randolph in a hewed-log building in 1822.

The first frame building was built by H. Thurston in 1830. Perhaps the oldest citizens of Jacobstown today are: Samuel McMaster, in his 89th year, and J. D. Glover and wife, who are 70 and 72 years of age respectively. Henry Neff is probably the oldest citizen in the township. Mr. Neff is 92 years of age with mental faculties unimpaired and active in body.

REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER DAYS.

Squire McMaster says that in his boyhood days the pioneers lived on "hog and hominy," dressed in blue jeans and red wamuses and took no medicine. The first physician to locate in Jacobstown was Dr. Gratigny in 1825. In those days he said Jacobstown was an important trading center, and on Saturday crowds would collect in the village to trade horses and drink whiskey.

As a boy he remembers when "general muster" was held at Jacobstown and the militia from all the surrounding country would collect for drill. The occasion was always one of much carousing, drunkenness and fighting.

Mr. and Mrs. Glover have conducted a house of entertainment for 33 years and Mr. Glover has been the proprietor of a general store for the same length of time. He has also been postmaster through all administrations for a third of a century. Among the old residents of the village are: Josiah Maguire, Lemuel Walters and Joseph Inskep.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first school in Jacobstown was taught by Henry Thurston in 1820. In 1821 Jacob Calvert donated a lot for a school building which was built of round logs. This humble structure was used as a school for 20 years, when a

new two-story, frame school house was built, the upper story of which was occupied by the Masons during the existence of the lodge.

The present brick school house was built in 1870.

The teacher for 1902 is Robert Ault and the School Board consists of E. H. McMaster, Joseph Douglas and H. A. Weekley.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Is the only church in Jacobsburg today.

This church was established in 1850 in a little building built by the citizens of Jacobsburg and the surrounding country. About 20 years later a new brick church was erected to accommodate the increasing membership upon which occasion Dr. Pershing assisted the pastor, Rev. David Jordan, in the dedicatory services.

The original organization consisted of only 14 members, who were ministered to by Rev. Mr. Hall. The membership today numbers 150, under the leadership of Rev. M. W. Bevington, and the official board consists of: Stewards,—John Ramsey, Ed Duvall and William Ramsey; trustees,—A. W. McMaster, F. H. Ramsey and Jackson Creamer.

CENTREVILLE

Probably derived its name from the fact that it is located near the geographical center of the township. It was laid out by Thomas Jackson in 1817. His son, Thomas Jackson, Jr., who is one of the old pioneers born in the township, still resides in the village that his father established 85 years ago.

Mr. Jackson says: "The village, like Jacobsburg, was incorporated in 1838, but the corporate authority was permitted to lapse in 1850. The present population is about 200." Since writing the above Mr. Jackson has passed away.

THE SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Centreville contains one school, conducted by Elmer Dunfee, principal, and Miss Byers,

assistant. The school directors are Abner Wilkinson, William Hutchinson and W. W. McCloud.

There are two prosperous churches in Centreville, viz., the Methodist Episcopal and the Presbyterian.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1815 or 1819 in a primitive log meeting house upon the farm of Darius Fisher, two miles east of the village. Previous to the erection of the church, services were held in the homes of different members. About 10 years later some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a deed for the church property and when it was finally obtained, a majority of the members seceded and established a Methodist Protestant Church, and occupied the meeting house, thus compelling those members who adhered to the old faith to find a church home elsewhere. This was secured in the home of John Beal until a new log church was erected. Subsequently the congregation built a new frame church in Centreville which is now in the circuit conducted by Rev. Mr. Bevington, and has a membership of nearly 100. The present official board consists of: Trustees,—Dr. J. N. McMaster, Andrew Jarrett, H. Coen, John M. Wiley and Thomas Jackson; stewards,—B. H. Meek, Oleander Mayhew and Dr. McMaster.

The Concord Presbyterian Church at Centreville was organized at Jacobsburg in 1831 and was known as the Jacobsburg Presbyterian Church. But 22 members composed the little congregation, with John J. Coulter as president and Robert Street, as secretary.

In 1833 ground for a new church building was secured at a point near Centreville, and the name was changed to Concord Presbyterian, and on this ground a little frame church was erected.

Owing to the increasing number of members, it was necessary to remove the frame church building and a more commodious brick structure was built in 1852 and 14 years thereafter \$1,600 was expended in repairs and additions to the same.

Since 1870 the church has supported a pastor

alone. Previous to that, the congregation was at different times associated with Morristown, Bethel and Beallsville in the support of a minister. The Sunday-school was organized in 1850 by W. V. Milligan (now a pastor in the church) and attained a membership of 200.

The church seemed to have reached the zenith of its prosperity during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Wallace when 302 members were added. Some of the first ruling elders of the church were John J. Coulter, and Ephraim Day. Since then Robert Street, Joseph Smith, John Gladden, Miles Hart, Samuel Cunningham, Andrew McKelvey, Isaac Lash, James R. Gladden, Robert Watt, Samuel Work, C. C. Workman, William Larks, Robert Hart, James McKelvey, William Armstrong, William Gladden and Matthew Gordon have served as ruling elders.

The pastors that have served the congregation since its organization are: Rev. Joseph Anderson, Rev. J. C. Tidball, Rev. Mr. Ewing, Dr. Grimes, Rev. Mr. Mehaffy, Rev. Mr. Wallace and Rev. Mr. McKay, the present pastor.

Jacob Aultfather and wife left the church a legacy of \$800 at their death and Miss Rebecca Scatterday bequeathed \$500 at her death in 1875 to be devoted to mission work.

The congregation now numbers 250. The following gentlemen compose the board of elders, viz.—Miles R. Hart, William Stonebraker, Matthew Gordon, Oscar Gladden, Lawson Warnock and D. Scatterday.

FREE MASONS.

A lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was organized at Centreville, Ohio, June 13, 1885, by authority of a dispensation granted by J. M. Goodspeed, Grand Master, to whom a petition had been presented signed by the following named Master Masons: Thomas J. Rowles, W. T. Minamy, E. D. Scatterday, Samuel McMaster, A. C. Ramage, Joshua Pryor, D. J. Creamer, James Graham, William Grigg, Silas Hart, M. J. W. Glover, and Dr. J. N. McMaster and Rev. C. H. Hollett.

To the two last named gentlemen was assigned the duty of preparing the petition, ob-

taining the consent and recommendation of neighboring lodges, drafting by-laws, and conducting the correspondence necessary in the formation of a new lodge. To the untiring efforts of those two fervent and zealous Masons the undertaking owed its success and much of its future prosperity.

The first meetings of these Masons was held in a two-story building, located on the main street of the village, recently erected and owned by George Mayhew, the second floor being fitted up for their use.

The first officers were: T. J. Rowles, W. M.; W. T. Minamy, S. W.; E. D. Scatterday, J. W.; M. J. W. Glover, treasurer; J. N. McMaster, secretary; C. M. Hollett, S. D.; James Graham, J. D.; Silas Hart, tyler.

The first stated meeting under dispensation was held June 27, 1885. Two petitions for initiation were received and referred. On August 22nd, the first degree work was done. Four candidates were initiated, A. W. McMaster, who afterwards became an active member, being the first.

At the 76th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, held in Cincinnati, in October, 1885, a charter was granted, bearing the names before mentioned. S. Stacker Williams, Grand Master, appointed as his proxy J. B. Ryan of Belmont Lodge, No. 16, St. Clairsville, to convene the Grand Lodge of Ohio in special session and institute Weyer Lodge, No. 541, dedicate the hall and install the officers, which was done on the evening of November 21, 1885. He was assisted by F. D. Bailey, J. C. Kintner, R. B. Boyd and others.

The lodge was named after Dr. John A. Weyer, a member of, and who assisted in organizing, Moriah Lodge, No. 105, at Jacobsburg, which in 1866 was moved to Powhatan. He was for many years its master and most of the charter members of the new lodge received their first lessons in Masonry from him.

Weyer Lodge became prosperous and in the winter of 1888 had outgrown its quarters. By motion, a committee was appointed by A. W. McMaster, their master, to select

a suitable location for a new hall. Upon their report and upon their recommendation, it was decided to put a second story on the Mayhew store room, situated near and owned by George Mayhew. Agreements were at once entered into and the contract was let to Clifford Brothers, builders, to do the work.

Grand Master Leander Burdick of Toledo, Ohio, issued his proxy to Jesse R. Purnell of Ionic Lodge, No. 438, Bellaire, Ohio, to dedicate the new hall, and on the evening of June 24, 1888, he convened the Grand Lodge of Ohio in special session, assisted by brethren from Bellaire, Morristown and Beallsville, and performed the ceremonies of dedication in a very able and satisfactory manner.

The following is a list of past masters: T. J. Rowles, one year; Spencer Gregg, one year; A. W. McMaster, six years; H. A. Neff, one year; T. W. Armstrong, one year; J. K. Piper, six years; all living except T. J. Rowles.

The oldest member of Weyer Lodge and probably the oldest Mason in the county is Samuel McMaster, who was born December 25, 1813, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was made a Mason in Moriah Lodge, No. 105, at Jacobsburg.

The present officers of the lodge are: J. K. Piper, W. M.; J. F. Graham, S. W.; George C. Meek, J. W.; I. T. Barnes, treasurer; A. W. McMaster, secretary; E. E. Scatterday, S. D.; W. C. Hutchinson, J. D.; W. McCloud, tyler.

The stated meetings of the lodge are held Saturday evening on or before the full moon each month. There is a membership of about 60.

Let us pause for a moment as we close this sketch and call to memory those of our brethren who have been touched by the "grim messenger" Death, and passed over the river.

During the 16 years of the lodge's existence, 13 members have died,—W. T. Minamy, Joshua Pryor, Silas Hart, T. J. Rowles, charter members; G. E. Garrett, Rev. R. W. Scott, J. T. Carlisle, F. M. Halleren, T. W. Whittington, C. W. Minamy, R. A. McMaster and Z. M. Master.

—Dr. J. N. McMaster.

SOME DISTINGUISHED SONS.

Some men of distinction were reared in Smith township whose birthplaces are not often accredited to Belmont County. Rev. Frank De Haas, A. M., a Methodist minister of national distinction and a pulpit orator of wide celebrity, was reared in Centreville.

Dr. DeHaas was pastor of the Metropolitan Church in Washington, D. C., during the administration of President Grant, who was a member of his congregation, and was appointed by President Grant, United States Consul to Jerusalem.

Ex-Congressman A. J. Pearson and Attorneys J. P. and William Spriggs of Monroe County, were also born and reared in Smith township.

Rev. T. B. Gay, who was brought up in Smith township and educated at Franklin College, has taken charge of the Anacosta Presbyterian Church in the District of Columbia.

WARNOCK'S STATION

Is a little village of about 125 inhabitants, located on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and is the terminus of what was formerly the Warnock Pike. The village was named after the Warnock family, who are the principal land owners at and surrounding the station.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS AND MILLS.

The first settlement was made by William Smith in 1805, and, as heretofore stated, Mr. Smith erected a log grist mill, the first in the township, at what is now Warnock's station, and the place was for years known as Smith's Mills.

John Warnock settled on land one half mile below the Smith settlement near the present site of Marbletown, and there built a sawmill, the first erected in the township.

In 1813-14, Mr. Warnock built and operated a woolen factory in connection with the sawmill, in which carding, spinning and weaving machines were operated. His son William

took charge of the mill in 1819 and continued to operate it until 1834, when he disposed of his factory to Robert McGraw and purchased the flour mill of Mr. Smith, since which time it has been known as Warnock's Mills, and is operated by J. M. Warnock & Brother today. The present mill is operated by steam and has a capacity of 40 barrels per day.

Aside from the residences of William Smith, and his successor William Warnock, there were no houses built at Warnock's station until after the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Now it is a village with two churches, a school and a population of about 125.

The Baltimore & Ohio station house is a veritable landmark. It is the same old "rambling, shaky, unattractive" frame structure, erected half a century ago.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

There is a lodge of Knights of Pythias established at Warnock's station and known as Ideal Lodge, No. 629. This lodge meets every Thursday. It has a membership of 30 and the value of its property with cash on hand is \$620.84. The recording secretary is C. A. Strahl.

THE CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Warnock was built in 1887 and has a membership today of about 55. The Sunday-school is also conducted each Sabbath.

The pastor is Rev. Mr. Bevington of the Jacobsburg circuit. The official board consists of E. M. Neff, C. S. Strahl, Zenas Piper and J. K. Piper.

The Presbyterian Church.—The present Presbyterian Church was built in 1871 and the society has a membership of 50 or 60. The pastor is Rev. A. D. McKay and the board of elders consists of J. M. Warnock, A. J. Myers, J. J. Robinson, John Workman and Austin McNiece.

The families that formed the first organization were the Parks, Hutchinsons, Boggses, Workmans, Matthews and Irwins. The first

elders were John Workman and Josiah Boggs, Jr. Rev. Dr. Alexander of St. Clairsville, Rev. Mr. Wallace and Rev. Mr. Gaston conducted the dedicatory exercises.

The United Presbyterian Church.—This old congregation formerly known as the Associate Reform Presbyterian Church was organized in 1827 and the first pastor was Rev. Joseph Closkey. John Warnock, Sr., James Cook and William Bigger constituted the first board of elders.

Some of the first members were David Milligan and family, Hugh Hodge and wife, John Warnock and wife, William Tracy, Elizabeth McKisson, Hugh Hodge, Margaret McGrew, Susan Hutchison, Sarah Holmes, Robert and Mary McMillen, John Wiley and wife, William McKee, Robert and Elizabeth McGrew, Mrs. Tracy, George Holmes, Lillie Milligan, James Smith, James Polk and Eliza Hutchison.

Rev. Samuel McArthur succeeded Rev. Mr. Closkey, in 1838. Rev. Josiah Alexander succeeded Rev. Mr. McArthur in 1853 but after a lapse of a few years Rev. William Grimes was called in 1858, when the church name was changed to the United Presbyterian.

Here as at Uniontown there was much political excitement during the war, and this excitement pervaded the churches. Because of his anti-slavery views, Dr. Grimes retired in 1862 and the secession of the church from the United Presbyterians took place and the congregation afterward united with the Associate Reform Synod of the South.

In 1868, Dr. W. S. Moffat became pastor, and in 1871 the congregation built the present commodious brick building at a cost of \$3,500. The present pastor is Rev. W. F. Boyce, and the board of elders is constituted as follows: H. H. Ault, D. Johnston, Thomas McKelvey and Robert Barrett. The membership in 1902 is 75.

There is a large and well conducted school at Warnock's station, in charge of Mr. Foreman, with Miss McKelvey as assistant. The total enrollment is 70. C. A. Strahl, J. N. Warnock and J. K. Piper constitute the School

Board. The postmaster at Warnock's station is J. K. Piper.

AN OLD TIME TEMPERANCE RESOLUTION.

As an indication of the growth and development of temperance sentiments in the church, we find this record in the minutes of 1839:

"On motion it was resolved that the members of this session will discountenance the use of distilled liquors by not using them themselves except as medicine or in case of actual sickness, nor furnish it to others in their employ."

LAMIRA OR LEWIS' MILLS.

Lewis' Mills is a small village on the line of

the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near the northwest corner of the township. It contains a post office and railroad station and a few stores and residences.

The old mill built 50 years ago was successfully operated by Jacob and Ira Lewis, after whom the village was named. The mill is not at present in use but is preserved as one of the old landmarks of the county.

Caleb Engle was the first settler and built the old original mill in 1806. In 1822 the property was purchased by Jacob Lewis, in whose family it remained until 1848, when the present structure was erected. The mill formerly did a large trade, both in merchant work and grist grinding. In connection with the flour mill, a sawmill was also operated.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

CAPTURE OF LEWIS WETZEL AND HIS BROTHER—THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS—SPINNING IN THE OLDEN TIME—EARLY SETTLERS—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND POPULATION—GOSHEN TOWNSHIP IN THE CIVIL WAR—BELMONT VILLAGE—THE SCHOOL—THE INDUSTRIES—NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENTS—ODD FELLOWS—THE BANKS—THE CHURCHES—BETHESDA—THE EPWORTH ASSEMBLY—THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY—THE GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK—THE SCHOOL—THE BETHESDA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Goshen township was probably named after a township in Chester County, Pennsylvania, from whence many of the early settlers migrated, and its history is replete with many stirring incidents.

CAPTURE OF LEWIS WETZEL AND HIS BROTHER.

It was at a point midway between Burton and Bethesda in this township, and on the farm formerly owned by Hendly Gregg, that one of the most stirring events in Indian warfare occurred.

Lewis Wetzel and his brother Jacob had been captured by the Indians near Wheeling and carried from their homes east of Wheeling, across the river. The boys were only 12 and 14 years old, respectively.

The second night they camped on the Big Lick, 20 miles from the river on McMechen's Creek, as above mentioned.

The Wetzels as well as the Indians were footsore and weary, and the Indians fell into a sound sleep without tying the boys. When the Indians were asleep, Lewis whispered to his brother, "We must now run."

Jacob at first demurred, but yielding to

Lewis' importunities, he arose and they slipped away quietly. When they had run a hundred yards, Lewis said, "Well, we can't go home barefooted. You stay here and I will go back and get a pair of moccasins for each." And he accordingly did so. Then remembering he had left his father's gun behind he again slipped back cautiously and secured the gun. However they had not proceeded far on their return until they heard the Indians following them. It was a moonlight night and they were obliged to travel with caution. When the Indians approached they stepped aside into the bushes, and then fell into the trail behind them. On the return of the Indians they pursued the same tactics. They were then pursued by the Indians on horseback, whom they also successfully dodged, and reached the river, opposite Wheeling the next day, which they crossed upon a raft of their own construction. Lewis Wetzel had in the meantime become much exhausted by the loss of blood from the wound he received when captured.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

It is believed that the first settlement was

made by a squatter, named John Adams, and his family about 1797, and that they lived in the most primitive way. About the same time three squatters, named Christian Wyaman and a man named Keeler and John Dunlap, settled on government land and tradition reports these pioneers as living in log houses, chinked with mud and covered with coarse clapboard roofs. The chimneys were of stone and mud at the base, with a frame work of sticks narrowing to the top. The floors were made of puncheons and a quilt sometimes answered the purpose of a door. The clothing was equally plain, but serviceable and all home-made.

SPINNING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

John S. Williams, an old pioneer, in an article published a half century ago, said:

"One of our employments upon winter evenings, after we had raised flax, was the spinning of rope yarn from the coarsest 'swingling' tow to make bed-cords. The manner of spinning rope yarn was by means of a drum which turned upon a horizontal shaft driven into a hole in one of the cabin logs near the fire.

"The yarn was 'hitched to a nail on one side of the circumference next to me; by taking an oblique direction and keeping up a regular jerking or pulling of the thread, the drum was kept in constant motion and thus the twisting and pulling went on until the length of the walk was taken up.

"Then by winding the yarn first on my forearm and from that on the drum I was ready to spin another thread.

"A finer kind of tow was used as filling for trousers and aprons.

"A warp still finer was used for shirts and frocks and a still finer thread for sheets and frocks.

"Linen shirts, especially 700 thread, were counted 'dandyish'; but that animal was yet unknown. Pioneers found it to their advantage to wear tow linen and eat skimmed milk and sell their flax, linen and butter.

"Frocks were a short shirt, worn over the

trousers, and we saved our shirts by pulling them off in warm weather and wearing nothing but our frocks, trousers and a straw hat.

"These things took place before the days of suspenders, when everyone's trousers lacked about two inches of reaching up to where the waistcoat reached down.

"The girls then had forms without bustles, and rosy cheeks without paint, and this was the children's employment on winter evenings in the old pioneers' cabins.

"At a later period, and when the wolves had been in a measure exterminated, the pioneers began to grow wool. Previous to that time, the wolves were almost as numerous as sheep today, and the farmer's flocks could only be protected by housing them with other young animals at night.

"When wool became a part of the farmer's stock in trade, the good wife would card and weave it, and spin it into cloth, and with copperas water the cloth was colored and striped and checkered, for those who would be gay.

"The principal food of these hearty pioneers was cornmeal and pounded hominy, and the meat was mainly wild game."

EARLY SETTLERS.

Probably the first land entered lawfully was that of Joseph Wright. Associated with him was Ralph Heath and William Philpot. Then in the order of time came John Gregg, Darling Conrow, Ezekiel Smith, Joseph Danner, George and John Ewers, David Fawcett, Nathan McNichols, George Burns, William Phillips and Stephen Gregg.

At the earliest period land could only be entered by the section and was sold at \$2 per acre.

The forests of Goshen in that pioneer period were dense groves of hickory, chestnut, white and black oak and poplar, and the ground was fairly carpeted with wild peas.

The soil is a clayey loam, and the chief product years ago was tobacco. Today wheat, corn and grasses are grown, with large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep.

There is little coal for commercial purposes mined in this township. The four-foot vein is abundant, but only used for domestic purposes.

It is not known definitely the year the township was organized, as the records do not extend back beyond 1835, but it is supposed to have been organized about the time Wrightstown was laid out, namely: 1808-09.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND POPULATION.

In 1900 the township officers were as follows: Trustees,—R. B. Lawrence, R. F. P. Patterson and John I. Lewis; justices of the peace,—David E. Ault, Archibald Cole and A. W. Wilcox; clerk,—Charles Seylaws; treasurer,—R. S. Burriss.

The population of the township in 1890 was 2,645; according to the census of 1900, it was 2,893, a gain of 248 in the last decade.

The assessor's returns for 1902 reveal an increase upon the tax duplicate of \$9,483, while the tax levy in the township is reduced from 1.77 in 1901 to 1.46 in 1902 and in Belmont corporation it is reduced from 2.60 in 1901 to 2.42 in 1902.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Goshen township in the War of the Rebellion was very patriotic and furnished a whole company of soldiers for service in the 98th Ohio Regiment, under command of Captain Corder. Dr. Schooley says that at the battle of Perryville this company was in an exposed position, but heroically maintained it until the company was practically annihilated.

BELMONT VILLAGE.

Belmont or Wrightstown was laid out by Joseph Wright in 1808. The name Wrightstown ought to have been perpetuated in honor of the enterprising and intelligent Irish gentleman who first settled there. Mr. Wright was the first school teacher and taught in the old, round-log school house for years. He was

also the first postmaster. One of the oldest citizens in Belmont today is George Ewers, aged 75 years.

The population of the village in 1880 was 350. In 1900 it is returned at 422. The village was incorporated December 17, 1897, with W. H. White, mayor, and W. D. Strahl, clerk.

The village officers in 1902 are: Mayor, J. M. Gordon; clerk, J. E. Davis; treasurer, Ira Vail; councilmen,—A. P. Stewart, C. W. Upham, Michael King, C. C. Lynn, Mix Netzel and James Burson.

The regularly appointed postmaster having resigned, John E. Davis is holding the office by appointment until a successor is nominated and confirmed.

THE SCHOOL.

The first log-cabin school house was built in 1807. The second was a hewed-log house, date not given. The third was a frame structure in 1836. The fourth, a brick structure in 1861, and the last a three-room brick house in 1875.

The present superintendent is J. W. Jeffries, with Tompkins Dillon and Miss L. Griffith as assistants. The enrollment is 168 and the school house is too small to accommodate the increasing numbers. The members of the School Board are: Elmer Kinney, president; J. M. Gordon, secretary; W. A. DeLong, Leonard Hart, Fred Wright and J. W. McClellan. Since the above was written, Mr. Dillon, the assistant superintendent, was thrown out of his buggy in some mysterious way and killed. The accident occurred upon his return from the polls at Morristown.

THE INDUSTRIES.

There is one large modern steam flour mill, that is kept constantly employed in Belmont today. It has a capacity of 30 barrels of flour daily.

There is also an overall and glove factory conducted by Carmen & Taylor that gives employment to 60 women and two or three men. Recently the factory was destroyed by fire, but

the company has sought new quarters and the work is again in operation.

The fire referred to also destroyed the Odd Fellows' building with all their valuable regalias, entailing a total loss of about \$5,000.

NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENTS.

Belmont is to be supplied with natural gas. A company is now laying mains. Some time ago a well was put down a little way north of town. A considerable flow of gas was found at a depth of about 900 feet. The well was closed up and nothing done with it until a few months ago, when parties purchased the farm on which the well is located and began arrangements to carry the gas into town. Other wells will be put down and the supply will, it is thought, be equal to the demand.

ODD FELLOWS.

Belmont Lodge, No. 257, I. O. O. F., contains a membership of 80, but the records were all destroyed in the late fire. The present officers are: W. Smith, N. G.; Elmer Colley, V. G.; L. D. McKisson, secretary; W. D. Strahl, recording secretary; and H. L. Hoge, treasurer.

THE BANKS.

The First National Bank of Belmont, which was only in operation a few years, failed in 1902. A receiver was appointed by the government and its affairs are now in course of settlement. It is believed depositors will be reimbursed in part, but the stockholders will sustain heavy losses. At this writing it is feared a levy will be made upon them equal to double the amount of their stock.

The failure was a great blow to the town and surrounding country and the bitter feeling engendered has been a menace to the town's prosperity, but a better feeling prevails today, and a speedy recovery is hoped for.

The (New) First National Bank.—After the failure of the First National Bank, a new First National Bank was organized, September 2, 1902. Many of the stockholders in the new

bank were formerly connected with the first bank as officers or stockholders. The capital stock of the new bank is \$25,000 and its officers are: Dr. L. Schooley, president; William Nichols, vice-president; J. F. Neff, cashier; directors,—J. A. Bryson and Jonas Perkins.

THE CHURCHES.

The Belmont Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1868, and in 1869 a new church was erected at a cost of \$3,210. The work was done under the supervision of Rev. Josiah Dillon. At the dedicatory exercises, over \$1,000 was raised to meet the indebtedness. Some of the members active in the organization of the church were A. P. Miller, Sarah Schooley, Jacob Mays, Alice Wright, William A. Dowdell, Jane Calhoun, J. A. Grove, Margaret Dillon, J. B. Hollingsworth, Nancy Lowry, P. E. McKisson and David Perry.

Some of the pastors who have served the people are: Revs. Sweeny, Hollister, Cooper, Robb and Darby.

The present church is a neat frame structure on the Belmont and Bethesda circuit, and the pastor is Rev. Mr. Patterson. The official members are Harry Wright, O. C. Weir, Nathan Barnes, Mrs. Fred, E. P. McMurry, Ira Vail, William McClellan, John Wright, C. S. Dunn and William Nichols.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized about 1831, though the present church was erected in 1838. Previous to that time, services were conducted in the the school house.

The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Murphy, and the official board is as follows: Trustees,—Herman L. Hoge, Thomas Orr and W. W. Gregg; stewards,—Elma Gregg and Rhoda Green; janitor,—Clyde Gregg.

The pastors who have served this church in the past have been: Revs. G. W. Hissey, John Woodward, H. T. Lawson, Patrick King, T. H. Scott, Thomas Orr, J. B. McCormick, S. Lancaster, E. Hoagland, E. Looman, J. D. Murphy, Dr. Link, E. S. Dollison, M. Lee, E. M. Hougland, John Cooper, J. M. Wells and W. S. Murphy.

The Christian Church of Belmont was organized in 1889, and the members worshiped in a neat frame church. The membership in 1902 numbers 80 and the elders in charge are Joseph Burson, Joseph Bolon and Alonzo Orison. They have no stated pastor.

BETHESDA

Is a town of 850 population and is situated about six miles east of Barnesville.

It was named after Bethesda Church and P. O., which were located a mile or more south. When the post office was removed to the railroad station, the postmaster, Mr. Patterson, carried the name of the post office with him. The railroad station, however, was called Burr's Mills, after the gentleman who erected a mill on the railroad at that point. Mr. Burr subsequently laid out a little village, which was established in 1855. This village, because of its high and beautiful location, was called Fairmount. Thus the village and railroad station and post office had each different names. Eventually the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad adopted Bethesda as the name of the station, when by common consent the other titles, Burr's Mills and Fairmount, were dropped, and the village is now known as Bethesda.

THE EPWORTH ASSEMBLY.

On August 31, 1870, the Barnesville District Camp Meeting Association met at the Shirer Methodist Episcopal Chapel, adjoining the village, and after discussion determined to purchase the beautiful grove adjoining for camp meeting purposes. These grounds contained 18 acres, well-watered, with bountiful shade, and capable of accommodating 10,000 people. Subscription papers were circulated by William Dowdell, William Davis, Frank McMillan, John Walker and J. B. Shipman. Soon thereafter the sum of \$1,410.58 was realized and the grounds were purchased.

Forty or fifty neat cottages were built and immense assemblies thereafter collected annually for a period of 20 years.

And thus the camp meetings continued until 1890 which was the last one held.

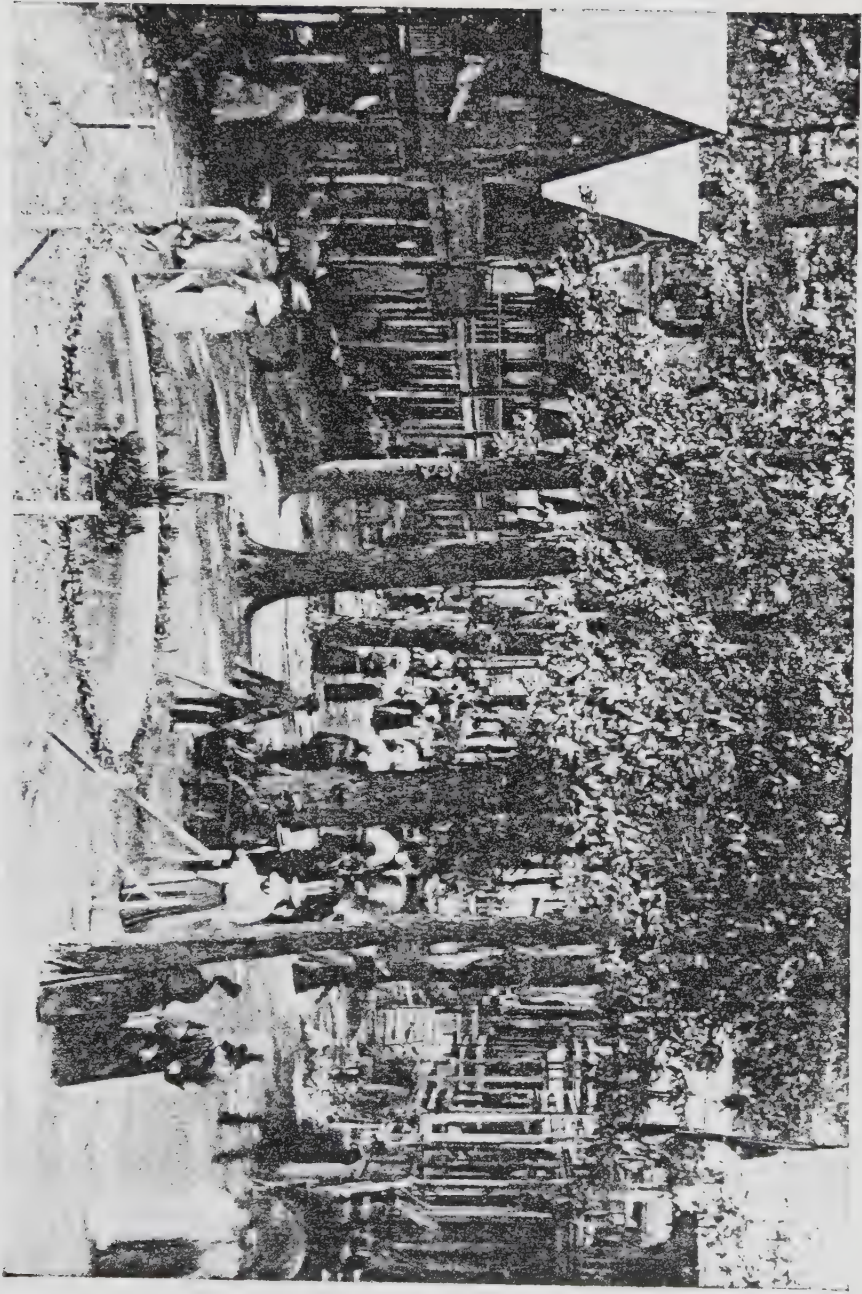
CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

At a business meeting held November 11, 1890, three ministers of the Barnesville district were appointed a committee to arrange for Chautauqua Assembly for the year 1891, the committee being Rev. T. W. Lane, Dr. C. E. Manchester and Rev. C. M. Hollett. May 21st, at a meeting of the board of managers held on the Epworth Park grounds, the said committee submitted their plans and program, which was approved and the sum of \$500 appropriated for the purpose and placed at their disposal. J. Melvin Richards and A. Gregg were added to the committee. It was ordered that an auditorium be built in the square at a cost not to exceed \$500. The first Epworth Park Assembly was held in July, 1891, and proved a grand success. The work has continued without interruption and has since passed the experimental stage. Among the many improvements added is a beautiful lake for boating and bathing. The 12th Annual Assembly held this year (1902) was the most satisfactory of any yet held.

The present officers are: J. A. Judkins, M. D., chairman; G. E. Hunt, treasurer; J. Melvin Richards, secretary and superintendent of grounds; J. A. Judkins, J. L. Woodward, C. H. Dankworth, J. W. Garber, J. H. Hoffman and M. Aldredge; Dr. M. J. Slutz, superintendent of instruction; Revs. A. J. Hiatt, D. W. Knight and J. A. Judkins, M. D., and J. Melvin Richards, committee on program.

THE GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE.

The population of the village in 1880 was but 150 and there were but a few stores. Today the population is nearly 900 and there are in successful operation 10 cigar factories that yield an annual output of 20,000,000 cigars and give employment to 250 hands, and there are in addition 11 business houses and one box factory.



EPWORTH PARK.

The assessor's returns reveal a gain of \$14,216 in the personal property upon the tax duplicate, while the tax levy has been reduced to 1.60. The postmaster in 1902 is T. F. Thompson.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Bethesda was organized May 25, 1900. and commenced business December 16, 1900. The original board of directors consisted of H. H. Gregg, J. E. Lucas, T. M. Kildow, H. R. Wilson, J. T. Patterson, A. L. Kemp, J. W. Wilkinson and John Shepherd, with T. M. Kildow, president; J. E. Lucas, vice-president; and E. F. Barnes, cashier. There have been added to the board of directors since organization C. O. Kelly and A. E. Hogue.

The capital stock is \$25,000, with a surplus of \$2,500 and deposits amounting to \$135,000. The bank has enjoyed the entire confidence of the community from the beginning.

THE SCHOOL.

The village school has kept pace with the town in growth. Twenty years ago it was a little brick building near the Shirer Church. Today it is a commodious school building, with five rooms and an enrollment of 183, namely: Male, 101; female, 82. The school is in a

prosperous condition and furnished with all modern appointments. The instructors are A. H. Rummel, superintendent; F. L. Mavis, grammar department; Effie Berry, intermediate department; and Elsie Langle, primary department.

THE BETHESDA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

As heretofore stated, was organized in 1834-35 at a point nearly two miles south of the present village. When in 1860 a new building was required to accommodate the increasing numbers, it was decided to erect the building in the village and adjoining the camp grounds. This little frame church was called Shirer Chapel, after an esteemed pastor.

Some of the ministers who have served this people are: Revs. S. Y. Kennedy, D. M. Hollister, Gideon Martin, A. G. Robb and W. D. Starkey. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Patterson and the official board consists of Arthur Gregg, president; J. Melvin Richards, secretary; J. A. Latham, treasurer; Dr. J. W. Piper, W. W. Gilmore, John Hatcher and E. S. McMillen.

The building committee for the new church in course of construction is composed of Arthur Gregg, Dr. J. W. Piper and J. Melvin Richards.

CHAPTER XXV.

MEAD TOWNSHIP.

COL. DAVID LOCKWOOD—THE FIRST SETTLERS—THE MINING INDUSTRY—THE MILLING INDUSTRY—THE POPULATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—BETHEL—MOUNT SUMMIT PARK—THE BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—BUSINESSBURG—OLD CITIZENS—THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1884—THE SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—CANNING FACTORY—REMINISCENCES—A BLOODY TRAGEDY—AN INCIDENT OF PIONEER DAYS—AN ANECDOTE OF LEWIS WETZEL.

COL. DAVID LOCKWOOD.

One of the first settlers of Mead township was Col. David Lockwood of Revolutionary fame, who, at the conclusion of the war, located at Dillie's Bottom in 1800.

Because of his zeal and patriotism in the cause of America, Colonel Lockwood was honored by his fellow citizens with a position as one of the first associate judges of the county, a position he filled with much honor and ability for years.

After the formation of the township, it was named Mead, in honor of Colonel Lockwood's mother.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Old Squire McMasters, who is still living at a ripe old age, says the first settlement in Mead township was made along the river front in 1793-95 by the Dillies, Hayeses, Colemans, Sheweys, Smiths, Rileys, Dunfees, Creamers, Lockwoods and McElherrens.

A number of these early settlers, notably the Smiths, Colemans and Sheweys, located at Dillie's Bottom for the protection that the fort afforded. The depredations of the Indians were so hostile that the Dillies and their neighbors were obliged in self protection to erect a block-house.

Many of the early settlers, however, sought homes on the ridge above, on what afterwards became the "Drovers' Road." This is notably true of Revs. Robinson and Hall, the Rileys, Dunfees and McElherrens. As heretofore mentioned, it was in the McElherren's home that the first court in Belmont County was held. Among the old families of a later date were the Dents, Taylors, Loys, Ramseys, McMasters, Duvalls, McKelveys, Linns, Amblers, McKinleys and McNieces.

Squire Sowerhaver of Dillie's Bottom was the first justice of the peace.

While Mead township is six miles long by four in breadth, its topography is very hilly, and it is abundantly watered by the waters of Wegee and Pipe creeks.

Dillie's Bottom and the rich bottom lands extending back from the river for several miles are very fertile. In the past much valuable coal was mined from the river hills, and shipped by flatboats to Southern markets. The great Cleveland Gas Pipe Line crosses the river at the mouth of Pipe Creek, and traverses the entire length of the township.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

In 1865-66 there were five extensive mining companies in operation that yielded 700,000 bushels of coal per annum.

These companies were the Pipe Creek Coal & Iron Company, the Empire Coal Company, Col. Thompson's mines, the U. V. Wallace mines and the Wegee mines.

There are also several immense veins of limestone and sandstone rock, suitable for building and road purposes.

Within the past six months, one of the most important deals in coal lands since the organization of the township has been consummated. This purchase comprises the Pipe Creek mines owned by Johnson Brothers of Pittsburg, and their big block of coal, comprising over 2,000 acres, fronting on the Ohio River. The prospective purchasers are Eastern capitalists, and George Hernickle, an Eastern Ohio coal operator, is credited with engineering the deal. There is no reason to doubt that the deal will be made in a very short time and a vast sum of money will be involved as the property is one of the most valuable in the eastern part of the State.

It is a slope mine, at present employing about 100 men, but if the Eastern parties take hold they purpose to spend over \$20,000 immediately to equip it with modern machinery. It will be their plan to make it a model mine and increase the number of employees several times over. This will necessitate the erection of a large number of new houses and the formation of a new town.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

Because of superior water power, the milling industry was of foremost importance in the early history of Mead township. In 1821 David Lockwood erected a mill at Dillie's Bottom. Thirteen years later Benjamin Lockwood built a mill three stories high with three runs of burrs and a capacity of 50 barrels daily.

In 1845 steam was introduced, but in 1868 the boiler exploded, killing two men; thereupon steam was discarded and the mill was again operated by water power.

While sheep husbandry is perhaps the foremost industry in agriculture, the farmers for

the most part pursue mixed farming, namely,—gardening upon the rich bottom lands and growing grain and stock on the hills. The farmers' surroundings are for the most part comfortable and cozy.

THE POPULATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The population of the township in 1880 was reported at 2,000. In 1890 it was returned at 1,705 and in 1900 it was given at 1,726.

While the census reveals a loss in population, the tax duplicate shows a gain in the last year of \$4,981 in the Businessburg precinct and \$8,485 in the Wegee district, or a total increase of \$13,466. The tax levy in 1901 was 1.98; in 1902, it is given at 1.81.

The township trustees are: James Hervey, S. F. Workman and William Unterzuber; township clerk, D. M. Albright; treasurer, E. Wallace; justices of the peace,—M. C. Stonebraker and Frank Finicum.

BETHEL

Is a station upon the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railway, containing a post office, railroad station, telephone exchange and a school and church.

The telephone company is known as the Enterprise Telephone Company, and is connected with all the independent telephone companies (as opposed to the Bell) in the county.

Located at Bethel is a school with an attendance of 50, conducted by Miss Nora Myers. The School Board consists of M. C. Stonebraker, S. A. White and D. F. McKelvey.

MOUNT SUMMIT PARK.

Not far from Bethel station is Mount Summit Park, one of the largest and most attractive picnic grounds in the southern part of the county, whereat immense gatherings attend the annual farmers' picnic.

THE BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Was organized by Rev. Thomas Groves in 1855, and a church building was erected in

1857. Fourteen years thereafter it was found necessary to enlarge and remodel the church edifice to accommodate the increasing numbers, and this work was done under the supervision of the pastor, Rev. James Day. The membership then numbered 200, and the board of elders consisted of Thomas Ault, M. Watt, J. M. Watt, Martin Curtland, James Hopton and Dr. Michael. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Minnemeyer, and the board of elders is constituted as follows: W. W. Watt, William King and Thomas Watt. The membership is 135.

BUSINESSBURG

Is a little village located on Pipe Creek, hemmed in by hills that are almost as precipitous as mountains. It contains an old-time water mill, erected in 1848 by Archibald McGrew and Robert Hammond. In those days Pipe Creek supplied ample water power and for seven years the mill was thus operated. In 1855 steam was introduced, and thereafter the mill was successfully operated for a period of 25 years by Allen Ramsey, James Shipman, Sylvester Creamer, David McGrew, Isaac Richner and Thomas McNiece, respectively.

OLD CITIZENS.

The store and post office are conducted by William Duvall, a venerable citizen who has been a merchant in Businessburg for half a century, and recalls the men prominent in the days of the town's prosperity. He says that the men active in township affairs in the olden times were Arch McGrew, C. Ambler, James Campbell, Allen Ramsey and Squire McMaster.

Among other old citizens of the township still living are John Giffen, past 90, and George Crozier, 71 years old. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Crozier, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, left home to fight the battles of his country in the ranks of the 170th Ohio Regiment, leaving his wife and six little ones at home. At the close of the war, he returned to the old farm, where he is still living vigorous in mind and body.

The present population of the village is between 50 and 55.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1884

Nearly destroyed Businessburg. The waters of Pipe Creek rose to a height of 15 feet, and the town was practically submerged. Many houses were carried away and the loss was very heavy.

THE SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The district school is conducted by Mr. Bethel and has an enrollment of 55. The school directors are: Alexander McMaster, William Ramsey and Mr. Lucas.

The first school in Mead township was built on section 32 in 1818. Another was built on Beallsville Ridge about five years later. In those days the school term was very short. The number of books were few and the teachers were not well qualified. Now the township contains 18 excellent schools, which are conducted for nine months in the year.

There are three churches in and near Businessburg, namely: The Methodist Episcopal Church of Businessburg which is included in the circuit of Rev. Mr. Bevington, with a membership of 30. About one and a half miles down Pipe Creek there is another Methodist Episcopal Church in charge of Rev. Thomas McGuire. In Businessburg there is also a Christian Church, with a membership of 25 or 30, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Lucas.

One of the most distinguished ministers in the Presbyterian Church was born on Pipe Creek. Rev. Dr. Gillaspie, for years secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in this country was a native of Mead township.

The Doctor was a graduate of Washington-Jefferson College, and also of Allegheny Theological Seminary. After his appointment as secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, he made a tour of investigation around the world and his reports were received with much favor. Dr. Gillaspie died in February, 1899.

CANNING FACTORY.

Near Wegee a large tomato canning factory is operated by the McMillens, an industry that furnishes a ready market for the product of the extensive tomato fields in that vicinity.

REMINISCENCES.

Cummings in his "Tour Down the Ohio" in 1807 speaks of Dillie's farm thus: "Passing the Indian Mound, we found a floating store at the landing.

"It was a large square flatboat, roofed and fitted with shelves and counter, and containing a various assortment of merchandise, among which were several copper stills, of which much use is now made throughout the whole Western Country for distilling peach and apple brandy and rye whisky.

"About one o'clock, we proceeded on our voyage, passing on the right Mr. Dillie's large frame house and fine farm, round which the river takes a great bend to the westward."

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

The old fort at Dillie's Bottom was constructed about 1790 by Mr. Dillie as a protection from the attacks of the Indians, and many thrilling stories of adventure cluster around its historic ruins. The early settlers had built their cabins within easy range of the fort for the shelter it would afford.

Between 1790 and 1795 a bloody tragedy occurred under the very guns of the fort, which might have been averted by a little more courage upon the part of the fort's defenders.

One morning an old pioneer named Tate was shot down by some concealed Indians the moment he stepped out of his door. His children quickly pulled him in and barred the door. But the Indians ran forward with yells and tried to break down the barrier, and failing in their efforts they fired through the closed doors and seriously wounded the boy. As the woman sought to escape through the chimney, she was shot and fell into the fire. The wounded boy

pulled her out and then sought a hiding place. Eventually the Indians forced an entrance and killed the girl at the door and brutally scalped the three that were shot.

The wounded boy who was hidden escaped to the fort while the Indians were slaughtering his kindred, and when the massacre was completed the Indians escaped.

The entire bloody deed was witnessed by the inmates of the fort, who had not the skill nor courage to attack, though the number of savages did not exceed 13 in number.

The Lockwoods, both David and Benjamin, were great hunters as well as valiant soldiers. Benjamin was attacked at one time by a horde of howling wolves and only escaped death by the speed of his alarmed and excited beast.

AN INCIDENT OF PIONEER DAYS.

It is related of the wife of Major Smith, one of the pioneer residents of Dillie's Bottom, that on one occasion a great bear entered the doorway. With courage she called the dogs and soon a life and death struggle began. The dogs began to worry and annoy the wild beast to such an extent that it took to a tree for self preservation. Then Mrs. Smith with consummate skill fired the trusty rifle at the wild beast, killing it at one shot.

AN ANECDOTE OF LEWIS WETZEL.

Before General Wayne achieved his great victory over the British and Indians, Lewis Wetzel had just got back from a long visit to his brothers and was at Dillie's fort for a few days.

Below the fort was a boastful fellow named Forshay, who was somewhat of a scout and hunter but who was constantly boasting of his prowess in these acts. He had a great jealousy of Wetzel and the fame he had acquired and delighted to spread his feats of hunting and scouting in Wetzel's presence. On this occasion he asked who Wetzel was and when told he replied with the air of a braggart: "No white man or hunter either could come upon him in the woods."

Wetzel smiled sneeringly. Forshay repeated his boast with a proud shake of the head. Wetzel could stand it no longer and turning to Forshay said: "See here, Mister, I ain't much on the hunt, but I'll bet you I can pounce upon you in the woods any whar and you won't see nor hear me, till I slap you on the shoulders." Forshay laughed scornfully and accepted the challenge.

The crowd eagerly followed to witness the feat. Forshay selected an open piece of ground near Kirkwood's cabin at Bridgeport. There was but little undergrowth for a quarter of an acre, with but an occasional tree here and there, and a thicket all around.

On the north side there was a very steep bank, leaving Forshay with practically but

three sides to guard. Wetzel entered the thicket and when Forshay was ready Wetzel shouted from the thicket: "Look out or I'll scalp you."

Forshay kept a vigilant watch, and the crowd looked on eagerly, but in silence, when Wetzel like a spirit sprang from the thicket without the rustle of a leaf, and struck Forshay on the shoulder a blow so hard that he fell. Springing to his feet, he cried in anger, "I dare you to do that again." Without bluster Wetzel again stepped into the woods and again shouted, "Ready," and before either the crowd or the victim was prepared, Wetzel had again sprung upon Forshay, and struck him on the shoulder.

Forshay reluctantly acknowledged he was beaten.

CHAPTER XXVI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS—DEPRIVATIONS OF THE PIONEERS—THE FIRST SETTLERS
—THE POPULATION—THE INDUSTRIES—THE MINERAL RESOURCES—THE FIRST
MILLS—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—ARMSTRONG'S MILLS—THE CHURCHES AND SCHOOL
—EMINENT CITIZENS—HON. ISAAC WELSH AND LEROY WELSH.

Washington township was organized in 1830-31. It was the last township erected in the county, and it was formed from sections of York and Wayne townships. Its boundaries have been elsewhere described.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

Were made along the banks of the Captina in 1797. This beautiful stream, and its tributaries, traverse the entire length of the township, emptying into the Ohio at Powhatan. In many places the creek is as wide and deep as a little river, and the limpid waters are well stocked with fish. Some of the old settlers boasted of having caught salmon weighing 16 pounds and upwards, and in the spring the stream was thronged with schools of bass, suckers, sturgeons, perch, salmon and sunfish. The death holes in the streams were numerous, and had to be carefully avoided by swimmers.

DEPRIVATIONS OF THE PIONEERS.

The bottom lands were first settled, but the clearing was very difficult; times were very hard, and while game was plentiful, they had no mills or stores or roads, but were obliged to travel over bridle paths to Wheeling to buy food, which consisted principally of corn and bacon. The corn was purchased at high prices. It was packed home on horses, and pounded in

a home-made mortar, which was made of gum wood, with one end burnt in a funnel shape. It was the boast of the first settlers that they subsisted on but one meal a day. Sometimes they were obliged through necessity to abstain from eating food for several days. After these prolonged fasts, a large wild turkey roasted was eaten at a single meal. Because of these great privations, the pioneers were compelled to practice the utmost economy. Their clothes consisted of buckskins of their own tanning. Their plows were rudely made, with wooden mold-boards, which were split out of a block of wood. This was an excellent plow for rooty ground. In the matter of harness for their horses, ropes were used for trace-chains, corn husks were formed into collars, and hickory withes served for log chains.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The pioneers that first effected settlements in Washington township were the Danfords, Perkinses, Reeds, Hendershots, Armstrongs, Welshes, Groveses, Caldwells, etc.

The descendants of these old settlers have been prominently identified with every movement looking to the growth and development of the county and the State, and their children and children's children have been and are to

day active in politics, earnest in education, and foremost in religion.

THE POPULATION

Of the township in 1879-80 was placed at 1,500. The census of 1900 shows an increase of about 50. The valuation of personal property upon the tax duplicate for 1901 is \$115,586, and in 1902 \$120,621, showing an increase of \$5,035, while the tax levy has been reduced from 1.93 in 1901 to 1.74 in 1902.

THE INDUSTRIES.

Washington being an inland township, its citizens are for the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits. The bottom lands bordering the banks of the Captina are extremely fertile and while the hills are abrupt and broken by streams they are highly productive when subjected to careful farming.

One of the leading merchants of Armstrong's Mills informed me that while sheep and wool and grain and grass were extensively grown in Washington township, the leading farm crops—the crops that brought in the largest returns—were poultry and eggs.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

Of Washington township have never been fully developed, though the hills are underlaid with profitable veins of bituminous coal and numerous quarries of valuable building stone.

The Welsh mines at Armstrong's Mills have been in operation between 20 and 22 years, and not only supply the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railway with all the fuel they require, but all the towns touched by that railroad are supplied with coal from these mines.

The company at present employs 31 hands that mine from 2,000 to 2,500 bushels of coal daily. The coal mined is the No. 8 or Pittsburgh vein.

Practically all the undeveloped coal in the township has been purchased and Messrs. Welsh and Armstrong, representing the Inter-

national Coal Company, have bought and paid for 60,000 acres of coal at prices ranging from \$8 to \$20 per acre.

If the narrow-gauge road, which now traverses the township and which has been recently purchased by the Ohio & Western Railroad Company, is changed to a broad-gauge road in the near future, it is believed that this great coal field will be developed at an early day.

THE FIRST MILLS.

One of the first grist mills erected in the township was at Armstrong's Mills in 1828 by Thomas Armstrong, one of the pioneers, and the old water mill remodeled and repaired is still in operation after the lapse of 75 years. The present splendid steam mill has adopted the universal bolter system, with a capacity of 40 barrels per day. An extensive sawmill is also operated in connection with the flour mill. The first mills erected in the township were on Bend Fork and Crab Apple Creek, the former by William Frost, Walter Ring and Robert Lindsey, and the latter by the Patterson Brothers.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The township officers in 1902 are: Trustees, —J. M. Wright, W. R. Carle and John Danford; township clerk, —T. H. Stoffel; treasurer, —C. E. Welsh; justices of the peace, —E. B. Armstrong, David Brown and Winfield Moore.

ARMSTRONG'S MILLS.

The foremost village in the township is Armstrong's Mills, which was settled by Thomas Armstrong in 1811. It is one of the principal stations on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railway, with a post office, telegraph office and telephone exchange attached. In 1846 a woolen factory was operated by Alexander Armstrong, who with his brothers owned and operated practically all the stores and mills in the village, Alexander Armstrong alone owning 1,000 acres of land in addition to his mill. The village has a population in

1902 of upwards of 100 and supports three stores, a flour mill, sawmill and coal mines.

THE CHURCHES AND SCHOOL.

There are two churches at Armstrong's Mills, namely: The Methodist Episcopal Church and Christian Church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1843 in the old cemetery, and the first minister in the church, and it is believed the first in the Captina Valley, was Rev. Mr. Fordyce, who preached near the old graveyard at a very early day. In 1868 the church was removed from the cemetery to the village, where it now stands in charge of Rev. W. B. West.

The present board of stewards consists of: Lizzie C. Welsh, T. D. Boston, Mrs. Emma Shipman and J. W. Taylor; trustees,—Silas Durig, William Rankin, C. W. Armstrong, John McKim, John W. Taylor and Richard Shepherd; class leaders,—J. R. Taylor and L. W. Armstrong.

The Christian Church has a membership of about 30, with three elders, namely: A. W. Burkhart, D. P. Meyers and J. W. Hess. The church at present is without a pastor.

The Belmont Ridge Christian Church.—The first meeting of the primitive organization was held June 28, 1856, at the residence of Lewis Mechem. The house of worship was built in 1857, the carpenters being Erastus and A. T. Moore. The present edifice was erected in 1885, with a seating capacity for 350 or 400 people. The present membership is 199. The first officers were: Elders,—Lewis Mechem, Jennings Perkins and Elihu Duvall; deacons,—Jacob Stukey, George Dawson and Erastus Moore.

The present officers are: Elders,—Jennings Perkins, Harvey Danford and Erastus Moore; deacons,—J. J. Phillips, Clark Phillips and A. T. Moore. The present pastor is Rev. John A. Armstrong.

Mr. Reed says: "The first school teacher that I ever heard of in this country was old Josiah Rogers. He taught in a log house, not far from where the people of Washington

township now do their voting. He took his pay in anything he could get to eat, and boarded in his own cabin.

"People used to make fun of him for being so lazy. He never chopped any wood, but made a hole in his chimney and poked in the end of a log.

"The water he used was taken from a hole where the clay had been gotten to daub his cabin. He was a very exact man. I recollect his whipping some boys for snow balling. For some reason he struck each one of them just four times."

There is a village school conducted by Luther Perkins, with an enrollment of 40. The present School Board is composed of Z. Armstrong, R. Shepherd and J. W. Hess.

EMINENT CITIZENS,—HON. ISAAC WELSH AND LEROY WELSH.

Hon. Isaac Welsh of Washington township deserves to be classed with such statesmen as Shannon, Cowen and Danford.

He was closely identified with the political and literary affairs of the day. Mr. Welsh was a farmer by choice, but found time to pursue a study of the political issues of the day. In 1855-59 he was elected for two terms as member of the Ohio General Assembly, and at the expiration of his term was chosen State Senator from the Belmont and Harrison district. Mr. Welsh was a Whig in politics, but strongly opposed to the extension of slavery.

In 1868 he was chosen as presidential elector of the 16th Congressional District to carry the vote of Ohio to Washington, D. C.

In the hard fought political contest of 1871, Mr. Welsh was elected Treasurer of Ohio, a position he filled with great acceptability for two terms, and died near the close of his term of office. He was an author of ability and contributed to the press many political and economic essays that gave him a wide reputation. He was also an able and convincing public speaker, because of the sincerity and fairness of his remarks.

His son, Leroy Welsh, was appointed Treasurer of Ohio by Governor Allen on the occa-

sion of his father's death in November, 1875.

Leroy Welsh was a promising young man of broad culture, who was cut off at the outset of a useful public career. He was an historian of no mean ability and had collected a valuable store of local historic matter that unhappily fell into the hands of one who selfishly refuses to make it public.

In speaking of the death of Leroy Welsh, *The Belmont Chronicle* says: "The tidings of the death of Mr. Welsh were received with feelings of sincere regret, not only by the friends of the family, but acquaintances throughout the State.

"The subject of this sketch, after receiving a common school education, entered college at

Delaware, Ohio, where he completed the six years' course. The next year he spent in the study of the law, after which he entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in the summer of 1871.

"At the beginning of the following year, he entered the office of the Treasurer of the State of Ohio, as the chief assistant of his father, Hon. Isaac Welsh.

"At the close of his term, he opened an office for the practice of law in Columbus, Ohio.

"Mr. Welsh was a young man of fine intellect and broad culture; combined with these, his excellent social qualities made him one of our best and most esteemed citizens."

CHAPTER XXVII.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST ELECTION—THE BATTLE OF CAPTINA—THE FIRST SQUATTERS—AN INDIAN VILLAGE—ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE—THE EARLY MILLS AND DISTILLERIES—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND POPULATION—POWHATAN—TOWN OFFICIALS—THE FLOUR MILLS—THE SCHOOLS—THE CHURCHES—FREE MASONS—THE FERRIES.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

The first court of Belmont County, which was held at Pultney (the first county seat), appointed a commission, consisting of Michael Moore, John Dillie and Ephraim Bates to act as supervisors of York township, and this commission ordered the first election to be held in 1802.

The court had in the meantime defined the boundaries of York, which have been elsewhere described, and appointed Samuel Dillie as constable, and the first township election was held in the home of James Smith.

York township has been the scene of some of the bloodiest conflicts in Indian warfare. Before the occupation by the whites, a cruel massacre of the Indians at the mouth of the Captina was one of the causes of the disastrous war of Governor Dunmore in 1774.

THE BATTLE OF CAPTINA.

Twenty years later occurred the disastrous and bloody battle of Captina, as related in "Howe's Historical Collection:"

"One mile below the mouth of Captina, on the Virginia shore, was Baker's fort, so named after Martin Baker, from whose lips the author obtained this narrative.

"One morning in May, 1794, four men were sent over, according to the custom, to the Ohio side to reconnoiter. They were Adam Miller, John Daniels, Isaac McGowan and John Shoptaw. Miller and Daniels took up stream and the other two down. The upper scouts were soon attacked by Indians and Miller was killed. Daniels ran up Captina about three miles, but, being weak from the loss of blood issuing from a wound in his arm, was taken prisoner and carried into captivity and subsequently released at the treaty of Greenville.

"The lower scouts having discovered signs of the enemy, Shoptaw swam across the Ohio and escaped, but McGowan going up toward the canoe was shot by the Indians in ambush. Upon this he ran down to the bank, and sprang into the water, pursued by the enemy, who overtook and scalped him.

"The firing being heard at the fort, they *beat up* for volunteers. There were about 50 men in the fort. There being much reluctance among them to volunteer, my sister exclaimed that she wouldn't be a coward. This aroused the pride of my brother, John Baker, who before had determined not to go. He joined the others, 14 in number, including Capt. Abraham Enochs.

"They soon crossed the river, and went up Captina in single file, a distance of a mile and a half, following the Indian trail. The enemy had come back on their trail, and were in ambush on the hillside awaiting their approach.

"When sufficiently near, they fired upon our people, but, being on an elevated position, their balls passed harmlessly over the latter. The whites then *treed*. Some of the Indians came behind, and shot Captain Enochs and Mr. Hoffman. Our people soon retreated, and the Indians pursued but a short distance. On their retreat my brother was shot in the hip. Determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, he drew off to one side and secreted himself in a hollow, with a rock at his back offering no chance for the enemy to approach but in front. Shortly after two guns were heard in quick succession. Doubtless one of them was fired by my brother and from the signs afterward it was supposed he had killed the Indian.

"The next day the men turned out and visited the spot. Enochs, Hoffman and John Baker were found dead and scalped. Enoch's bowels were torn out and his eyes and those of Hoffman screwed out with a wiping stick.

"The dead were wrapped in white hickory bark and brought over to the Virginia shore and buried in their bark coffins. There were about 30 Indians engaged in this action and seven skeletons of their slain were found long after, secreted in the crevices of rocks."

McDonald in his biographical sketch of Governor McArthur, who was in the action, says that after the death of Captain Enochs, McArthur, although the youngest man in the company, was unanimously called upon to direct a retreat.

The wounded who were able to walk were placed in front, while McArthur with his Spartan band covered their retreat. The moment an Indian showed himself in pursuit he was fired upon and generally, it is believed, with effect. The Indians were so severely handled that they gave up the pursuit.

The Indians were commanded by the Shawnee chief, Charlie Wilkie. He told the author of this narrative that the battle of Captina was

the most severe conflict he ever witnessed, and, although he had the advantage of the ground and the first fire, he lost the most of his men, half of them having been either killed or wounded.

THE FIRST SQUATTERS.

Soon after the battle of Captina, squatters began to pour in and build rude cabins. These settlers were unstable and removed farther into the interior as the country opened up. It was only those who purchased tracts of land that were stable and industrious. Many of the squatters were indolent and careless. Among the first permanent settlers we might mention the Brices, the Hoffmans and Lemleys, in 1801. The DeLongs and Okeys in 1802. McVey, Bakers, Doteys, Swaney, Bristers, Collins and Aldredge in 1803. Brewer, Minse, Davis, Rouble and Gates, in 1804. Stackhouser, Neffsinger, Cree, Browns, Thomas, Hoffman, Gilkesons, in 1805. Waller, Baker, Way, Vanschoup, Mills, Stokey, in 1806; and Shepherd, Moore, Gray, Powell, Dillon, McKnight, Green, and Woods in 1815.

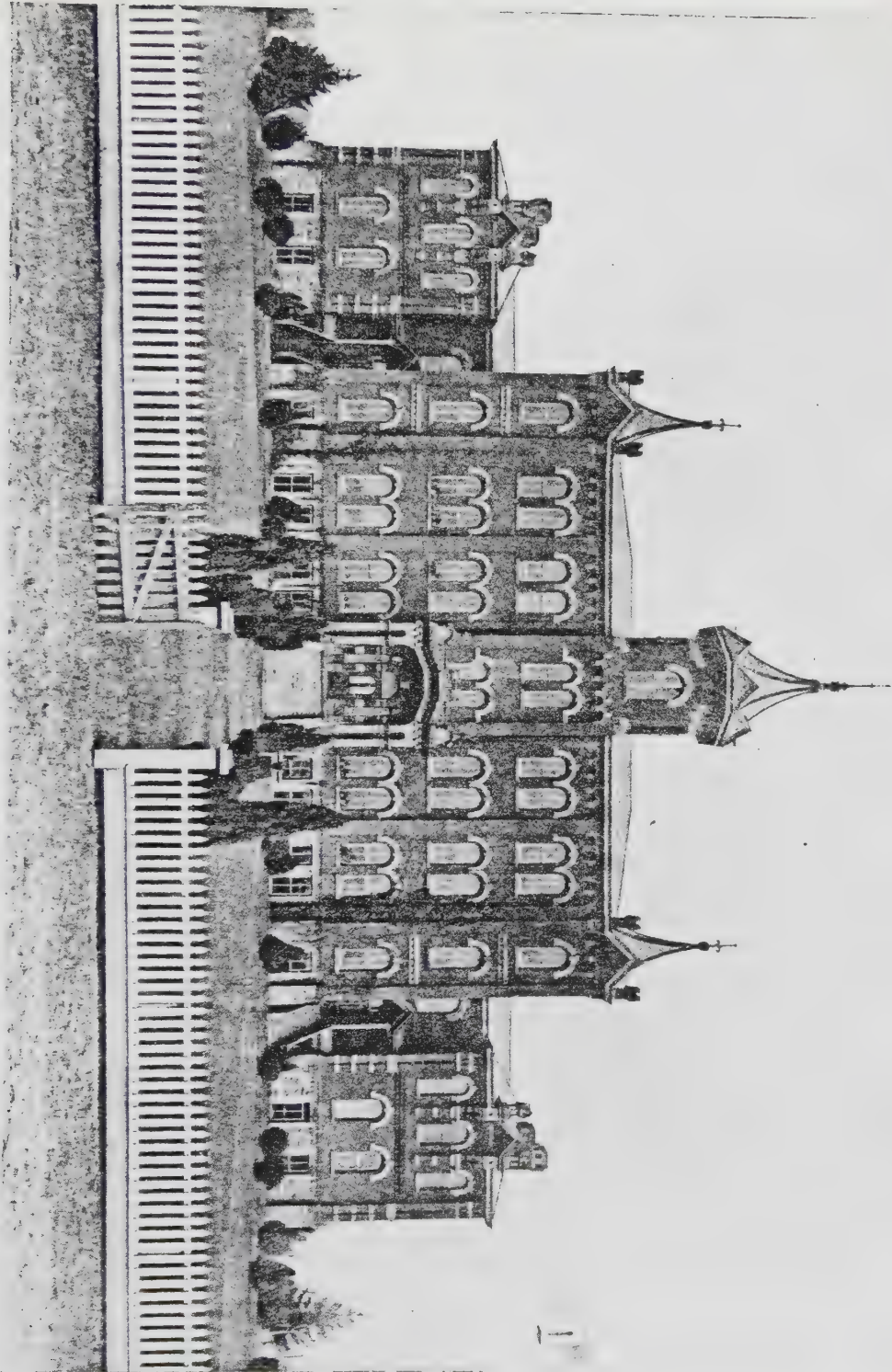
AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

In early days, an Indian village was located in section 32, some miles back of the river. On the banks of the Captina and on the settlement of the Brysons an unusual number of grape vines were discovered, and the soil was beaten hard in places, as if formerly the homes and streets of an Indian village. Skeletons, Indian arrows in great numbers, Indian pipes and engravings on rocks were found in abundance. General Washington in his trip down the Ohio in 1770 makes mention of this village as a trading post.

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.

McDonald in his biography of Governor McArthur has this to say of the killing of six men by the Indians in 1795:

"Lieut. Duncan McArthur and a posse of men, numbering in all a dozen, were stationed at the block-house on the lands of Robert



BELMONT COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

Kirkwood, near the mouth of Indian Wheeling Creek.

"One morning they noticed a young Indian dodging along not far from the fort among the trees. He had been sent by a body of Indians who had ambushed about three miles below, on the banks of the Ohio River, to decoy the soldiers from the fort. As soon as he was discovered, Lieutenant McArthur and his men started out to catch him.

"They followed him as he ran down the river about three miles to where the Indians had secreted themselves, when 15 of the redskins fired into their company, killing six of their number instantly. So unexpected was the attack that the remaining six, completely bewildered, turned and retreated, McArthur behind.

"As he turned his head, to take in the situation, his foot caught in a grape vine, and he was sent sprawling on his face just as the Indians fired a volley of bullets after him, and the limbs and leaves dropped all around him. He regained his feet and started at full speed following the course of his men. He was closely pursued by the savages, but he being very swift of foot, they soon gave up the chase, and he reached the block-house in safety.

"Later in the day the soldiers returned to the spot in stronger numbers, and buried their dead."

THE EARLY MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

The first grist mill was erected as early as 1804 upon Cat's Run by George Gates. In 1822 Judge Dillon built an improved mill about five miles above the mouth of the Captina and in connection with the grist mills he operated a sawmill. These were probably the first mills operated in the township. This mill is today known as the Potts' Mills, with a capacity of 50 barrels per day, and is reported as the only water mill in the county. The mill-race, through which flows the water for the operation of the mill, passes through a hill tunnel, 300 feet in length.

In early days York township was noted for the number of its distilleries. As early as 1818

a distillery was erected on section 15 by a Mr. Shepler, and a number were erected at a later period, but in 1880 all the distilleries in the county were abandoned except one conducted by John Ramser in York township, which is still in operation.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND POPULATION.

The earliest record we have of township officials in York is in 1808, and is as follows: Clerk, Ed. Bryson; treasurer, Joseph Martin; trustees,—Uriah Martin, Abel Brown and Ed. Bryson; constable, William Atkinson; fence viewers,—John Brown and James Barrett; lister, Uriah Martin.

The township officers in 1902 are: Trustees,—David McIntire, William Johnson and George Gillespie; clerk, George Boner; treasurer, H. J. Zink; assessor, Everett Balieu; justices of the peace,—A. A. Caldwell and John Eggerman.

The population of the township in 1900 was 1,400, a loss of 58 in the last decade. However, the value of personal property on the tax duplicate for 1902 is \$193,270 as against \$155,584 in 1901, revealing a gain of \$37,686, while the tax levy has been reduced from 2.11 in 1901 to 1.89 in 1902.

SOME INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS.

Some of the influential men of York township of modern times are the Disques, Swifts, Days, Ramseys, Craigs, Brices, Warrens, Trimble, Carles and Givens.

POWHATAN

Is the leading village in the township, and is located on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Captina. The village was surveyed by Dr. DeHaas in 1849. Thirty years previous, however, the first building was erected by a grandson of Archibald Woods, one of the pioneer settlers. The building was used for a store.

The first hotel was a log house built in 1825, and known as the "Point House." The first brick buildings were built by the Roger

Brothers and were afterward known as the "Powhatan Flour Mills and Woolen Factory."

Twenty years ago, the village was quite a shipping point for grain and produce, and contained a population of 300. In 1890 the village was incorporated and in 1902 it had a population of about 600.

The present postmaster is Jacob Boger, who was preceded by H. J. Zink.

TOWN OFFICIALS.

The following are the officers of the town: mayor and attorney, George Arnold; town clerk, J. A. Fish; councilmen,—G. W. Wright, Ed. Thomas, Frank Ricker, Thomas Stewart, J. W. Ramsey and Albert Sauer.

THE FLOUR MILLS.

The Powhatan Mills as heretofore referred to was the first brick building constructed in the town by the Boger Brothers. It has since passed through various hands and been remodeled until it is today owned and operated by Ferdinand Dorsey, with a capacity of 100 barrels daily, and employs four men.

THE SCHOOLS.

There is no record of the first schools established, but the first log structure especially constructed for school purposes was erected at a very early day on section 16.

In Powhatan the school building is of brick with four rooms and an attendance of about 150. The superintendent is Henry Briggs; assistant superintendent, Miss Mary Cox; assistant, Charity Myers; primary department, Eula Fish. The School Board consists of R. L. Bowman, president; S. S. Reamer, treasurer; Lou Ruble, clerk; and James Richison and John K. Goodhue.

There is mention made of another school building erected in 1836-37 near Powhatan Point and it is said to have been a small frame structure.

There are in the township seven school districts and one special district all of which are frame buildings save the one in Powhatan.

THE CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first church of this denomination at Powhatan was started early in the Civil War under the pastorate of Rev. David Trueman. The society was weak and for a time met in the Presbyterian Church. In 1862 Rev. Josiah Dillon was appointed pastor in charge and during his pastorate the church continued to worship in the Presbyterian Church. The next pastor was Rev. Mr. Gregg, during whose administration a neat brick church was erected and the society worshipped in their own building.

Rev. Mr. Gregg was blessed with a gracious revival during his ministry, and many were added to the church.

In the construction of the new church, Mrs. McMurry who still resides at Powhatan and Mrs. Baer solicited funds to the amount of \$1,000, and Joseph Green supplemented that amount with a personal contribution of \$800. Mr. Green was an active and influential supporter of the church, and Sunday-school superintendent for many years. The present pastor is Rev. Lee LePage, and the Sunday-school superintendent is John Eggerman. The Sunday-school has a membership of about 100.

The Powhatan Presbyterian Church was organized in 1850. The pastor in 1901 and 1902 was Rev. W. A. Williams, formerly of Franklin College. It is at present without a pastor and we were unable to obtain a list of the officials.

FREE MASONS.

Moriah Lodge, No. 105, F. & A. M., was organized at Jacobsburg October 20, 1840, and is consequently one of the oldest Masonic lodges in the county. The date of the charter was 1842. The charter officers were: John A. Weyer, W. M.; John W. Calvert, S. W.; and Isaac S. Hoopes, J. W.

The membership today is 38 and the officers for 1902 are: J. E. Gibson, W. M.; Dr. S. S.

Reamer, S. W.; A. B. Ricker, J. W.; A. G. Bonar, treasurer; F. A. Gibson, secretary; J. E. Bennett, S. D.; C. E. Green, J. D.; and John Ricker, tyler. Among the past masters are: W. C. Bergundthall, Dr. S. S. Reamer and J. E. Gibson.

THE FERRIES

Of Powhatan are owned and operated by E. R. Potts, and are constantly in operation when navigation will admit of it. Mr. Potts is likewise the postmaster at Captina.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST FAMILIES—THE INDUSTRIES—THE FIRST MILLS—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND POPULATION—SOMERTON—SOME OLD CITIZENS—THE SCHOOLS—THE BELMONT BANK—THE CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—TAYLOR POST, G. A. R.—BOSTON AND TEMPERANCEVILLE—THE CHURCHES—THE OIL FIELD—THE WARRICK MURDER.

About 1809 a few squatters had built rude log cabins and cultivated land along the banks of Captina but had not entered land. These wandering squatters were superseded by permanent settlers who had purchased and occupied government lands, between 1809 and 1814.

THE FIRST FAMILIES.

Among the first families were the Englishes, Gibbonses, Stantons, Williamses, Bishops and Edgertons.

The township, like Wayne, is in the form of a square, and contains 36 sections. Its boundaries have been previously given and we need only add that it occupies the southwest corner of the county. This township being off the leading lines of travel was among the last to be settled, wherefore one of the leading improvements is the Barnesville & Somerton Pike which was built about 25 years ago and extends to the county line, a distance of 11 miles. The road is supported in main by tolls. It traverses a rich agricultural country somewhat hilly in places but susceptible of the highest cultivation.

THE INDUSTRIES

Of the township as a whole are strictly agricultural, producing fine crops of wheat, corn,

wool and tobacco. Because of prevailing high prices, tobacco is at present the leading crop, and for a number of years has yielded the principal revenues.

Twenty years ago tobacco was grown to such an extent, that the total product amounted to 700,000 pounds, and the average yield per acre was 1,000 pounds. In 1902 the acreage is lessened but the price of tobacco ranges from \$6 to \$12 per hundred.

THE FIRST MILLS.

The township is well watered by Leatherwood, Beaver and Captina creeks, along the banks of which many grist mills were erected.

The first was built in 1819-20 near Somerton by Jonathan Pogue.

Two years later, Abraham Packer built one farther up the creek. This mill was rebuilt about the outbreak of the Civil War, and conducted by Thomas Smith. There is said to have been a hand mill conducted by a man by the name of Joseph Davis, which served the people in the early times when the creeks were dry.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS AND POPULATION.

The present township officers are: Trustees,—Simon Howell, William Dewer and P. S. Butler; clerk, H. W. Pakavi; treasurer,

T. P. Rhinehart; justices of the peace,—D. J. Ewers, M. Malone and J. C. Hampton.

The population of the township at the last census was 1,862, while in 1890 it was recorded at 2,045, showing a loss of 183.

The tax duplicate for 1901 shows an assessment in Somerset precinct of \$163,365. In 1902 it is recorded at \$158,182, showing a loss of \$5,183. In Boston precinct, the assessment of personal property in 1901 is placed at \$75,273. In 1902 it is recorded as \$72,153, revealing a loss of \$3,119, or a total loss in the township of \$8,302. However the tax levy for 1902 is only 1.61 as against 1.63 in 1901.

SOMERTON.

The village of Somerton is a pretty upland town, with a population of about 250. It was established between 1816 and 1818 by one of the pioneer settlers heretofore mentioned, namely, Boden Stanton.

It is asserted that the first postmaster was Richard Andrews, who built one of the first houses in the village. The present postmaster is J. S. Wilson. The first mail was carried upon horseback from St. Clairsville weekly and some years later it was received twice a week via Fairview.

The first buildings erected were a house and blacksmith shop by Moses Davis. Today the streets are bordered by numerous comfortable homes and a number of stores, wagon shops, etc.

SOME OLD CITIZENS.

Some of the old citizens of Somerset township are James Bishop, 85 years of age; J. P. Strahl, 84 years of age; Samuel Starbuck, 80, and Jacob Bishop, nearly 70.

THE SCHOOLS

Of Somerton were built in 1820 and consisted of a round log building chinked with mud and a clapboard roof, with the usual accompaniments of a puncheon floor.

The present modern building was erected in 1890 and is presided over by Prof. T. P.

Harris, who is assisted by Miss Lona Hobbs. The enrollment numbers 105. The village Board of Education in 1902 consists of Atwood Warrick, S. B. Warrick and W. A. Lucas, clerk.

THE BELMONT BANK

Is a private institution that has been in successful operation since January 25, 1875. It was organized as a State bank with a capital of \$50,000, with R. C. Miles, president, and T. F. Martin, cashier. The directors were Solomon Hogue, Hiram Whitacre, Samuel Starbuck, R. C. Miles, M. P. Miles, W. H. Atkinson and S. L. Mooney.

This organization was maintained until April, 1887, when the bank was converted into a private bank, under the firm name of E. J. Hogue & Company. Solomon Hogue, one of the organizers of the bank, was for several years county commissioner, and in the performance of his official duties enjoyed public confidence to a marked degree.

THE CHURCHES.

The Society of Friends.—The first religious service conducted in Somerset township was by the Friends in 1818. The first overseer was Isaac Stahl, who was appointed at the first monthly meeting in April of the same year, and John Middleton was approved as minister. The old house is still standing, and the organization is maintained, but the congregation from various causes has become so reduced that services are no longer held with regularity. The surroundings of the church and cemetery are neatly and tastefully maintained.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first church established in Somerton, was by the Methodist Episcopal in 1831. The church service was first held in the home of John Koontz, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Philip Darby. The first class was conducted by Mr. Koontz, and the first members were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Koontz, Mr. and Mrs. Yocum and Mrs. Davenport. Three years later, a neat brick structure was built, and it in turn was super-

seded by a new and modern brick church in 1872.

Some of the preachers who have served this people are: Revs. Darby, Bradshaw, Battelle, Armstrong, Green, Cook, Petty, Miner, Ingram, and Robb. The present pastor is P. U. Hawkins, and the present membership is 165. The official board consists of F. Skinner, L. Whitacre, Minnie Bircher, R. H. Skinner, D. L. Warrick, James S. Wilson, A. J. Warrick, John Finch and E. J. Hogue. The Sunday-school superintendent is E. B. Broomhall.

The Presbyterian Church.—The first church edifice of this denomination at Somerton was erected in 1870 and dedicated the same year by Rev. Mr. Cross of Wheeling. Prior to the construction of the church, services were held in homes of members and in school houses. The first church thus constructed consisted of 11 members, namely, Rebecca Miles, G. W. Shepherd, A. G. McCullough, wife and daughter, Alcinda Hultz, Emily Findley, Katherine Benton, Lucy Williams, Stephen Brown and Keziah Brown. The first pastor was Rev. T. R. Crawford, and the first elders were A. G. McCullough and G. W. Shepherd. Gradually the church declined in numbers and it is today practically without an existence.

The Christian Church of Somerton was established in 1892 and has today a membership of about 75. At the present time it is without a pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Somerset Lodge, No. 354, F. & A. M., was instituted in Somerton by virtue of a charter from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, October 19, 1865, in a building purchased from G. W. Ramsey and used by him as a general store room. The first master was Emor Danford.

The past masters of the lodge are: Emor Danford, G. W. Ramsey, W. H. Helpbringer, A. C. Thomas, J. P. Strahl, William Starbuck, Hez. Thomas, Mechem Moore, W. O. Merrill, G. A. Millison, W. S. Strahl and W. A. Lucas. The number of members is 48.

On November 20, 1899, the building with

its contents, including the records, jewels and entire paraphernalia, was consumed by fire, cause unknown. The first story of the building was occupied by Frank Detling & Company, groceries, dry goods, etc. The lodge then held regular meetings in the room over the Belmont Bank. Arrangements were at once made to erect a new building on the site of the burned one, and the contract for building the same was let to William Wiley of Jerusalem. On August 16, 1900, the lodge met for the first time in their new building which was fully completed. The present officers are: W. D. Strahl, W. M.; W. S. Strahl, S. W.; Carl Thomas, J. W.; O. T. Severns, treasurer; W. A. Lucas, secretary; P. J. Creamer, S. D.; G. A. Millison, J. D.; and Frank Finch, tyler. Regular meetings are held on Friday evening, on or before the full moon in each lunar month.

Somerton Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was organized February 21, 1893, with P. J. Creamer, P. C.; E. F. Barnes, C. C.; J. K. Shotwell, V. C.; and D. L. Warrick, prelate.

The membership of the lodge in 1900 was 40, the financial condition is good, and the present officers are: C. C., D. Thornberry; V. C., Alonzo Neptune; prelate, Rev. Hawkins; K. of R., A. B. Warfield; M. E., P. J. Creamer; M. F., J. K. Shotwell; M. A., Frank Ebeling; I. G., O. T. Smith; and O. G., A. J. Warrick.

TAYLOR POST, G. A. R.

The old soldiers of Somerset township established a post in 1885 in Somerton known as Taylor Post. The first post commander was A. C. Thomas; senior vice commander, Thomas Wilson; junior vice commander, W. S. Strahl; adjutant, T. P. Harris; officer of the day, J. R. Finch; surgeon, F. Thornberry; chaplain, L. W. Jones; and quartermaster, J. F. Skinner.

After the lapse of 17 years the members have been reduced until today they number but 21. The present officers are: Post commander, J. Bishop; senior vice commander, William Starbuck; junior vice commander, Thomas Yarnell; quartermaster, Thomas Wil-

son; guard, A. C. Thomas; surgeon, John Finch; chaplain, W. S. Strahl (lately deceased); and adjutant, T. P. Harris.

BOSTON AND TEMPERANCEVILLE

Are the two other villages of the township, the former being laid out in 1834 and the latter in 1837.

Boston.—While Mordecai Harper was the first land owner in Boston, the first house was built by Joseph McMullen and the second by David White. The first church built in Boston was what was known as the Disciples' or Christian Church which was erected in 1830. In 1852 a new church was erected. Today the organization is maintained but the congregation is reported small.

The present population of Boston is estimated at 100. There are two stores and an extensive cigar factory, conducted by Wheatley & Company. The school in Boston is under the management of the Misses S. Skinner and Pearl Jones.

Temperanceville was established by Robert Gallagher, a man of intense temperance principles for the age in which he lived, and who thus sought to advance the cause so dear to his heart.

The present population of Temperanceville is between 150 and 200. The village school contains two rooms, under the supervision of Harmon Skinner, with Miss Armstrong as assistant. Two cigar factories are in operation that employ quite a number of hands.

THE CHURCHES.

The Boston Methodist Episcopal Church.—Before the Boston Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, a little class was formed that met weekly in the homes of the members. The members of this class were: Isaac Taylor and wife, Hugh McMullen and wife, William McElfresh and wife and the Custer family. Perhaps the first Methodist sermon was preached in the house of Israel Taylor by Rev. Mr. Boyd in 1834.

However, the first church building was not erected until 1843. The present church building is a new brick edifice erected in 1876.

Boston was formerly connected with the Morristown circuit and subsequently the Barnesville and Somerton circuits. Some of the ministers who have served the congregation are: Revs. Worthington, Hamilton, Taylor, Wolf, Best, Coen, Edmunds, Lane, McCue, McCormick, Ellison, Vertican, Ingram, Weaver and Robb. The present pastor is P. U. Hawkins, and the membership numbers 30. When the old frame meeting house was removed and the new brick structure erected, the membership numbered 88.

St. Francis' Catholic Church.—Mr. Gallagher, the founder of Temperanceville, was an ardent Catholic as well as an intense temperance man, and devoted his highest endeavors to the establishment of a Catholic Church and it was principally through his liberality that St. Francis' Church was organized. At that time the congregation consisted of but four families, namely: McConaheys, DeLongs, Gallaghers and Jeffries.

Because of the liberality of Mr. Gallagher the church was established in 1822 and was first known as St. Dominic's Church; 32 years thereafter the little log structure was removed and a large brick building was constructed and in 1880 the congregation numbered 200.

The priests who have served this people were Fathers Dominie, Young, Murphy, Reed, Blumer, Jacquet, O'Brien, Daley, Meagher, Pelzar, Laffin and Howes.

The present pastor is Rev. H. Moellar, and the membership practically embraces the citizens of the entire village.

THE OIL FIELD.

The leading industry of Temperanceville is the development of the oil field. Fifteen wells are already in operation, yielding a total average of about 150 barrels per day, and new openings are under contemplation. The oil prospects in Temperanceville are promising.

THE WARRICK MURDER.

One of the most frightful tragedies in the history of the county occurred near Somerton in 1900. Two professional burglars named

Stevens and Divine, who were reported to be from Zanesville, Ohio, entered the quiet village a few days preceding the tragedy and subsequent testimony indicated they were planning to rob the Belmont Bank, but failing to obtain a supply of nitroglycerine from Bel-laire they changed their plans.

A widow lady named Mrs. James Warrick lived about a mile from the village and her grandson, Clarence Warrick, a young man of 16 and a maiden lady named Miss Markey, made their homes with the old lady.

The day preceding the tragedy, the father of Clarence Warrick who was administrator or trustee of the widow's estate, had drawn \$300 from the Barnesville bank for a year's living for the widow, and it is supposed that these robbers obtained information of the fact

and they believed he would take it to the widow's house.

The house was entered and the old lady and her companion were bound hand and foot and when Clarence was aroused he was foully murdered.

The robbers made their escape but public sentiment was so aroused that the murderers would have been summarily dealt with if caught. They were subsequently arrested, tried and convicted of murder, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. After serving a brief term of imprisonment they were released upon a writ of error, and returned to the Belmont County jail to await another trial, but before the trial came off the murderers escaped from jail and have not since been heard from.

CHAPTER XXIX.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST SETTLERS—SOME OLD CITIZENS—THE SOIL—COAL LANDS—NEW CASTLE AND HUNTER—THE G. A. R. HALL—THE NEW CASTLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE HUNTER DISCIPLES' CHURCH—NOTED HUNTERS.

Tradition says Wayne township was named after "Mad Anthony" Wayne—then at the pinnacle of his glory and fame. The township contains 36 sections, and like Smith township is in the form of a perfect square.

The first division was made in 1811, and in 1819 and 1831 divisions were again made for the completion of Washington and Somerset townships.

The first settlements were made along the banks of the Captina, whose branches traverse the township from east to west.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Among the first settlers were the Houstons, Moores, Umsteads, Halls, Milhorns, Barretts, Martins, Skinners, Coons, Stanleys and Woodses.

George Hall effected a settlement in 1798 in section 10 with no neighbors or associates but the hunters who traveled the Indian trails and sought his cabin for a shelter upon the approach of night.

Mr. Hall's wife was a beautiful and cultured Irish woman, from the city of Belfast in the north of Ireland, who excited the admiration of all who visited her humble home. Henry Milhorn, another old citizen, erected the first water-power grist mill on the banks of the Captina. Since writing the above we have learned of his recent death, in his 81st year. The mill has been reconstructed and is still in operation.

SOME OLD CITIZENS.

Some of the oldest citizens of Wayne township are Harvey Danford, aged 84, Lee Evans, 79, Ham. Murphy, 75, Henry Milhorn, 81, Samuel Stonebraker, 65, and Mrs. Plummer of New Castle who is 92 years of age, with mental faculties unimpaired. On the 29th of October, 1902, and since writing the above, Mrs. Plummer passed away.

THE SOIL

Of Wayne township, particularly on the ridges leading to New Castle, is very sandy and on "Sand Ridge" in particular it is in places so deep on the surface as to bury the felloes of the riding conveyance. Nevertheless it is productive of good corn, wheat and tobacco.

The latter is still a staple crop, and in the last week in September we saw many men and women in the fields stripping tobacco leaves and carrying the sticks to the numerous tobacco houses that bordered the roadside where the crop was in course of drying.

Old citizens tell us that the township in early days was infested with wild beasts,—wolves, bears, panthers and deer and we are told that the banks of Captina always furnished a fine field for sportsmen.

COAL LANDS.

There are two strata of coal in Wayne

township,—one, the four and the other the six-foot coal underlying the surface. The principal part of the last named vein has been sold at prices ranging from \$7 to \$12 per acre. Of the four-foot vein many banks are operated for domestic use but none is shipped from the township. Iron ore is also found in limited quantities.

THE POPULATION AND TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The present population of Wayne township is 1,415 as against 1,704 in 1890, and 1,500 in 1880, showing a loss of 289 in the last decade.

The returns of personal property as shown by the tax duplicate is \$81,309 for 1902 as against \$88,649 in 1901. The tax levy, however, is reduced from 1.95 in 1901 to 1.77 in 1902.

The township officers for 1902 are as follows: Trustees,—John Phillips, W. J. Davis and John Shry; clerk, John Creighton; treasurer, V. A. Danford; justices of the peace,—A. B. Warfield and Charles Love.

The first township trustees of which we can find a record are Ambrose Danford, Isaac Barrett and Philip Skinner. The earliest justices of which mention is made are Thomas Williams, J. N. Evans, Isaac Moore, Joseph Moos and Elisha Harris. The service of these officers probably go back to the erection of the township.

The township officers 22 years ago were: Trustees,—George Powell, A. R. Wilcox and B. Starkey; justices of the peace,—D. Okey, P. King and S. F. Davis; clerk,—S. F. Davis; treasurer,—Lee Evans; constables,—J. H. Morrison and J. W. Craig.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first school was a combined school and Methodist meeting house. It was a typical log house, built in 1805. Five years later a new school house was built in its stead. Today there are 14 neat well-conducted schools in the township. The Board of Education for 1902 consists of G. L. Miliman, Harvey Danford, E. P. Frost, John Hinton, W. J. Davis, M. D.

Craig, N. H. Warfield, J. E. Duvall, John Shry, J. S. Wilcox, John Phillips, I. Phillips, A. H. Jenewine and Leander Davis.

NEW CASTLE AND HUNTER.

New Castle and Hunter are the two principal villages of Wayne township.

NEW CASTLE

Is situated near the center of the township with a population approximating 100. There are two stores, a small-sized cigar factory, G. A. R. Hall and Methodist Episcopal Church. The postmaster (Pilcher P. O.) is Isaac H. Pittman. The school at New Castle is conducted by Miss Emma Turner, and at this time has an enrollment of 35.

A tragedy occurred near here in 1901 that stirred the whole community. William Montgomery, crazed by drink, shot his wife with murderous intent, and then killed himself.

THE G. A. R. HALL.

In 1885 the Civil War veterans of Wayne township determined to possess a hall of their own, and uniting their efforts erected a neat frame building in the center of the town and fitted it up with all the necessary paraphernalia. Of the original post but 25 members survive.

The officers for 1902 are: Post commander, Ambrose G. King; vice commander, L. Davis; senior vice commander, Seth Williams; chaplain, J. A. Budd; and quartermaster, S. M. Stonebraker.

Colonel Charlesworth of St. Clairsville says: "Wayne township contributed more soldiers to the service of the Union in proportion to its population than any other township in the county."

Among the veterans yet living many comrades tell thrilling stories of their perilous escapes. Ambrose G. King, the post commander, was shot in the mouth and received a bullet wound on the front of his head deep enough to conceal a finger of the hand if placed in the indentation.

Mr. Shepherd, of the 3rd Ohio Regiment,

was struck by a shell at the battle of Perryville and thrown heels over head, smashing his canteen, bursting his belt, breaking his gun and stretching him upon the battlefield senseless for a long time, but he providentially escaped death.

In the same battle of Perryville, Joseph Creighton was shot through the hips in the heat of the conflict, leaving him a helpless cripple for life.

THE NEW CASTLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This old church was erected 50 years ago, and is still vigorous and strong. Rev. John Clinzer was an old-fashioned Methodist circuit rider who preached between Wayne and Washington townships early in their history. The pastor of the present church is Rev. H. A. Cobbledick, and the official board consists of Mrs. M. Stonebraker, Emma Van Horn and Arabella Rhines, stewards; Samuel Stonebraker, R. Van Horn and A. King, trustees.

Some of the old pastors who have served the congregation are: Revs. Coen, McKilyer, Petty and McCormick.

There is also near here a church known as the "Smithites," a branch of the Christian Church, but at present it is without organization.

HUNTER is named after ex-Congressman Hunter of Monroe County, and is situated near the township line. It is in size and population about the equal of New Castle and contains one school and a church. The town was laid out over half a century ago by N. Anderson, and has a population today of less than 100. There are several stores in the village and a post office. The school is in charge of J. C. Hicks, and has an average attendance of 35.

THE HUNTER DISCIPLES' CHURCH

Was established before the village. The founder of the village, N. Anderson, donated an acre of ground upon which to erect a church, and contributed the greater portion of the building expense.

This plain little church was burned in 1850. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. After the lapse of three years, a new brick church was erected and furnished at a cost of \$1,500.

Some of the early officers were John Milhorn and David White, and some of the early members were Eleazer Evans and wife, William Numan and wife, Nathaniel Anderson and wife.

Some of the first preachers were John Frick, Jacob Yocum, Alexander Hall and Joseph Dunn.

About 1850 a large number of members withdrew and established a church on what was known as Chestnut Level.

The present congregation numbers about 50, and the stated pastor is Rev. A. W. Todd.

NOTED HUNTERS.

Among the noted hunters of early days was John Adams, who was a veteran soldier, and fought under General Wayne in the battle of the "Fallen Timbers." His attire was a blue hunting skirt, not unlike that of an army overcoat, and a showy cape fringed with yellow in front and at the bottom. Although a giant in stature, Adams was quick of foot and of herculean strength. After Wayne's treaty of peace, he was hunting upon the banks of Captina where the forest was thick, and came across an Indian who had refused to abandon his wigwam and hunting ground. When this Indian beheld Adams, he immediately concealed himself behind trees and brush with a view evidently of taking the latter's life. Adams also concealed himself and waited for an advantage. At last when a part of the Indian's body was exposed, Adams took deliberate aim, fired, and the Indian fell. As Adams expressed it, "That was the last time that Indian watched for a white man."

An old settler says that it was customary with hunters to rub assafoetida on the soles of their shoes in order to attract wolves into unoccupied cabins. The wolves would follow the scent of the drug and would enter the cabins, when the hunters would crawl up from the out-

side of the cabin into the loft and shoot them at leisure.

It is related of two old settlers named Newell and Hall, who were detained on their business at the county seat longer than they had anticipated, that they were actually *surrounded* with wolves on their return home. When they reached Bend Fork, a den of wolves attacked

them and it was only by the utmost cunning and care that they escaped with their lives. Bend Fork was a veritable haunt for wolves in pioneer days and it was perilous to travel that way alone at any time.

In this instance death would inevitably have ensued but for the skill and courage of the old settlers.

Representative Citizens

JOHN BRADFIELD was, for a long period, a resident of Barnesville, Ohio, and was ever in the foreground of its business life. In the matter of public improvements, he probably left a greater impress upon the city than any other person who has ever made it his home.

The birth of John Bradfield occurred in Yorkshire, England, in 1813, and in 1827 he accompanied his parents, John and Isabella Bradfield, to the United States. The little family remained for a short time in Baltimore, Maryland, but it was the father's intention to engage in farming, and with this object in view a suitable location was found in Belmont County, Ohio, within four miles of the growing town of Barnesville. Although he was ambitious to learn, he enjoyed few early advantages. His superior mental acquirements, so noticeable in after years, were gained through much reading and association with the world. Until 1838, he remained on the farm and then first engaged in the buying and shipping of tobacco. His initial ventures proved profitable, and with continued success he remained in the business for the three succeeding years. Then, with his ambition stimulated by enlarged opportunities, he conceived and carried out the idea of buying out the large firm of James Barnes & Sons, general merchants, and thus entered upon a business career in Barnesville, which resulted in the legitimate accumulation of a large fortune. From time to time

his sons were admitted to partnership, and the business was still further expanded, until the name of Bradfield became one of the leading ones in the tobacco trade throughout the State, and far beyond. After an honorable business career of more than 50 years, Mr. Bradfield retired from active labors in 1889, resigning his large interests to his capable sons, who have followed his business methods, as they have been the fortunate inheritors of much of his sagacity.

John Bradfield, during his busiest years, however, was constantly keeping in mind the development of Barnesville, and, as he was gifted with that foresight which enabled him to comprehend its needs fully, devoted himself, with his wealth and influence, in a public-spirited manner, to meet them. The First National Bank will long be a monument to his public interest and business enterprise. From the time of its organization, in 1864, until 1875, he was its president, and retired then on account of the pressure of other enterprises. This bank, in connection with the mercantile firm of which he was the head, built one of the finest business blocks to be found in any city of equal size in the State, and this will stand as another monument to his public spirit. Both gas and electric lighting received his attention, and with his influential backing became accomplished facts in Barnesville, contributing to its general prosperity. For many years he was the president of the gas company, retaining that of-

fice until his decease, at which time the company was under contract to furnish electric light for the city.

Mr. Bradfield was a man of business and not a politician, declining the flattering offers made to him, although few men were better equipped to hold positions of public responsibility. Mr. Bradfield lived an active life that brought him prominence, but it was in the line of business. He was ever a generous contributor to the various educational and charitable enterprises of Barnesville, and so employed his wealth that his name is recalled by his fellow citizens with feelings of the deepest esteem and veneration.

In 1843, Mr. Bradfield was united in marriage with Eliza Anna Shannon, who was a daughter of Thomas Shannon, and a niece of ex-Governor Shannon. To this union were born nine children, six of whom are prominent in the highest social circles of this city; Thomas and John W. Bradfield, widely-known merchants; G. E. Bradfield, cashier of the First National Bank; Charles Bradfield, a bookkeeper in the same institution; Mrs. Otho P. Norris, wife of the cashier of the People's National Bank; and Mrs. A. Rogers, wife of a prominent lumber dealer. All of these are most highly respected residents of Barnesville. The mother of this family passed away in 1889.

Although so much of his time was necessarily devoted to his great business, Mr. Bradfield never forgot the needs of the Presbyterian Church, of which both he and wife were devoted members. From its first beginnings, he was one of its supporters and was always ready with time, influence and means, to promote its good work. In the death of Mr. Bradfield, on October 10, 1893, the city of Barnesville parted with one of its most substantial, useful and prominent citizens.

HON. A. T. MCKELVEY, a distinguished citizen of Belmont County, was born March 23, 1844, in the city of Belfast, Ireland.

Mr. McKelvey was brought by his parents to America when but five years of age and located in Wheeling, (West) Virginia, where he grew up to manhood.

Mr. McKelvey obtained a common school education, but withdrew from school at 15 years of age to enter the Western Union telegraph office, where he served as "messenger boy," while studying telegraphy. When but 20 years of age, he was advanced to the responsible position of manager of the Wheeling office. Wheeling was at that time the headquarters of the Army of West Virginia and all the important dispatches that were exchanged between the headquarters of the army in the field and the commanding general at Washington passed through his hands. Wherefore his duties were not only arduous and exacting, but, in relation to the government, of a highly confidential character.

Mr. McKelvey's health was greatly impaired by the close confinement and long hours of service which the stress of war entailed, and in 1890 he was obliged to resign his office and seek a restoration of health. To that end he purchased the fruit farm upon which he now resides.

Since 1875 Mr. McKelvey has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county. For a number of years he has been identified with the Belmont County Agricultural Society, serving that organization as superintendent of the horticultural department for four years and president of the society for two years.

He was one of the charter members of the Belmont County Farmers' Club and has served that organization both as president and secretary. He was employed for many winters as a State speaker at "Farmers' Institutes" and has been a regular contributor to the agricultural press.

Mr. McKelvey was chosen to represent Belmont County in the General Assembly of Ohio in 1887, and upon the expiration of his first term was re-elected for a second term.

WILLIAM H. BARLOW.





WILLIAM H. BARLOW.

In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Campbell a delegate to represent Ohio in the Western States Commercial College that convened in Kansas City April 15th.

He is also a member of the United States Military Telegraph Corps, having served the government in the capacity of military telegraph operator during the Civil War.

In church matters he has been an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1870, having served in the capacity of Sunday school superintendent for 26 consecutive years.

Mr. McKelvey was married April 29, 1869, to Julia S. Irwin, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and the fruits of this marriage were five sons, the eldest of whom—William Thomson—has but recently passed away. The surviving children are Robert Irwin, Charles Leavitt, Clarence Burt and James Thoburn. Mrs. McKelvey is a lineal descendant of Jonathan Zane, one of the heroic defenders of Fort Henry.

WILLIAM H. BARLOW, proprietor of the Barnesville Cigar Company, is one of the leading business men of Barnesville, Ohio, having been identified with a number of its industries, and an important factor in the development of the city's resources. He is a son of Amos and Martha (Hunt) Barlow. Amos Barlow is one of the old, representative, business men of Barnesville, who is spending his declining years in comfortable retirement.

William H. Barlow acquired a good, common-school education, and at the age of 25 years embarked in the box manufacturing business, in which he continued until 1898. At that time he engaged in the cigar business, but retained his interest in the box concern until 1902, when he disposed of it to his brother-in-law, Mr. Wise. That business is now conducted under the firm style of Wise & Dewees.

The Barnesville Cigar Company is the largest institution of its kind in the city, and one of the largest in the county. Mr. Barlow car-

ries a stock worth \$10,000, and manufactures high grade stogies, mould, hand made, long filler, Havana seed and Little Dutch cigars, pouch goods and private brands. In connection with the manufacturing plant, Mr. Barlow has a retail store. He conducts the business on lines which have gained both the custom of the public and the confidence of the trade. In 1902 he opened up a first-class fancy grocery, in partnership with N. W. Bastain. This enterprise also promises to be a success, under the able management of Mr. Barlow.

On December 23, 1898, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Bertha Moore, the accomplished daughter of Samuel Moore, of Barnesville, and one bright, little son, Arthur, has been born to their union. Mr. Barlow and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Church, and are prominent in social circles. Politically, the former affiliates with the Republican party, while his fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows, of Barnesville, and the Elks, Lodge No. 28, of Wheeling.

JAMES F. ANDERSON, an attorney of Bellaire, Ohio, has, since 1871, been the publisher and editor of the "Independent," the oldest surviving newspaper in the city. He was born in Pultney township, Belmont County, and has always resided in the township and Bellaire.

In the Civil War he served as sergeant of Company I, 170th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. In 1870 he was admitted to the Ohio bar. For the past 30 years he has taken an active part in politics, being a Republican. He has been a member of the county and city boards of school examiners.

In 1871 Mr. Anderson took charge of the "Independent," and has, except for an interval of about two years, conducted it since that time. He is interested in a number of the business enterprises of his locality, has been president of the Belmont Savings & Loan Company since its organization, and is president of the Board of Trade of Bellaire.

OTHO P. NORRIS, cashier of the People's National Bank of Barnesville, Ohio, has been connected with that institution since its organization in 1883, and during his long term of service he has made a record that has been unusually satisfactory to his directors. Mr. Norris was born on the 8th of March, 1859, in Belmont County, Ohio, and is one of a family of six children born to Dr. Otho Norris and his wife, Rachel (Barlow) Norris, both of whom are deceased.

Dr. Otho Norris was one of Belmont County's most promising physicians. His useful career was terminated by his death in 1859, and many of the older residents of the county recall to mind his useful deeds and lofty character.

Otho P. Norris spent his boyhood's days chiefly in Morristown, where he received his primary education. This was supplemented by a thorough course in Muskingum College, from which he was graduated in 1881. The following year was spent in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1882 he located in Barnesville, engaging at that time in the real estate and insurance business in the office of his brother, Perry E. Norris.

In 1883 he entered the People's National Bank as teller, and has been with that successful institution ever since, being elected cashier of the bank in 1895. It is pertinent in this connection to notice that more than a half million dollars have been added to the resources of the bank since he assumed the cashiership seven years ago, the addition being due largely to his energy, thorough equipment and experience.

November 16, 1887, our subject was united in marriage to Kate Shannon Bradfield, the accomplished daughter of the late John Bradfield, formerly one of Barnesville's most illustrious citizens, and whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Norris have one daughter, Anna B.

In fraternal circles our subject is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and in local educational affairs he has given freely of his services, having been closely identified with

the management of the public schools for many years. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never sought publicity in an official capacity.

CHARLES P. DOBBINS, a well-known wool and fur dealer of Barnesville, Ohio, has, for over 30 years, prominently identified himself with the business interests of the town. His present business undertaking, which he has conducted for several years, is the largest of its kind in Belmont County, and his successful management of its affairs has won him the confidence of the people far and near. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank, and has long served as a member of the board of directors of that institution. He is a product of healthy country life and a practical business atmosphere, and was born on a farm in Belmont County, Ohio, August 1, 1850, being a son of James and Lydia (Nichols) (Hatcher) Dobbins.

James Dobbins was a native of New Jersey, and was a well-known figure in Barnesville for many years. In early life, he learned the cooper's trade, which, together with agricultural occupations, he followed throughout his active life. Upon coming to Ohio, James Dobbins settled near Morristown, where he engaged in coopering and also in farming. After remaining there for some years, he settled in Warren township, near Barnesville, upon a farm, which he operated in connection with the coopering business, and achieved a fair amount of success. He later located near Somerton, Ohio, following the same occupations there. About 1842, he removed to Barnesville, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying May 30, 1883, at the advanced age of 86 years. In early manhood, he married Mrs. Lydia (Nichols) Hatcher, by whom he reared three children, as follows: Annie M., James A., and Charles P. Mrs. Dobbins' life came to a close February 27, 1892, at the age of 76 years.

Charles P. Dobbins was mainly reared in

Barnesville, Ohio, and in the town's public schools secured the educational training and developed the habits of industry which have so materially assisted him in his business life. At the early age of 10 years, he began work in a wool factory, where he remained for six year, in this period acquiring a good knowledge of the wool industry. Later, he went into a cooper shop, and learned the business with the intention of making it his life's work, but soon after he had established himself in a knowledge of the craft, new machinery was introduced into cooper shops that rendered his knowledge of the trade of little use to him. With this obstacle confronting him, he decided to turn his attention to the fur and wool business, in which he had previously acquired considerable knowledge. Accordingly, he opened an establishment for this industry in Barnesville, and had no difficulty in working up a good trade. From time to time he has enlarged his business, buying up large quantities of wool and pelts, which he shipped to the various markets, and, as stated before, he now operates one of the largest concerns of the kind in Belmont County. The success that has come to him is certainly well merited.

Mr. Dobbins married Amanda M. Blake-more, and this union has been blessed by two children—Laura M., who resides at home, and Willard B., who passed from this life December 29, 1900. Mr. Dobbins has always evinced a keen interest in public affairs. Though but 16 years of age when the Civil War broke out, he secured his father's permission to become a soldier, and enlisted in Company D, 185th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served with distinction under Captain Rodecker, in the Army of Kentucky, with General Thomas. He received his honorable discharge in 1865. He has served six years as a member of the City Council and two terms as a member of the Board of Education, of which he is now serving as president. He is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and is quite influential in the ranks of that party. His wife and family are members of

the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Barnesville. Fraternally, he is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM WATERS HANLON, president and manager of the Hanlon-Sharps Company, one of the large and prosperous enterprises which have had their origin and development in Belmont County, is a leading citizen and a representative of Barnesville's best commercial and social life. The birth of Mr. Hanlon occurred at Malaga, Monroe County, Ohio, March 9, 1855, and he is one of two sons born to T. T. and Agnes (Waters) Hanlon, the latter being a daughter of George Waters, a native of Loudoun County, Virginia. Her death occurred in 1858, when William W. was about three years old, and his brother, Oliver O., was about 12 days old.

T. T. Hanlon was born December 17, 1828, in Jefferson County, Ohio, the eldest child of William and Elizabeth (Duval) Hanlon, the former of whom was born in Orange County, New York, and the latter in Wellsburg, West Virginia. William Hanlon was a shoemaker by trade, but later engaged in farming and teaching school. T. T. Hanlon learned the merchant-tailoring business and first located in Belmont County in 1849 and has been identified with Barnesville since the fall of 1862. In 1860 Mr. Hanlon contracted a second marriage with Elizabeth Hyde, of Boston, this county, and one daughter, Agnes Amelia—now Mrs. Walter Murray—was born to this union. Until 1874 Mr. Hanlon engaged in the mercantile business in Barnesville and later became interested in the paper jobbing trade, still later adding a printing house, the firm name of the business at its birth being T. T. Hanlon & Sons. In 1882 the firm established the "Barnesville Republican," with W. W. Hanlon as editor, and conducted it in connection with their general paper business. About 1885 the firm name underwent a change to that of

Hanlon Brothers & Company, which name held until a few years later, when William W. and Oliver O. Hanlon purchased all other interests and the firm then assumed the style of Hanlon Brothers' Paper Company.

When our subject, William W. Hanlon, was about six years of age, his parents located in Barnesville, and it was in this city that he received the larger portion of his education, although no small credit must be given to the printing business with which he soon became associated, and pursued studiously in various parts of the country for that ready and facile use of the English language which distinguished him in his newspaper work—many people claiming that the "Barnesville Republican," under his tireless leadership, was the best country-weekly in the State. Mr. Hanlon has possessed a wonderful constitution; was ever hungry for work, claiming that it was better to "wear out than rust out," and that, be it work or play, it should be done "like thunder." He has always been a friend and patron of outdoor games—the good ones. He has also been a strong advocate for municipal growth, and Barnesville never had a better friend.

The firm of Hanlon Brothers' Paper Company was changed to that of Hanlon Brothers' Paper & Manufacturing Company in 1899, when W. E. Sharps, of Independence, West Virginia, bought a third interest in the business. The business prospered—"Genius is nine-tenths work." In May, 1902, the business was incorporated—with William W. Hanlon as president, W. E. Sharps as secretary and Oliver O. Hanlon as treasurer—as a stock company, with a capital of \$100,000, and with a paid-up stock of \$60,000. In the summer and fall of 1902, to meet the demands of their rapidly increasing trade, the company was obliged to enlarge the plant, and built one of the most complete establishments in the State of Ohio, equipped with all modern appliances and high-priced machinery for the expeditious and economical manufacture of envelopes, sheet and roll

wrapping paper, paper sacks, calendars, office supplies, weatherproof signs, and advertising novelties. They also do special designing and engraving in certain departments. Their plant is one of the "busy marts" of the town, their "sign" the handsomest in the county, and their goods go all over the United States.

William W. Hanlon was married on September 12, 1879, to Anna M. Sullivan, daughter of Rev. J. C. Sullivan, and they are the parents of three grown sons: Frank F., Lieuy L. and Ralph R.—all of whom are connected with the above business, each holding a responsible position and "filling" it. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist Church. Mr. Hanlon is one of the "four fathers" of the Belmont-Monroe Reunion Society, has been actively identified with secret orders, is widely known as an aggressive Republican, and is a member of Wheeling Lodge, No. 28, B. P. O. E.

WILLIAM MANN has for nearly 23 years been prominently identified with the business interests of Martin's Ferry, as the proprietor of one of the largest foundries in his vicinity. He gives employment to some 25 experienced workmen, and in this way alone has been of great service to his community. He inherited from good Scotch ancestors those qualities that help win success for a man at every step in life. Born at Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, Scotland, October 28, 1845, he is a son of James and Elizabeth (Walker) Mann.

James Mann was born in the shire of Fife, Scotland. In early life he settled in Coatbridge, where he secured a position with the Summerlee Iron Company, his work being that of contractor in the blacksmith and carpentry department. Eminently successful in this line, he remained with the firm for 25 years. In 1870 he and his family came to the United States. For some years he followed farming here, meeting with very good

results. Later he settled in Little Falls, Minnesota, where he spent his last days, dying there at the advanced age of 86 years. He married Elizabeth Walker, who was born in the shire of Fife, Scotland. She lived to the age of 76 and died in 1884. To Mr. and Mrs. Mann were born six children, five of whom are now living. Mr. Mann was a person of great integrity and won the respect of all who knew him. Both he and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

William Mann received his education under an instructor in his own home in Scotland, after the completion of which he served an apprenticeship of five years as a pattern-maker in the Summerlee Iron Works. At the end of this period, being well qualified for any position in his line, he accepted a place in the Atlas Foundry and Machine Shops. So acceptably did he fill this position that in the course of six months he was made foreman. He continued as such for six years, acquiring a knowledge of business and an experience in dealing with men that was of inestimable value to him in after years. In 1870 he came to the United States, and soon after landing proceeded to Chicago, where he accepted a position with D. M. Ford & Company. Later he worked with Dixon, Marshall & Company of Pittsburg for three years. It was in 1874 that he settled in Martin's Ferry, where he soon engaged himself as a pattern-maker for Culbertson, Willey & Company, who established the foundry and machine shop in 1872. With this company he remained some six years, commanding the salary of a skilled workman. At the end of this period, in 1879, though possessed of but little means, he determined to go into business by himself, and leased the iron works, where he had recently been an employee. Conducting the business with care and skill, he was soon enabled to purchase the property, and he is now its sole owner. In his foundry and machine shops he is doing a good business—in fact, the largest of any similar concern in his vicinity. He is fully prepared, with all necessary facili-

ties and appliances, for the manufacture of light and heavy castings of every description, and makes a specialty of rolling mill, steel plant and blast furnace work. The machinery is run by a 40-horse power steam engine. The iron castings that are made at Mr. Mann's foundry are unsurpassed anywhere in the country, while the prices are quite moderate. The trade extends throughout the Middle, Western and Southern States.

Mr. Mann married Janet McGilvray, who has proved a most estimable wife. Both he and she are active and substantial members of the Presbyterian Church. He is also active socially and musically, and exerts a good influence in his community.

THOMAS L. STRONG, vice-president and general manager of the Enterprise Enamel Company, of Bellaire, Ohio, is one of the enterprising and public-spirited young business men of this city. Mr. Strong was born at Frankfort, Kansas, although his parents, James H. and Jane (Bradford) Strong, were natives of Ohio.

William Strong, the grandfather of Thomas L., was well known in his day as a reliable cooper, his kegs being the first ones made use of by the Laughlin Nail Works, or the old Top Mill at Wheeling. Mr. Strong was then in partnership with Elijah Woods, and they made the kegs at Martin's Ferry and sent them across the river in skiffs. William Strong conducted the first coopering establishment in this locality. James H. Strong, his son, was born at Martin's Ferry and now resides at Bellaire. He lost his wife some years since. In 1856, with his family, he moved to Kansas and there engaged in coopering and farming until his return to Belmont County in 1873.

Thomas L. Strong spent a three-year apprenticeship to the glass business, learning the trade thoroughly, and for 10 years was foreman in the engraving room of the Bel-

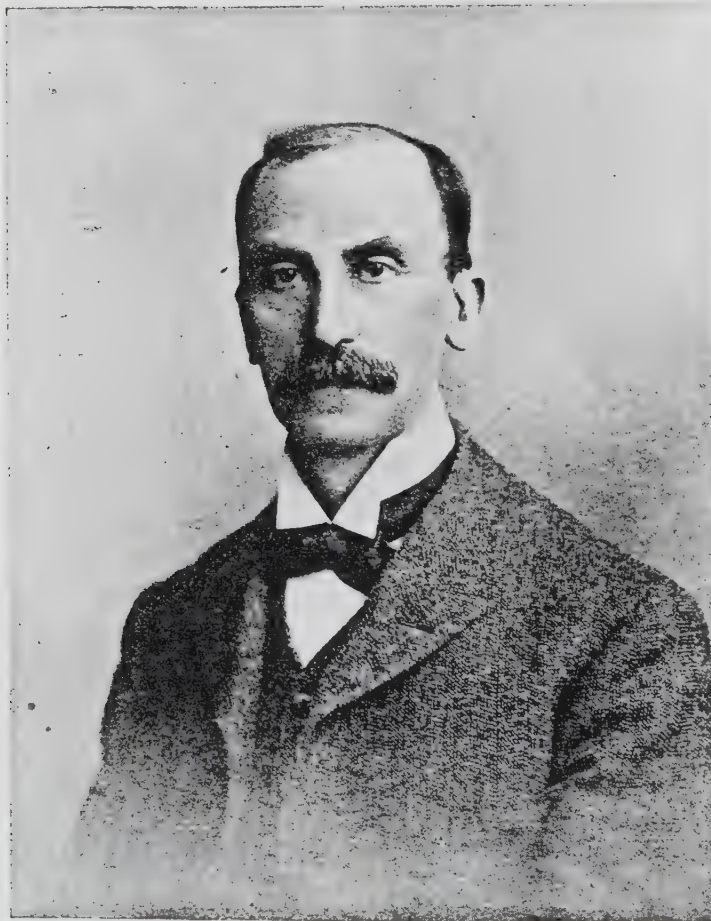
laire Goblet Company. His business ability was thus demonstrated and his appointment as general manager of the great and increasing Enterprise interests has proven very judicious. The Enterprise enameling plant was started in Bellaire and was operated in a small way by Theodore Rossbach and Carl L. Dorer, on the site of the present Enterprise plant, on Union street, between 17th and 18th streets. Through the active efforts of James F. DuBois, William Lipphardt and others were interested, and the business has been reorganized and placed on a sound basis and has increased to gigantic proportions. The first meeting of the board of directors was held December 13, 1897, the members being: William Lipphardt, president; F. H. Eick, vice-president; James F. DuBois, secretary and treasurer; Carl L. Dorer, vice-president; J. A. Green, Theodore Neff and Theodore Rossbach. In February, 1899, the works were temporarily shut down, but were soon reopened with Thomas L. Strong as general manager, and his influence was immediately felt in the impetus given to the business. The stockholders are almost exclusively citizens of Bellaire and vicinity and represent a large amount of capital. The present officers are: William Lipphardt, president; Thomas L. Strong, vice-president and general manager, and R. C. Faris, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors is composed of such responsible citizens as: William Lipphardt, Thomas L. Strong, Theodore Neff (the first stockholder), C. L. Dorer, J. A. Green, William J. Howell and John R. Gow. The buildings have been erected since February, 1899, and now cover an area of two acres, the main building containing the offices, packing and store rooms. This building is three stories in height and its dimensions are 60 by 120 feet. The great furnace room, where the burning and baking is done, is of one story and is 120 by 78 feet in dimensions, and the one-story drying and shipping room is 120 by 100 feet in dimensions. In addition a new building was erected in 1902—a machinery department

where the shaping of various products is done, and the constantly increasing business has rendered it necessary to build the following buildings, which are under construction: A machine shop, 70 by 108 feet; a stock building, 100 by 108 feet, and three dipping and drying rooms, 60 by 180 feet. This great industry employs 220 workmen and distributes a large amount of money. Its railroad facilities are excellent, having the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks on one side and the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks on the other. The largely increasing trade of the Enterprise Enamel Company is handled through the large wholesale and jobbing house of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company at Chicago, Illinois—that being the distributing point.

Mr. Strong was born with executive talent, but he deserves credit for the manner in which he has developed his faculties and handles the great business problems which come into his every-day life. His family consists of wife and daughter, who are connected with the Christian Church. Mr. Strong's fraternal relations are cordial with the Masonic bodies and he is a member of Bellaire Chapter.

HON. PAUL B. WORTHINGTON. One of the leading merchants and most prominent citizens of Barnesville, Ohio, is Paul B. Worthington, member of the General Assembly, who is also the owner of much valuable city property.

Mr. Worthington was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 2, 1862. He is a son of Dr. William M. and Eliza (Lynn) Worthington, and one of a family of three children born to them. Dr. William M. Worthington was reared in Ohio and became a prominent citizen of Jefferson County in both professional and public life. During 1858-59 he served in the Ohio Legislature. He was identified with the Republican party. His death occurred in 1864.



ALFRED H. MITCHELL.

His widow resides with her son, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Worthington supplemented a good common-school education by a practical course in the Columbus Business College, from which he graduated in 1883. Immediately afterward he became interested with his brother in the hardware business in Holmes County. In 1885 he located in Barnesville and was employed as a salesman until 1889, when he embarked in the general merchant-tailoring business. Mr. Worthington enjoyed success from the start, and in 1895 erected his present fine quarters, known as the Worthington Block. Mr. Worthington's business has expanded with the spirit of the times, and he carries a complete stock of clothing, shoes and gent's furnishings, besides devoting a large portion of his store to the business of merchant tailoring. He has the most extensive business of the kind in the city.

In politics Mr. Worthington has always been active in the Republican party, and his worth was recognized by his election to the City Council for six years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1901 by a majority of 1,661 votes over his Democratic competitor, C. C. Cutshaw. Since taking his seat he has displayed a degree of good judgment often lacking in older legislators, and will fulfill the pledges made to his constituents. He will work hard for his section, keeping in view in the future, as he has in the past, the best interests of every part of the State.

On October 2, 1894, Mr. Worthington was married to Myra Kemp, the accomplished daughter of Dr. G. H. Kemp, one of the oldest physicians of the vicinity, and a member of one of the most highly honored families of Barnesville. Two children have been born to this union, namely, Helen Lynn and Katherine Kemp. Mrs. Worthington is a devoted member of the Christian Church. Mr. Worthington was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is fraternally associated with the Masons and Knights of Pythias. The subject of this sketch is gen-

erally regarded as one of the most enterprising young men of this city, and enjoys a deserved popularity.

ALFRED H. MITCHELL, senior member of the legal firm of A. H. & W. Mitchell, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, is one of the city's leading citizens and representative attorneys.

The birth of Mr. Mitchell took place in Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio, May 31, 1849, and he is a son of David and Anna (Hatcher) Mitchell, who settled in Belmont County in 1830.

Nathaniel Mitchell, his great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and for three years belonged to that cordon of officers who formed the body guard of General Washington. Nathaniel's son, James, was a farmer in Pennsylvania, in Washington County, where his son, David Mitchell, was born in 1805. In 1830 David Mitchell settled in Richland township, Belmont County, where he engaged in farming, and where his death occurred in 1892. He married Anna Hatcher, who lived to the age of 72 years. They had a family of seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, Johnston, Jesse P., Joshua, Alfred H., Wilson, and Emmett D. Elizabeth is the wife of T. W. Bentley, of Loydsville, Ohio. Johnston was killed in the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864. Jesse P. resides in Columbus, Ohio. Joshua died at an early age. Wilson, who was born in 1851, taught school for eight years, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and is the junior member of the legal firm mentioned above. He practiced until 1899, and was then made cashier of the Dollar Savings Bank, in which capacity he still serves. He married Ella Hewetson, and they have two sons, Alfred H., Jr., and David W. Emmett D. is a resident of Kinsley, Kansas.

Alfred H. Mitchell received an excellent common school education, and grew to man-

hood with those attributes which have developed an admirable type of man. For four years after completing his studies he taught school and at the same time studied his law books, under the supervision of Capt. Lorenzo Danford and E. E. Kennon, of St. Clairsville, with such effect that he was admitted to the Belmont County bar in September, 1871, and since that time has enjoyed a lucrative practice in St. Clairsville.

Mr. Mitchell was married September 23, 1875, to Mary A. Wilkinson, a daughter of William Wilkinson, of Smith township, Belmont County, and they have one son,—Herbert W. Mr. Mitchell has been recognized as one of the leading members of his profession, and served the county as prosecuting attorney from 1880 to 1885. His business enterprise has been shown in a number of instances, notably in assisting to found the Dollar Savings Bank, of St. Clairsville, which was organized in 1895. His political opinions are in accord with the Republican party. Fraternally, he is a Mason. Mr. Mitchell belongs to a high type of citizenship, and is thoroughly representative of the best element of the community. He is a man of honor and integrity, and one who serves the town and county to the best of his ability.

ISAAC N. CECIL, president of the City Council of Martin's Ferry and a substantial, prominent and representative citizen, was born in Marshall County, West Virginia, July 15, 1867. The parents of Mr. Cecil were Morrison and Mary (Wade) Cecil, the former of whom was born October 10, 1820, in Marshall County, and the latter in Wheeling, (West) Virginia. The occupation of Morrison Cecil was farming, and in 1884 he located in Martin's Ferry and for two years cultivated a part of the J. W. Seward farm. During the period of the Civil War he only participated in the struggle as a civilian. His religious interest was in the Methodist Church, which he liberally supported until

his death, which occurred February 21, 1888. His wife survives him, aged about 61 years, and is a valued member of the Methodist Church and a respected and esteemed resident of Martin's Ferry. The first marriage of Morrison Cecil was with Jane Manning, and 13 children were born to this union, six of whom still survive. Nine children were born to the second marriage of Mr. Cecil, the names of those who survived infancy being as follows: Henry T., who is a resident of Martin's Ferry, employed in the sheet mill; James A., who is also employed in the sheet mill; Isaac N., of this sketch; Cora, who died at the age of 14 years; R. M., who is employed in the sheet mill; Rebecca (Mrs. Fred Eberling), of Martin's Ferry; Jeanette, who resides at home, and Hester, who died at the age of 19 months.

Isaac N. Cecil acquired his education in the country schools, and through boyhood assisted on the farm. His independent career began with a clerkship in a store at Marion, West Virginia, where he remained for three years. In 1886 he moved to Martin's Ferry, where he entered the rolling mill connected with the American Sheet Steel Company's, Aetna plant, finishing his trade as sheet roller in 1892, since which time he has followed it.

Ever since attaining his majority, Mr. Cecil has been actively interested in politics and has been prominently identified with the Republican party. In 1899 he was elected to the City Council, was re-elected in 1901, and the value of his services was recognized by his election as president of the Council in 1902. Mr. Cecil is an influential member of the various committees and displays commendable zeal in pushing those enterprises which he feels confident will benefit the community.

On December 22, 1889, Mr. Cecil was united in marriage with Mary Davis, a native of Monmouthshire, England, born July 22, 1870, who came with her parents to America when 11 years of age. She was a daughter of Alfred and Charlotte Davis, the former of

whom died January 15, 1901, at the age of 63 years. Alfred Davis was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Davis is an honored resident of Aetnaville, and a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs. Cecil was one of a family of eight children, their names being as follows: Bessie, who married William Davis, died at the age of 32 years; William and Alfred, both employees of the rolling mill, reside at Martin's Ferry; Mary became Mrs. Cecil; Alberta married David Lewis, an employee in the rolling mill; Anna, who married Albert Haines, resides at Homestead, Pennsylvania; Lillie married W. A. Clark; a mill employee, and Augustus, who also is employed in the rolling mill in Martin's Ferry. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil, four of whom survive, namely: Clyde M., Alma B., Isaac N., Jr., and Alfred D. Little Anna H., born Sept. 10, 1896, died June 26, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil are members of the Methodist Church.

Fraternally, Mr. Cecil belongs to the Uniform Rank, K. of P.; to the I. O. O. F., and also to the Vigilant Hose Company, extended mention of which organization will be found on another page. Mr. Cecil has in many ways proved himself a useful citizen of Martin's Ferry. He belongs to the optimistic school and is confident that a great future awaits the city. If such be the case, Mr. Cecil will be no small factor in its accomplishment.

WILLIAM H. SEABRIGHT, proficient in the fulfillment of his duties as foreman of the Spence-Bagg Stove Company of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, has been with the company since 1896. He is a son of Charles and Louisa (Myers) Seabright, natives of Germany, and was born in Belmont County September 19, 1857.

The father of our subject was a stone contractor and bridge builder by trade. Much of the work of this kind done in Belmont

County, such as filling and grading, and building of bridges of all kinds, has been the work of his hands, especially that on the Colerain Pike. Upon coming to the United States he settled first in Wheeling, where he followed the trade of a butcher until his removal to Martin's Ferry, after which he followed contracting and farming. He and his wife were married in the old country, and they were parents of eight children, seven of whom are still living today: Louis, Charles, Emma, William H., Minnie, Louisa, Lizzie and Albert, who died when seven years old.

Louis Seabright resides on the old home farm, and for years drove many teams and farmed as his father did before him. He owned a vineyard of seven acres and at one time sold the grapes as high as seven cents a pound. Charles Seabright resides in Martin's Ferry. Emma married William Helling, and also lives in Martin's Ferry, where Mr. Helling is in the coal business in connection with farming. Minnie became Mrs. Henry Rothermund. Louisa married Louis L. Scheehle, of Martin's Ferry. Lizzie married George Floto, a butcher.

The father of these children died June 28, 1891, at the age of 66 years, 6 months and 3 days, and his wife's demise took place when she was 63 years and 16 days old. They were members of the German Lutheran Church, and Mr. Seabright was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He was a good man and was of a hard working, serious turn of mind.

The public schools of Martin's Ferry supplied our subject with his education. After leaving school he entered the Ohio City Mill as a puddler; the name of the mill has since been changed to the Laughlin Mill. Until the death of his father in 1891 he stayed at the mill, and then settled the estate and followed farming and gardening at a later date, previous to entering upon the responsibilities of his present position as foreman.

Mr. Seabright was united in marriage with Fredericka Daume, a daughter of Frederick and Fredericka Daume, both now residing in

Martin's Ferry. She is a native of Belmont County. They have three children—Albert William, Wilbert Carl and Dorothy L. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church and they live comfortably in their home at No. 306 North Fifth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Daume are still living at the respective ages of 72 and 70 years. They were married in Hanover, Germany, and landed in this country in 1859. Their home was first made in Wheeling, after which they located at Tiltonsville, and in 1872 settled in Martin's Ferry, where they have since resided. Their 10 children are all living, making a record to be proud of. The record follows: Hannah (Mrs. Charles Miller), of Wheeling; Edward, a real estate man of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Wilhelmina (Mrs. Charles Seabright), of Martin's Ferry, whose husband is a millwright at the American Tin Works; Fredericka (Mrs. William Seabright), wife of our subject; Mary (Mrs. Louis Frederick), of Wheeling; Aurelia (Mrs. Charles Rosel), whose husband is now deceased—she lives in Wheeling; Lewis, a real estate agent of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Louisa, the wife of Carl Becker, a glass manufacturer of Martin's Ferry; Frederick, employed in the shoe store of E. C. Boyd in Martin's Ferry, and Caroline, who still enjoys single blessedness. The German Lutheran Church is the preference of the family, and all but two are members of that denomination.

AMOS McBRIDE, who comes from one of the most worthy families of Belmont County, Ohio, is the leading blacksmith and wagonmaker of St. Clairsville, Ohio. He was born in Belmont County March 10, 1855, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Harrison) McBride.

Jonathan McBride was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and came to Belmont County at an early day. He was a blacksmith and did all kinds of repairing. His death occurred

in 1859, at the age of 49 years, 11 months and 10 days. He married Mary Harrison, who was born in England in 1811, and died in 1879. She came to this country with her parents in 1827. Her marriage with Mr. McBride resulted in eight children, namely: William H., who lives on a farm near St. Clairsville; Sirena, the wife of Franklin Ayers; Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Piper, a glazier and paper-hanger; Robert H., a farmer, of McPherson County, Kansas; Daniel H., who is in the implement business in St. Clairsville; Benjamin S., who is engaged in the grocery business; Mary Ann, deceased; and Amos, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. McBride was a very religious woman, and for many years was an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, as there was no Episcopal Church in the community when she settled there.

Amos McBride attended the public schools of Belmont County, and learned the trade of a blacksmith and wagon-maker under his brother, Robert, and also under John Carille. He began business for himself in 1876, doing general blacksmithing and wagon work. He often sends specimens of his work as far as Pittsburg and Wheeling, and has an extensive trade in the last-named city. He employs 20 men throughout the year, and his business is undoubtedly the largest of its kind in Belmont County. Mr. McBride is a very influential man, is possessed of unusually good business ability, and is ranked among the foremost citizens of the county.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, October 4, 1893, with Josie A. Humphrey, a native of St. Clairsville, and a daughter of Alexander Humphrey. Her father was a farmer in Belmont County for many years. Mrs. McBride's brother, Benjamin C. Humphrey, lives in St. Clairsville, as well as her sisters, Martha and Maggie. Mr. McBride and his wife have two children, namely: Mary Gray and Benjamin A.

Mr. and Mrs. McBride are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McBride is

a Mason, and a member of the blue lodge, in which he has held office. Mr. McBride has been twice a member of the City Council; being opposed to saloons, he was elected on the local option issue. He stands very high in the community, and is admired for his steadfastness of purpose and excellent principles.

JOSEPH W. DARRAH, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, is also one of the city's most progressive and public-spirited citizens. Dr. Darrah was born in Belmont County, February 5, 1858, and is a son of William and Louisa I. K. (Finney) Darrah, both natives of Belmont County.

William Darrah was born June 11, 1835, in St. Clairsville, and is still an honored resident of the county. For many years he has been one of the leading members of the Presbyterian Church, as was also his wife, who was born in June, 1835, and died February 1, 1876. Our subject is the eldest of a family of five children, the others being: James A., a farmer of Belmont County; Lizzie May, who married William S. Tweed, of Steubenville, Ohio, and died at the age of 29 years; Walter H., a druggist at Indianapolis, Indiana; and Nevada A., who married Athelbert Pickens and resides at Scotch Ridge, in this county.

The early education of Dr. Darrah was secured in the public schools of the county, and then he began his medical reading under the late Dr. A. J. Alexander, of Scotch Ridge. Entering Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, he graduated there in the class of 1882, and began practice at once at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, remaining there for one year. In 1883 he located at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, where he has remained ever since. For 15 years he has conducted a drug business in connection with an office practice, and has been very successful. Dr. C. B. Probst, secretary of the State Board of Health, made our sub-

ject health officer of this city, and his choice has been justified by the close care taken and the careful sanitary conditions maintained for the past seven years. But for the excellent condition in which the city was found, the late siege of smallpox might have become epidemic. Dr. Darrah is a valued member of the Ohio State Medical Association and is serving at present as a member of the School Board of Martin's Ferry.

It was Dr. Darrah who organized the volunteer fire department of Martin's Ferry and an associate order known as the Independent Racing Hose Team, this team being very successful in contests, having won 11 successive victories. They in fact hold the world's record, won at Sandusky, which demonstrated their ability to run 231 2-3 yards and lay 200 feet of hose, break connections and screw on nozzle ready to throw water, in 29 seconds. This record is sworn to by the three judges, three timers and three starters. This same company, on October 11, 1895, won the world's record and received the "Diamond Belt," worth \$1,000, studded with diamonds and \$250 worth of gold, which was competed for by companies from many States. This was received at the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia. The team has 20 members, all of them from Martin's Ferry. The feats of this team have advertised the city probably more than any one enterprise. They received a great ovation at Atlanta, and while there they organized the "Ohio Association of Atlanta." As no tippler is allowed in this company, their success may in part be attributed to their temperate habits. It has been in operation for 14 years, and during all this time our subject has been the foreman and leading spirit in it.

Dr. Darrah is president of the Martin's Ferry Board of Trade, which was organized in 1902. He was one of the incorporators and is a director of the German Savings Bank of Martin's Ferry, recently organized, and is justly regarded as one of the city's most energetic and prominent citizens.

The marriage of our subject took place March 11, 1880, to Mary Agnes Blackford, a native of Belmont County, being a daughter of Hamilton and Maria (Paden) Blackford. The two children of this union are: Ethel, a graduate of the Martin's Ferry High School in the class of 1901; and Lawrence A., a student at that institution, in the class of 1904. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. In Masonic circles the Doctor is well known, belonging to the blue lodge, F. & A. M.; Belmont Chapter, R. A. M., and Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T., in which he is past commander. He has represented his lodge at Toledo and in the grand lodge at Springfield. Dr. Darrah enjoys fraternal associations and is devoted to their interests. He has been found at every meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Volunteer Firemen's Association except two, and is the president of the same. Few men in Martin's Ferry are better known, more popular or more generally esteemed.

JOHN W. VICKERS, sexton of the Riverview Cemetery at Martin's Ferry, comes of old Northumberland County, England, stock, although born in Meigs County, Ohio, June 4, 1858, a son of John W. and Sarah (Heslop) Vickers, both of whom were born in England.

John W. Vickers, the father of our subject, began as a child of five years to work in the mines, and he followed that occupation for some 60 years. With the Heslop family, he immigrated to the United States in 1844. He worked in the coal mines at Bridgeport, Ohio, and in the Laughlin Nail Mill as long as strength permitted. He died January 29, 1894, at the age of 71 years. In the Methodist Church he was highly esteemed, for his life career was one of probity, industry and usefulness. He was a prominent Odd Fellow for many years and belonged to Lincoln Lodge, No. 49, of Benwood, West Virginia. The mother of our subject died in March, 1859, and was sincerely mourned as a good, Christian woman,

a devoted member of the Methodist Church. Her father died in Bridgeport at the age of 60 years; prior to coming to the United States he was a mine boss; he married his wife, Bettie Dixon, in England, and the children born to John and Bettie (Dixon) Heslop were the following: Richard, who died in England at the age of 21 years; Jane, who married Edward Southern, lived in Benwood, where her husband conducted the oldest hotel in the place, during the Civil War; Betsey, who married Ralph Robson, became the mother of 16 children, one of whom is Richard Heslop, of Bellaire; Margaret married George Anderson and both are deceased; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Robson; Susan, who is Mrs. Robert Heslop, of Mason County, West Virginia; Sarah, who became the mother of our subject; John, who is deceased; and Cuthbert, who is deceased.

The six children born to the parents of the subject of this sketch were: John and Thomas, who died in infancy; Richard, who died at the age of six years; Elizabeth and Jane, both of whom died in childhood; and John W., our subject, the only survivor.

Mr. Vickers' education was acquired in Martin's Ferry. His mother died when he was but nine months old and he was taken to the home of his uncle, John Heslop, by whom he was reared until he was of age, and with whom he remained until he was 24 years old and founded a home of his own. At this time he was an iron worker in the Laughlin Nail Mill, where he continued to work until the manufacture of steel nails revolutionized the nail business. Mr. Vickers then was employed as boiler in the Aetna Iron Works and remained there from 1885 to 1892, when the great output of steel nails from the Carnegie Steel Works practically closed the business at the Aetna plant.

In 1893 Mr. Vickers was made assessor. At this time came the great business depression which caused many formerly prosperous men and firms to suffer. Mr. Vickers attended to the duties of his office and en-



HON. JESSE W. HOLLINGSWORTH.

gaged in every form of honorable work that came in his way. He served on the board of trustees of the cemetery one month and then was made clerk and secretary of the board, serving as such ever since. In 1898 he was elected a member of the School Board and was re-elected in 1891. For several years he has been a member of the Liberty Hose Company, No. 3, of the fire department.

On October 18, 1882, Mr. Vickers was married to Missouri White, the adopted daughter of George White, of Martin's Ferry, and to them seven children were born, as follows: Sarah; John, who died at the age of eight months; Frederick G., Edna May, Harry W., George Dewey, and Clarence C. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vickers are consistent members of the Methodist Church and are carefully rearing their children in the same faith. For 23 years Mr. Vickers has been an officer in the Odd Fellow lodge, and is now filling the position of past chief patriarch and is captain of the degree staff. He has always taken an intelligent interest in politics and supports the Republican party. Mr. Vickers is also connected with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and is a past officer in the same. He is regarded as a man of worth in his community, honest and upright and thoroughly reliable in everything he undertakes. He has a wide circle of acquaintances and many friends.

HON. JESSE W. HOLLINGSWORTH, a gentleman who has attained high distinction as a member of the legal profession, is judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Belmont County, Ohio, and has been a prominent citizen of St. Clairsville for many years. He was born in Flushing, Ohio, August 8, 1849, and is a son of John Hollingsworth, a farmer and stock raiser.

After completing the prescribed course of study in the public schools, Judge Hollings-

worth attended Mount Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1872. Having early in life determined upon a professional career, he entered the law office of Judge D. D. T. Cowen, under whose excellent preceptorship he diligently devoted his time to mastering legal principles, in the meantime gaining much practical experience, which proved of incalculable value to him in later years. He continued in this office for three years, and in October, 1875, was admitted to the bar. Between 1875 and 1882 he was engaged in various enterprises, and in the latter year he opened a law office and engaged in practice at Flushing, Ohio. In 1887 he received the Republican nomination for the office of county attorney, and was elected by a majority of 400, and in 1890 he was re-elected by a majority of 100 more. Upon the expiration of his term, he resumed the practice of law as a partner of James M. Rees, an association which continued until January, 1897, when Mr. Hollingsworth assumed the duties of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which office he was elected in 1896, by a majority of 1,471 votes over his Democratic opponent. His comprehensive knowledge of law, his utter impartiality and high sense of justice render him an invaluable public servant. His popularity was again evidenced in 1901, when he was re-elected judge by a large majority for the term expiring in 1907. He has always been an enthusiastic worker for Republican success, believing the principles promulgated in the platforms of that party to be sound and just. He has frequently been sent as a delegate to State and county conventions, and in each campaign since 1885 has stumped the county in the interest of his party.

Fraternally, Judge Hollingsworth was made a Master Mason in Flushing Lodge No. 298; he is a member of Belmont Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M.; he was created a Sir Knight in Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T., of which he has held the office of eminent commander; he is a member of the Uni-

form Rank, Knights of Pythias; and of the United Order of American Mechanics. With the attributes which bring distinction in public life, he combines simplicity in private life, and his true worth and sterling character have endeared him to the citizens of Belmont County to a remarkable degree.

THOMAS L. LEWIS, national vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, is a man of powerful and original individuality, and in the labor circles in the country is known as one of the best organizers. He was born at Locust Gap, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1865, a son of Thomas and Mary J. (Jones) Lewis, both of whom were born in Wales.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Lewis were Thomas and Margaret Lewis, natives of Wales, who reared a family of nine children, two of these still surviving. The grandmother died in Wales, and the grandfather at the age of 71 years married a second time and immigrated to America.

Thomas John Lewis, his son and the father of our subject, was born in South Wales, May 15, 1834, and died February 7, 1883. Until he was 18 years of age he followed farming, and then became a miner, continuing in that occupation through life. In his native country, on February 13, 1860, he married Mary J. Jones, and in 1864 they immigrated to America, locating first at Locust Gap, Pennsylvania, where they lived two years, and then moved to the coal regions of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. In 1879 Mr. Lewis moved to Perry County, Ohio, and died at Shawnee, in the Hocking Valley coal district, at the age of 49 years, leaving his widow with 10 children, eight sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living. Mr. Lewis was a member of the Methodist Church and a man of industrious life and exemplary habits.

On October 7, 1889, the family removed to Martin's Ferry. With the assistance of

her two eldest sons, Mrs. Lewis had undertaken the task of rearing this large family to honorable and respected maturity, and nobly did she accomplish it. It would be a pleasant task for the biographer to place before the readers of this volume a record of the achievements of this most estimable woman. She has been permitted to see the reward of her sacrifices and self-denials in the establishment of this family of fatherless children in respected and, in some cases, in prominent positions in life. Her 14 children bore these names: William T., Margaret, Thomas L., Ann, Lewis C., John H., Margaret, Llewelyn (1), Llewelyn (2), David, Isaac, Mary J., Stephen and Elias. Of these, Margaret died an infant in Wales; Llewelyn (1), Daniel and Mary J. also died in infancy.

William T. Lewis, the eldest son of the family, who is now a successful attorney in Columbus, Ohio, for many years was very prominently connected with labor movements not only in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but through many of the other States. His ability brought him to the front in the earlier organizations, and during the period when he occupied the position of general master workman of District No. 135, Knights of Labor, he was chiefly instrumental in combining and bringing about the consolidation of mine-working societies into the union which is known to the world as the National Progressive Union of Mine Workers. He was selected as national secretary. On account of his peculiar fitness, he was selected to make a tour of this country in the interests of the miners, serving thus for six months. He then resigned in order to become a member of a commission formed to represent the miners' interests at the Paris Exposition. This was known as "The Scripps-McCrea League Expedition," and was composed of 40 representatives of American labor organizations, its object being to study, investigate and compare the conditions of laboring classes in England, France, Germany and Belgium, with those

of the United States. This commission was productive of satisfactory results. After his return in 1888, Mr. Lewis was admitted to the bar, having previously been thoroughly prepared. In 1892 he was appointed by Gov. William McKinley, labor commissioner in Ohio, and served in that capacity for four years, organizing labor forces later, in the interests of the Republican party, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, a part of Wisconsin and a portion of Kentucky. In the same year that Mr. McKinley was defeated for Congress, Mr. Lewis suffered the same fate in the Thirteenth Congressional District.

Ann, the eldest living daughter of the mother of our subject, married Thomas W. Ashton and resides in Athens County, Ohio. Lewis C., John H., Isaac and Stephen are mill workers at Martin's Ferry. Llewelyn is vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin-Plate Workers, of the 2nd District, and resides in Martin's Ferry. Margaret is Mrs. Thomas Johns, of Martin's Ferry. Elias, the youngest of the family, is a music teacher in Martin's Ferry.

In the lad of tender years, who earned his daily pittance in the mine and acquired his education at night, were to be found those attributes which have elevated Thomas L. Lewis to his present influential position. The steady application, the plodding industry, the assumption of responsibility,—all contributed to the formation of a self-reliant character. Seven fruitful months were passed at the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal University, but with that exception, Mr. Lewis had but the opportunities for educational advancement offered by the night schools. He continued to work in the mines until 1897, when he was elected secretary of the Ohio miners' organization. He filled that position until January, 1900. At that time he was elected to his present position as vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America. During 1896-97 he served as president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, which organization was composed of the various trades unions in Ohio. When the fam-

ily removed to Martin's Ferry from Perry County, Mr. Lewis moved to Bridgeport. He has taken a deep interest in various enterprises of his city, and was elected to fill an unexpired term on the School Board, and later became a member of the City Council.

In his connection with labor troubles, Mr. Lewis has always favored intelligent reasoning between employers and employees, advocating strikes only as a last resort, advancing many sensible arguments in favor of his position, declaring that after a strike is organized both factions are more arbitrary, and it is then harder to come to terms of agreement, and that a compact finally reached under such conditions lacks permanence. In his efforts with the workers he has always exerted his best endeavors to avoid strikes, for so frequently they do not reach the trouble and are sure to beget hard feeling. In his responsible position Mr. Lewis is called upon to display qualities which but few men possess,—an organizing faculty combined with a calm judgment and wise discrimination which enables him to not only readily come to the root of a matter, but to be able to convince others. His personal magnetism is such that a leader of men requires. He enjoys the confidence not only of employees, but also the respect and esteem of those who employ.

On December 28, 1892, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Sarah Jenkins, a native of Wales, who came to America when a child with her parents, William and Mary Jenkins, the former of whom followed the trade of molder in Wales, but became interested in mining in America. Some 10 years were passed in Maryland, but in 1882 Mr. Jenkins removed with his family to Bridgeport, Ohio, and there both he and his wife died. Their family numbered nine children, as follows: Esau, Sarah, Hannah, William, David, Edith, Victoria, Mollie and a child, the eldest of the family, who died in Wales at the age of six years. Esau is an expert mill worker employed at Martin's Ferry and David resides with him and works

in the mill, as does William also. Hannah died in Maryland at the age of two years. Edith and Victoria reside at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, with an uncle, Rev. Jacob Davis, a Baptist minister. Since the death of her parents, Mollie resides with her sister, Mrs. Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have a lovely home in Bridgeport, its chief and most valued adornments being two beautiful daughters, Mary E. and Margaret E. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Lewis' fraternal connections are with Lodge No. 181, F. & A. M., of Bridgeport; the Foresters of America; the Knights of Pythias, Ohio City Lodge, No. 54; the Knights of the Golden Eagle; the Macca-bees, and the Elks. In politics Mr. Lewis is a Republican. His life interest, however, is centered in his great work. Few men have known more of the inside life of a miner than he. Born and bred one, he knows their needs, their trials, their limitations and their just rights. His influence among them is far reaching, and it is reasonable to suppose that he cherishes the hope that the day is not far distant when the troubles between mine workers and mine employers will be things of the past.

JOHN W. TERRILL, ex-postmaster of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, is now engaged in newspaper work at No. 512 West Washington street in that city. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28, 1858, a son of George W. and Amanda (Hopkins) Terrill, the former a native of Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio, where his birth occurred February 11, 1831, and the latter a native of Florence, Pennsylvania, born May 11, 1837.

Our subject's father was united in marriage with Amanda Hopkins September 24, 1857, and they had eight children, John W. being the eldest. The others were: Walter, now of Homestead, Pennsylvania; Carrie

(Mrs. Henry Kries), who resides with our subject's mother; Lida, a saleslady in the store of George E. Stifle, of Wheeling, for many years; George, still single, who resides with his mother and is a glass worker; Mollie, the wife of Irwin McKelvey, a son of A. T. McKelvey; Aldin, living at the old homestead, a steel worker by occupation; and Wilbur, also living at home, timekeeper at the steel works. The father of these children died September 15, 1891, but his widow still survives.

John W. Terrill, our subject, obtained his education in the schools of Covington, Kentucky, and subsequently engaged in work at the rolling mills at Wheeling and Martin's Ferry, and also in Pittsburg, his first position being secured at the last mentioned place. He was in the rolling mills until 1887 and then for some time followed painting, which trade he learned during the time he worked at the mills. After abandoning this, he took up newspaper work, and has continued along journalistic lines to the present time.

In 1890 Mr. Terrill became interested to some extent in politics, and his first office was clerk of Pease township, in which he served two terms,—from 1890 until 1894. During President Cleveland's administration he was appointed postmaster of Martin's Ferry, and served from 1894 until 1898, the last two years under President McKinley. Mr. Terrill always takes an interest in the actions of the Democratic party, with which his preference lies. Since 1898 he has been engaged in painting, and later in newspaper work to the present writing. He was a resident of Wheeling from 1870 until 1880, the date of his removal to Pittsburg, and spent but two years in the latter city before making his home permanently in Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

April 3, 1879, our subject was united in marriage with Margaret McHenry, a daughter of Josiah and Angeline (Coss) McHenry, and a granddaughter of David Coss. The McHenrys are one of the old families of

Belmont County, and were contemporary with the Zanes. Mr. McHenry was proprietor of the ferry for years after Mr. Martin had ceased to run it, and was marked as a man of integrity and ability. Mrs. Terrill's father was a native of West Virginia, and was for many years foreman and manager in the mills of Martin's Ferry. His wife was born in that city and both were honored by all in their community. They reared a family of six children, Mrs. Terrill being the eldest child.

Mr. and Mrs. Terrill have been blessed with nine children, namely: Nellie M., still at home; Mary Angie, a clerk in the Post Office; Chester W., a graduate of Parkview School, West Virginia, in the class of 1901; Jennie G.; Walter L., a painter; Percy M., a clerk; John Ross, Lida Marie and Margaret A. Mary Angie became a clerk in the Post Office during her father's term of office there, having just been graduated from the Martin's Ferry High School at the age of 16 years, completing both classical and scientific courses. At the present time she is money order clerk, and is efficient in her work. Walter L. is now engaged in the painting business. Percy M. is now a salesman in one of the stores of Pleasant Valley.

Mrs. Terrill is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the family also attend that church. In fraternal circles Mr. Terrill has passed through all the chairs of the Knights of Pythias organization, and is one of the charter members of Welcome Lodge, A. O. U. W. Both our subject and his wife are widely known and well respected in Belmont County.

JOSEPH G. WILSON, M. D. Among the physicians and surgeons who so ably sustain the professional character of Belmont County, Ohio, is Dr. Joseph G. Wilson, who gave efficient medical service during the Spanish-American War. Since the war he has been residing at Colerain, where he is

actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

The birth of Dr. Wilson took place June 23, 1874, in Guernsey County, Ohio. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary Wilson, the former of whom was born in Guernsey, and the latter in Columbiana County, Ohio. In 1875 Benjamin Wilson located in Belmont County, and now resides in Flushing, where he manages a dairy farm and supplies his locality with choice dairy products. He is about 52 years of age and his wife is slightly younger. They are members of the Society of Friends, and are most highly esteemed residents of their community. The four children comprising their family are the following: Joseph G., the subject of this biography; Mabel, who married Albertus Hoyle, an electrician, resides in Philadelphia, their three children being William, Benjamin and Eleanor; George J., who is connected with the Provident Life & Trust Company, of Philadelphia, married Sarah Hoffman, and their one child is George Hoffman; and John F., who is attending college.

Dr. Joseph G. Wilson was reared on the home farm and received his primary education in the Friends' Private School, at Flushing, and at the Friends' Boarding School at Barnesville, Ohio, after which he entered Westtown Boarding School, of Pennsylvania. He graduated from Westtown in 1894. In the same year he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1898. Six months were spent as resident physician in St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, in Philadelphia. After this and during the war with Spain, he entered the army, where he was made Acting Assistant Surgeon. After serving at the 2nd Division Hospital at Camp Meade, he was transferred to Puerto Rico, with the 16th Reg., Penn. Vol. Inf., and remained with that regiment until it returned to the United States. He was then transferred to the United States General Hospital located at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and from there was

assigned to duty with the 7th Light Art., U. S. Army. He served with this command as Post Surgeon for nine months, being stationed at first at Ponce and later at San Juan. In June, 1899, Dr. Wilson resigned and returned to the United States, in order to engage in private practice.

On July 26, 1900, Dr. Wilson was united in marriage with Carmen Yriarte y Kopisch, at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of Rafael and Hortensia Yriarte, the former of whom is a member of The J. T. Silva Banking & Commercial Company of Paris, and San Juan and Aguedilla, Puerto Rico. One little daughter, Martha, has been born to this union.

JOHN MILTON LEWIS. Among the leading citizens of Belmont County, Ohio. John Milton Lewis occupies a prominent position. As president of the First National Bank of Barnesville; as the founder, secretary and general manager of the Barnesville Window Glass Factory; as one of the promoters of many of the public-spirited enterprises of the city, and as an influential and social figure, Mr. Lewis has been conspicuously identified with the progress and development of Barnesville for the past 30 years.

Mr. Lewis comes of Welsh ancestry. His family record reaches far back into the past. From a history of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, compiled by George Smith, we learn:

"Henry Lewis emigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from Wales in 1682, bringing with him his father, Evan Lewis, supposed to have been born in 1622, and his son, Henry Lewis. Henry (1) was known as the friend and correspondent of William Penn. He was foreman of the first grand jury that ever sat in Philadelphia."

Henry Lewis (1) settled on a tract of 600 acres of land in the northeast part of Haverford township, Delaware County,

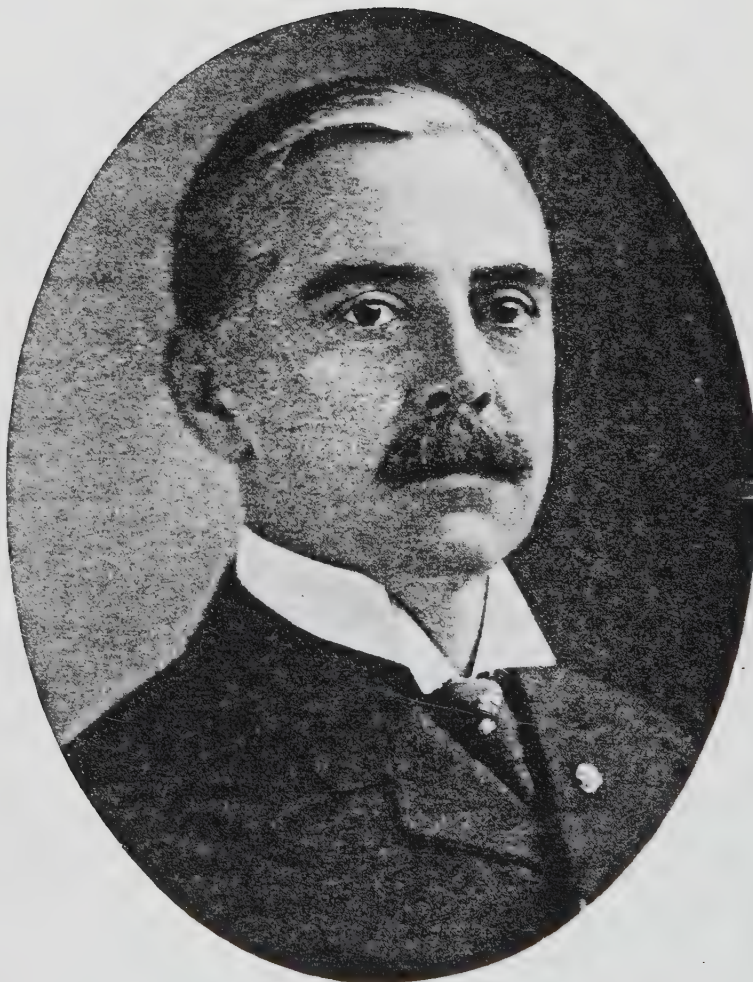
about six miles from what was then Philadelphia. This property has long since passed out of the hands of the family. It was once owned by the grandfather of Gen. George B. McClellan, and in 1878 by a Philadelphia merchant by the name of Ashurst.

Henry Lewis (1) died in 1688. His three children were: Henry (2), Samuel and Elizabeth. Henry Lewis (2) married a daughter of Joseph Hays in 1693, and their five children were: Isaac, John, Elizabeth, Samuel and Jacob. John Lewis, son of Henry (2), married Catharine Roberts, daughter of Abel and Mary Roberts, at Radnor Monthly Meeting, near Philadelphia. Their seven children were as follows: Abel, Mary, Samuel, Rachael, John, Evan and Elizabeth. Samuel Lewis of this family married Catharine Hoag and died in 1810. They had eight children, namely: Henry, Samuel, Jacob, John, Isaac, Jehu, Elizabeth and Beulah.

Jacob Lewis, the third son of Samuel and Catharine (Hoag) Lewis, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1760, and died October 8, 1829, at his home at Lewis' Mills, Belmont County, Ohio. Mary Lewis, wife of Jacob Lewis, was a daughter of Joshua Bundy and was born near New Bern, North Carolina, April 10, 1777, and died November 7, 1859. They had a family of seven children, namely: Hannah, Rachael, Ira, Abel, Reece, and two children, Evan and Mary, who died in infancy.

Abel Lewis, son of Jacob and Mary Lewis, and Lucinda M. Gregg, daughter of Stephen and Asenath Gregg, were married by Friends' ceremony in Plainfield Meeting House early in 1835. To them were born four children, namely: John Milton, Reece G., Stephen Albert and Juliet C., all of whom were born on a farm near Lewis' Mills, where all grew to maturity except Stephen Albert, who died December 20, 1861.

Abel Lewis was born in Mount Pleasant township, Jefferson County, Ohio, June 2, 1810, and died while on a visit at the home



HON. ISAAC H. GASTON.

of his daughter, Juliet C. Dove; in West Liberty, Iowa, on December 21, 1866. His remains were brought to his home at Barnesville, Ohio, and interred in the Southern Cemetery.

Lucinda M. Lewis, the mother of our subject, was born May 17, 1807, and died December 22, 1861, two days after the death of her son, Stephen Albert, and both lie buried at Plainfield, Ohio.

A second marriage of Abel Lewis took place on August 26, 1863, at Flushing, Ohio, by Friends' ceremony, to Hannah W. Hirst, who died October 22, 1886.

Rebecca B. Holloway, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Holloway, of Flushing, Ohio, was united in marriage to John Milton Lewis November 16, 1858.

Three children were born to this union: Alice Holloway, Estella Z. and Mary Sharp, all born in Belmont, Ohio, where our subject and his wife located after marriage, he engaging in the dry goods business.

From 1865 to 1871 Mr. Lewis was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Philadelphia, and from 1871 to 1881 was in the same business in Barnesville, Ohio. In 1883 he, with others, organized the Barnesville Window Glass Company, with which he has been since connected in the capacity of secretary and general manager.

Mary Sharp Lewis, daughter of John Milton and Rebecca B. Lewis, was married to Robert Ross Watt, June 11, 1891. They have since lived in Barnesville and he, at present, is president of the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company.

HON. ISAAC H. GASTON, ex-judge of the Probate Court of Belmont County, Ohio, is not only a distinguished member of the bar, but also a leading and public-spirited citizen of St. Clairsville, Ohio, where his home is the center of a pleasant social and professional circle.

The Gaston family is a long established one in Belmont County, where it located as early as 1800. Dr. Alexander Gaston, the great-grandfather of Judge Gaston, and a native of Pennsylvania, came at that time to a farm situated in the vicinity of St. Clairsville, and died in 1825 at Morristown, Ohio. His son, Dr. Ephraim Gaston, was for the 40 years succeeding 1828 one of the most distinguished physicians of Belmont County. The parents of Judge Gaston were Samuel W. and Margaret F. (Hazlett) Gaston. Samuel W. Gaston was born in Morristown, in 1831. At an early age he engaged in teaching and also in the study of the law. In 1855 he located in St. Clairsville for practice. In 1856, he was elected clerk of the county courts, became well known in political life, and died in 1862. He married Margaret F. Hazlett, of Morristown, in 1857.

The birth of Judge Isaac H. Gaston took place July 6, 1858, in St. Clairsville. He attended the schools of Morristown, entered Washington and Jefferson College in 1876, and was graduated in the class of 1879. Soon afterward he began to study in the law office of the late Hon. L. Danford, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. His ability and thorough and complete knowledge of law made his election as judge of the Probate Court, in 1884, a very satisfactory selection to all parties, and his administration of the office was such as to insure a re-election in 1887. Since his retirement from the bench, Judge Gaston has given his attention to the practice of his profession in St. Clairsville and the vicinity, where he is widely and favorably known. The Judge is in active affiliation with the Republican party, of which he is considered a useful and influential member. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Masonic order, having been made a Mason in Ionic Lodge, No. 438, F. & A. M. He is also a member of St. Clairsville Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M.; Belmont Council, No. 54, R. & S. M.; Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T.; Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Ohio Consistory, S. P. R. S.

JOSEPH WATT, who for a number of years was a leading manufacturer and prominent business man of Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, was born December 25, 1809, and died January 29, 1879. He was reared and schooled in Belmont County, and after 1862 his business interests were centered here.

In association with his son, the late James H. Watt, Joseph Watt entered upon a foundry business, on a small scale, which in later years developed into the great industry known all over the world as the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company. In 1868, a foundry was started at the southeast corner of South street and Broadway, Barnesville, in what was then known as the old hominy mill, the property of W. R. Moore. The proprietors of the concern were McKewen & Crozier. The plant was later transferred to a building situated on lot 86. After several changes, this plant was purchased by Allen Alexander, who operated it for a short time, and then sold it to J. H. Watt & Brothers. The Watt foundry was situated on the site of the present Eli Moore Opera House. As trade increased, it was enlarged, and after the company began the manufacture of a patent, self-oiling car wheel, larger accommodations became necessary. Accordingly, in 1890 and 1891, arose the great steel, stone and brick structure now known as the plant of the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company, that being the corporate title of the company. This plant employs 130 men, locally, and 20 others are constantly engaged on the outside, in the preparation of lumber. It is an establishment of great importance, not only to Belmont County, but also to the State, its products being in active demand all over the industrial world.

Joseph Watt married Maria Slack, and eight children were born to their union, namely: Mrs. M. W. Edgar; James H., deceased; John W.; Stewart R.; R. Ross; Rose; Jennie; and Mrs. B. F. Stewart, who passed from this life in May, 1899. The three surviving sons of this family are, prac-

tically, the owners of the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company. Mr. Watt's death was generally lamented, as he was held in high esteem in his community. He was known as an honorable business man and an upright and exemplary citizen, while his personal loss was deeply mourned by many devoted relatives and friends.

WILLIAM L. JUDKINS, M. D., a prominent physician of Barnesville, Ohio, who is associated in practice with his father, Dr. J. A. Judkins, was born in Barnesville. His mother, Marietta (Lewis) Judkins, was also born there. The medical profession has been an attractive one to the Judkins family, and the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Dr. Carolus Judkins, was a pioneer settler in Barnesville, in 1809.

The birth of Dr. William L. Judkins took place November 9, 1868. He acquired his primary education in the common schools of his native city, and then entered Oberlin College, from which he graduated in 1891. His medical reading had been done under the tutorship of his father, who is a leading physician of Belmont County. After quitting Oberlin, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1894. He entered into partnership with his father, the firm name being J. A. Judkins & Son, and has shown every indication of becoming as noted in the profession as his father. Politically, he is one of the leading young Republicans of the city. Fraternaly, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias.

On September 12, 1899, Dr. Judkins married Blanche McKeever, a daughter of Elliot McKeever, of Moline, Illinois. One daughter, Esther, resulted from this union. Dr. Judkins takes an active interest in civic affairs, and since the spring of 1901 has been a member of the City Council. Both he and his wife are highly connected, and are leaders in the city's social life. Both are

valued members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. WATT, vice-president and treasurer of the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company, of Barnesville, Ohio, a position of prominence and responsibility, was born in Louisville, Ohio, in December, 1843. Until the age of 13 years he resided with his parents in Harrietsville, at which time the family located at Malaga, Ohio, where the greater part of his education was secured. In 1864 he located in Barnesville, and engaged in teaming for a year in this city, entering the army for service in the Civil War in the spring of 1865. He enlisted in Company D, 185th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served until the latter part of September of the same year. After his honorable discharge, he returned to Barnesville.

In 1862 his father, the late Joseph Watt, with our subject's brother, the late James H. Watt, had started a foundry business, and after our subject's return from the army he also became a partner; in 1867 another brother, the well-known Stewart Watt, who is now the efficient general superintendent of the company, entered the firm, which then became J. H. Watt & Brothers. For 18 years this foundry engaged in the manufacture of stoves and castings, but in 1880 James H. and Stewart Watt introduced their patent self-oiling mining car wheel, which proved so great a success that two years later the company was formed which has since enlarged and expanded until its goods are of world-wide use. Upon the death of James H. Watt, in 1902, the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company was reorganized, with officers as follows: R. Ross Watt, president and general manager; John W. Watt, vice-president and treasurer; P. H. Laughlin, secretary; and Stewart Watt, superintendent. The above officers represent the largest manufacturing plant of its kind in the United States, one whose high standard of goods and business methods have invaded

every country. From time to time the buildings have been enlarged to accommodate the growing demands, and now occupy a large space in one section of the city.

The first marriage of Mr. Watt took place in December, 1871, to Eureka Stewart, who died in July, 1880, leaving two children, Alma and Charles. The second marriage was celebrated in July, 1883, to Belle M. Blakemore, daughter of James Blakemore, one of Belmont County's leading citizens. Two children were born to this union, the one surviving being Earl B. Mrs. Watt is a valued member of the Methodist Church. Our subject's fraternal association is with the Knights of Pythias, and he is politically identified with the Republican party. The family moves in the best social life of the city, and Mr. Watt is regarded as one of its representative and useful men.

W. R. KING, one of the well-known farmers of Wayne township, Belmont County, and a citizen of prominence and public spirit, was born October 2, 1861, in Wayne township, a son of Ambrose G. King, one of the leading citizens of Belmont County.

W. R. King was reared to agricultural pursuits, and acquired an excellent common-school education. His services were given to his father on the home farm, until he reached his legal majority, when he took a trip to the West, and located in Bureau County, Illinois, for six years, being employed during this time among the Illinois farmers, who contracted for his services by the year. In 1890 he returned to his native State, and a short time later purchased a farm of 80 acres east of Newcastle, but later sold that property and bought his present farm in section 20, Wayne township, near the village of Pilcher. This was considered a very desirable farm, being known as the Philip King farm, and was owned by William G. Budd. It comprises 160 acres and

is well adapted to both general farming and also stock raising, Mr. King making a specialty of sheep. Formerly he raised quantities of tobacco, but does not now make that a leading crop. The excellent improvements have been placed here by our subject, and he now owns one of the attractive as well as very valuable farms of the township. In method he is practical, and he has been eminently successful.

The first marriage of Mr. King was to Josephine Titlow, a daughter of John Titlow. She died in 1899, leaving two daughters, viz.: Dora Maud and Lettie Pearl. Mr. King married for his second wife Amanda Phillips, a daughter of John Strickling, of Monroe County, Ohio, and one child has been born to this union,—Lura May.

Mr. King is a stanch Republican, and in the spring of 1896 was elected township trustee, and served most acceptably for two terms, or six years. Fraternally he is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias of Jerusalem, Ohio. Mrs. King is a consistent member of the Christian Church and Mr. King contributes to its support and attends the services.

CONRAD RUMBACH has for the past 30 years been a business man of Bellaire, and has also exerted no small influence in the conduct of its public affairs, serving for some time as president of the City Council. About a year ago he severed his connection with the large wholesale wine house with which he had for some time been connected, and is now living practically retired.

Mr. Rumbach was born in Switzerland and there resided until he was 16 years of age. Preparatory to a business in life he learned during this period the printer's and typesetter's trade, which, by the way, he had but little occasion for use in later years. Upon leaving his native land he came directly to this country and located at Weston, Lewis County, West Virginia. After a short resi-

dence there, however, he secured a lucrative position with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and moved to Grafton, in the same State. Though succeeding in his work, he decided after some time to engage in business by himself, and opened a hotel and barroom in Grafton. He continued in this line for some years. Finally, disposing of this business, in 1872 he moved to Bellaire, Ohio, and there about a year later opened a billiard room and cafe. A knowledge of men and shrewd financial management enabled him to make this new enterprise a success in every way, and for 19 years he continued it. Then, in 1892, in company with S. Wimmer, he purchased the large building at No. 3219 Union street and engaged in the wholesale wine and liquor business. This enterprise was the largest and most profitable one he ever undertook, but in spite of this fact in June, 1901, he discontinued it, and retired from active participation in business. He has invested in real estate, which he rents to good advantage to various concerns, and is interested in other enterprises.

Some years ago Mr. Rumbach married Mercy Ryfe, of Switzerland. She died in 1901, and he has since married Mrs. Kittie Maul, a widow, who has one son—John B. Maul, now a clerk in the employ of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company. The family reside at No. 222 33rd street.

As a man of marked business ability and decision of character, Mr. Rumbach has won the confidence of all who know him. He is also popular with his fellow citizens, and has served the Third Ward in the City Council for four years, being made president of that body in 1901. Fraternally he belongs to the K. of P., the B. P. O. E. and the Turners, and has been a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. for the past 22 years.

MATTHEW McDERMOTT, who is part owner and general manager of the McDermott Tool Works of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, is

a practical machinist as well as a very successful man of business. Mr. McDermott was born in Ireland, March 2, 1849, and in August of the same year was taken to Canada by his parents, who located at Brantford, Ontario, 75 miles from Buffalo, New York.

From his earliest childhood our subject has been interested in machinery. His father, Peter McDermott, was a wheelwright by trade, and Matthew has doubtless inherited much of his father's skill. One brother of our subject is a miner in Australia, and another, Patrick, is a molder employed in Canada. In 1866 the family moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, and there our subject went to work in the locomotive shops, although previous to this he had been employed in Canada on the Grand Trunk Railway. Since he was 18 years old he has resided in the United States, and for the past 35 years has followed the forging business, a portion of the time being also interested in the oil business. In 1890, associating himself with his brother-in-law, E. H. McDermott, of McKean County, Pennsylvania, the present works were established for the manufacture of oil-drilling tools and forgings of every description, and for the making of dies for enamel work, etc., their output covering everything in their line. E. H. McDermott is no blood relative of our subject, although bearing the same family name. The building occupied was originally intended for the construction of threshing machines, but the whole property is now equally owned by the two McDermotts. It is located in very favorable quarters, with excellent railroad facilities, on First street, opposite the ferry landing, and it requires some 30 workmen, one-half of these being skilled forgers and machinists.

Our subject was married in Pennsylvania to Charlotte Saulsgiver, a lady of German descent. The seven children born to this union were as follows: Peter, who is the bookkeeper for the firm; Edward, who is engaged in the shops of the McDermott Tool Works; Henry, Emmett, Gerald, Reginald and Winnifred, the one daughter of the fam-

ily. The beautiful family home is situated at Tiltonville, a suburb of Martin's Ferry. The religious connection of the family is with the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. McDermott belongs to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He is known as a man of integrity and reliability, and his business success may be in a great measure attributed to these qualities. Since he has become manager of the works the trade has increased in a wonderful degree, making almost immediate enlargement a necessity. He is self-made and offers an example of what may be accomplished by the persistent effort of an industrious, self-respecting and energetic man.

JACOB RIDER of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, his antecedents, descendants and a short sketch of his life. George Rider, his great-grandfather, was born on the Rhine in Germany and died at the age of 106 years. Our subject's grandfather, John Rider, was born in Germany. He came to the colony of the infant United States before the Revolutionary War and settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He removed to Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he wooed and married Margaret Engle. From Northumberland County they removed by wagon to Red Stone, now Brownsville, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River. Here they sold their horses and wagons and purchased a flatboat, on which they stored their goods and started to float down the Monongahela to the Ohio. The first stop they made was at Steubenville, where they remained a short time, while the husband went out through the country to select a home. Not being satisfied, they continued their way as far as Wheeling Creek, where they sold the boat and shipped their goods back to Steubenville, securing land near where the town of Richmond, Jefferson County, now stands. They remained there several years, then removed to Athens County, Ohio, where they

both died, the husband at 97 years and the wife at 96 years of age.

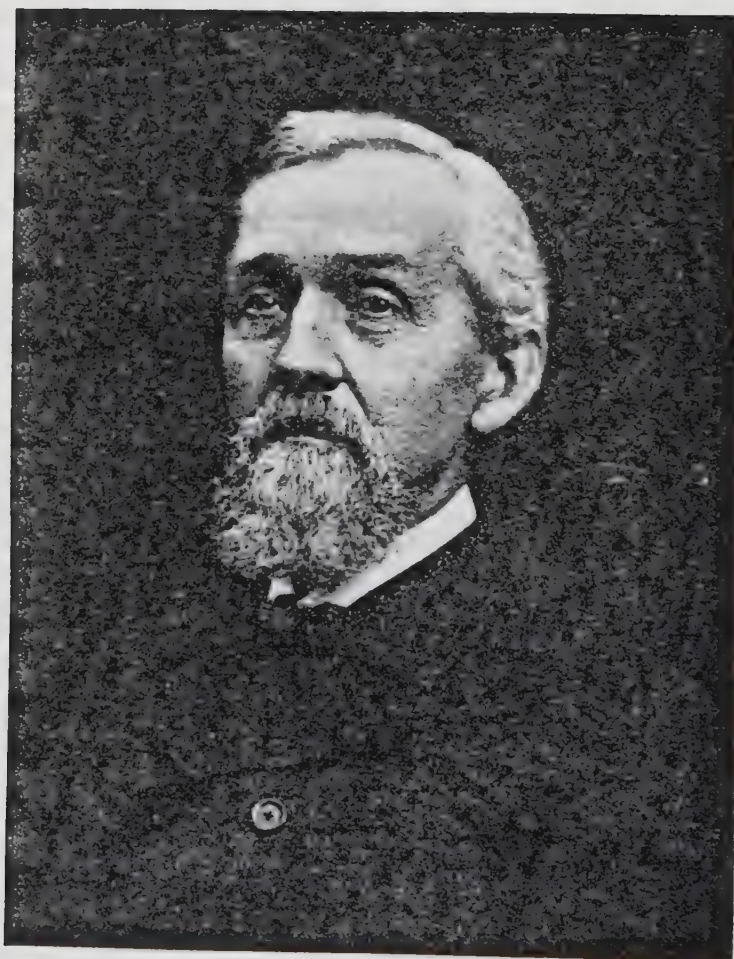
George Rider, the father of the subject of our sketch, was the third son of John and Margaret (Engle) Rider. He was born October 6, 1793, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and was 13 years of age when his parents settled in Jefferson County, Ohio. He became an expert blacksmith and made edged tools of all kinds. At the age of 21 he married Catherine Culp, whose age was 20 years. Miss Culp was born July 19, 1794, in Preston County, (West) Virginia, and they began married life near Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio. Mr. Rider served in the War of 1812 under General Harrison. He died in Jewett, Ohio, in his 87th year, and his wife died in her 86th year in Jefferson, Ohio. This couple were parents of 10 children, as follows: John, born March 13, 1815, who moved to California in 1852 and died in Sacramento in 1901; Jacob, the subject of this sketch, who was born July 25, 1816, in New Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio, and was the first male child born in the village; Sarah, born November 25, 1819, died September 10, 1858; Margaret, born July 30, 1822, died January 16, 1901; David, born December 19, 1824, who is now a retired merchant at Jefferson, Harrison County, Ohio; Emanuel, born March 16, 1827, who is now a retired farmer living at Des Moines, Iowa; Thomas, born October 8, 1829, who is a farmer near Cadiz, Ohio; George, born November 24, 1832, who is now living in De Witt, Iowa; Andrew, born February 10, 1837, who is manager of the Ohio Cultivator Works at Bellevue, Ohio; and Lewis, born November 14, 1839, who is now living in Kirksville, Missouri.—one of his daughters is the wife of Dr. Still, a son of Dr. Still, the father of osteopathy.

Baltzer Culp, the maternal grandfather of Jacob Rider, was born in Germany and came to the United States before the Revolutionary War, during which struggle he served for several months as teamster under General

Washington. He died in Jefferson County, Ohio, at the age of 93 years.

Jacob Rider began his apprenticeship at carpenter work when a lad of 15 and followed the trade in Steubenville and Wellsville until he moved to Martinsville (now known as Martin's Ferry), on Saturday, July 29, 1836, having come from Steubenville on the steamer "Post Boy." It was a boat about 20 feet wide, 60 feet long and one deck high. It was a side-wheeler and was at that time considered a very nice passenger boat. Martinsville was then a village consisting of First and Second streets, from Washington street to Walnut street. Thirty-six families constituted the population. He first began working for William J. Lewis, making furniture and coffins. He next worked for John Harris at the furniture business.

Jacob Rider and Lois E. Dunn were married September 7, 1837, and began house-keeping in a small frame house which stood on the west side of Second street, a short distance below where the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad passenger station now stands and across the street from the residence of Joseph L. Stephens, at present occupied by Samuel Heaton as a blacksmith shop. His home adjoined the residence of W. C. Howells, the birth place of the famous author, William Dean Howells. The Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company purchased all the property on the west side of Second street from Locust street to Walnut street, and the buildings above mentioned were removed. Mr. Rider then purchased the property on which he now resides at the corner of Third and Locust streets. He built a workshop on part of the lot and followed his trade, making patterns, furniture and coffins until the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, when he removed with his family to Wheeling. There he engaged in the foundry business, and in 1862 made the pattern for the famous Burnside Heating Stove, which is now used in every State in the Union. Near the close of the war he returned to Martin's



ISAAC R. LANE.

Ferry, and in 1866 located at New Martinsville, West Virginia, where he engaged in the manufacture of shingles. He later returned to his old home in Martin's Ferry, where he has since resided. Mr. Rider with his wife in 1836 united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has since been a faithful member. He has been trustee of the church for more than 40 years and now enjoys the honor of being the only honorary member of the board the church ever created in Martin's Ferry. He has always been strictly temperate in his habits and is now enjoying the fruits of a perfect and clean life.

Lois E. (Dunn) Rider, the wife of Jacob Rider, was the daughter of Robert and Sarah Dunn, who came from Stamford, Connecticut, during the Revolutionary War and settled in Hancock County, (West) Virginia. Her father died at the age of 37 years and her mother at the age of 73 years. Mrs. Rider was born November 18, 1817, in Hancock County, Virginia, and died in Martin's Ferry, Ohio, December 14, 1896. She was the first child in her neighborhood to yield to the temptation of eating a tomato, then known as the "Jerusalem apple," and considered to be poisonous. Her parents were so badly frightened they sent for a physician, fearing she would die. The result of her experience soon spread abroad and others became bold enough to risk their lives in the same way. Tomatoes soon became one of the standard vegetables. Mrs. Rider was a woman of sterling qualities. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early age and was a very pious Christian woman. She was a great sufferer during the last 20 years of her life, and the last 15 years was a helpless paralytic, but bore her trouble with Christian fortitude. Mr. and Mrs. Rider were parents of five children, all living, as follows: John Stephen, born May 21, 1840, who is now engaged in the real estate business in Sterling, Rice County, Kansas; George Edwin, born December 14, 1847, who is engaged in the foundry business at Kan-

sas City, Missouri; Rev. William Harper, born February 3, 1853, who is pastor of a Methodist Episcopal Church at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Sarah K., born July 11, 1855, who is the wife of Rev. C. B. Henthorne, presiding elder of the West Philadelphia District of the East Ohio Conference, and Eugene Henry, born November 18, 1858, who is secretary and treasurer of the Stanton Heater Company of Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Jacob and Lois E. (Dunn) Rider were grandparents of 19 children and great-grandparents of eight children.

ISAAC R. LANE, who represents the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's interests in Barnesville, Ohio, is one of the city's representative men. He was born October 20, 1842, and is a son of Harrison and Rebecca (Cox) Lane. His great-grandfather was Thomas Lane, who died December 10, 1819, at the advanced age of 107 years, and his grandfather, Richard Lane, died in the same year, at the age of 42 years. His father was born in Maryland, July 14, 1812, and died October 1, 1875. In 1833, he was a citizen of Belmont County. On December 25, 1834, he married Rebecca Cox, the daughter of a widow, whose husband died in 1833. After the death of Mr. Cox, his widow with her son and four daughters moved to Barnesville and their first night spent in Warren township was one of misfortune. They stopped over night with Thomas Tannyhill, in a house west of the city, and there the son, Isaac, fell down stairs and was instantly killed.

The primary education of Mr. Lane was obtained in a little, old, brick school house in Barnesville. At the age of 16 years he entered the printing office of the "Barnesville Intelligencer," as a compositor, under George B. McClellan, who was a son-in-law of the late Jesse Judkins. On August 5, 1862, the young printer enlisted as a private in Company H, 94th Reg., Ohio Vol.

Inf., and saw hard service until the close of the war. At that time this regiment, which was a part of Gen. George H. Thomas' famous 14th Army Corps, was actively engaged in the Tennessee campaign, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, together with the hardships at Chattanooga, where the brave soldiers stood fast until the Bragg siege was raised by the successful battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The gallant 94th took part in Hooker's battle above the clouds, and left many of its brave men on the field. Mr. Lane also participated, in the summer of 1864, in the capture of Atlanta, and marched under Sherman to the sea. Resting for a short time at Savannah, the regiment's active work was resumed, and the march was continued through the swamps of the Carolinas, in constant rain; but, nevertheless, it safely reached Washington and took a conspicuous and deserved part in the final grand review. It was mustered out June 5, 1865, although out of the 1,000 brave men who had loyally marched away but three years before, only 238 men, battered and travel-worn, but honored, remained to tell of the horrors of war, and to congratulate each other on a safe return.

Since the close of the war, Mr. Lane has been chiefly engaged in the railroad service, and has held many positions of responsibility. For a time, he was in a railroad office at Bellaire; he was chief bookkeeper of a wholesale house; he was for a time in Columbus; and for several years he was secretary and treasurer of one of the large iron companies of Portsmouth, Ohio. Since 1878 he has been the trusted agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Barnesville, and is held in the highest esteem by the officials of that great line.

On February 18, 1868, Mr. Lane was united in marriage with Mary A. Warfield, a daughter of the prominent citizen and noted surgeon, Dr. J. W. Warfield, who won distinction as surgeon of the 77th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was also made brigade and di-

vision surgeon. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lane, namely: Rufus H., Fred W., Jessie, and Isaac. Rufus H. entered the United States Naval Academy, in 1887, and graduated from that institution in the fall of 1881. He served through the Spanish-American War on Admiral Sampson's flagship, the "New York," and after the war was promoted to be a captain. He is now serving on the U. S. battleship "Kentucky," in Chinese and Japanese waters. Fred W. completed a course at the university at Wooster, Ohio, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1893. He is now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Cambridge, Ohio. Jessie and Isaac have passed through the city schools. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lane has been a lifelong Republican in politics and is actively interested in the success of that party. He has taken part in many public enterprises and has served in many civic positions. For three years he was a trustee of the Belmont County Children's Home; for two years a member of the Barnesville City Council, and for six years the very useful president of the Board of Education. He was honored with an election as commander of G. A. R. Post No. 220, and was a delegate from Ohio to the national encampment held in 1886, in San Francisco.

Mr. Lane fulfills the ideal of a first-class citizen. In his business he is honorable and upright, in public life he is conscientious and painstaking, and in social life he takes a prominent position on account of his genial disposition and pleasing personality. The family is held in the highest esteem in Barnesville.

WILLIAM F. RICHMOND, who is successfully engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business in Barnesville, Ohio, was born on June 9, 1867, in Zanesville, Ohio, and is one of a family of 13 children born to

his parents, Matthias and Anna (Taylor) Richmond. Matthias Richmond was a glass worker in Zanesville, and continued in that line as long as he lived.

William F. Richmond received an excellent common-school education in Zanesville, where he was engaged in business. Later he moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and on September 3, 1901, located in Barnesville. Mr. Richmond handles a great deal of valuable property in both city and country; buys, sells and exchanges, makes loans, and also represents many of the leading insurance companies. His honorable methods, as well as his close and careful attention to business, have gained him the confidence of the public, and he bids fair to become one of the leading men in his line in this part of the county.

In 1890 Mr. Richmond married Minnie A. Hammond, a daughter of Adam Hammond, both of whom are natives of Ohio. Two children have been born to this union—Loren and Elson. Mr. Richmond is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and is popular in both orders. He and wife are leading and valued members of the Methodist Church, and their active interest is shown in the benevolent and charitable work of that denomination.

Among the insurance companies which are represented by Mr. Richmond are those covering life, fire, accident, plate glass, boilers and live stock. He also acts for the Fidelity Bond Company. His pleasant and courteous manner makes many friends, while his expeditious and efficient mode of conducting his transactions has given him a high business standing in the city and vicinity.

city a leading position in the county, and has contributed time, advice and means to the furtherance of permanent enterprises of benefit to the community.

The birth of Josiah W. Doudna occurred in Warren township, Belmont County, Ohio, in September, 1849. He was one of four children born to Joseph F. and Belinda (Hoborn) Doudna. The father is one of the oldest farmers in the county. He is also a native of Belmont County, where he was born 78 years ago, and is still living in Warren township, a short distance from the city limits.

Josiah W. Doudna attended the common schools, and was afterward a pupil in the Friends' School at Westtown, Pennsylvania. For a number of years he was engaged in business in Barnesville, and was well and widely known in this connection. Progressive in spirit, it was Mr. Doudna who introduced the first telephone system into Barnesville, and later a company was formed, including E. F. Doudna, I. L. Smith and T. W. Branson. This company was organized in 1895 under the name of the Barnesville Telephone Company, and the enterprise has proved to be of the greatest benefit to the public and a financial success to the stockholders. For three years it was successfully conducted, but in February, 1898, the system passed into the control of the Bell Telephone Company. Three months later all of the apparatus of the former company was destroyed, a short distance from town, by fire. The new company provided another equipment, and in September, 1898, the long distance accommodation was established. Of this system Albert H. Doudna, a son of Josiah W., located at Bridgeport, is the general manager operating in Belmont County. At one time, in association with his brother, Edwin, the subject of this sketch was interested in several well-drilling machines. For a number of years Mr. Doudna has been one of the directors of the People's National Bank of Barnesville, and a member of the executive board of the Independent Glass

JOSIAH W. DOUDNA, secretary and treasurer of the Eastern Ohio Glass Company, is one of the leading and representative citizens of Barnesville, Ohio. He has been prominently identified with the various progressive movements which have given this

Company, of Pittsburg. The Eastern Ohio Glass Company, in which Mr. Doudna is secretary and treasurer, is one of the leading industries of Barnesville. It employs 225 men and has the largest and best equipped factory in this part of the State, and sends finished goods over a good part of the world. Their excellent quality and fine finish have made them desirable wherever introduced, and caused a great demand for them.

Mr. Doudna was married to Ruth Bundy, a niece of Hon. William Bundy, of Warren township, and a daughter of John Bundy, one of the oldest residents of Belmont County. Two sons and two daughters were born to this union. Mr. Doudna is social by nature and enjoys an active membership in the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. He belongs to and is State representative in the encampment in the latter, and is a member of the chapter and commandery of St. Clairsville in the former. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, although he has never consented to accept political office. The family is held in the highest esteem in Belmont County.

RICHARD HEALEY, manager and superintendent of the Barnesville Creamery, of Barnesville, Ohio, is one of the capable, self-reliant and successful young business men of this city, of which he has been a resident since 1895.

Mr. Healey was born in Butler, Indiana, on November 10, 1866, and is a son of John and Hannah (Irwin) Healey. John Healey was born in Massachusetts, January 1, 1838. In his earlier years he followed the coopering trade, but later became extensively interested in the timber business, and was thus engaged until his death, May 13, 1898. Hannah (Irwin) Healey died July 27, 1881.

Richard Healey was one of a family of three children born to his parents, and was reared and schooled in Ohio, his father having located at Lima and engaged in the man-

ufacture of stoves when Richard was seven years old. As he grew to manhood he also became interested in the timber business, but later was employed by a creamery concern. He represented a large supply house on the road and traveled through the West. In 1898 he accepted his present responsible position with the Barnesville Creamery, and since that time the business has been increased many per cent. He is also interested in the commission business. Mr. Healey's knowledge is practical, and his methods and management have demonstrated his ability as superintendent. The average monthly business under Mr. Healey's charge amounts to from \$1,800 to \$2,000, and it is constantly growing larger. All modern appliances are in use calculated to increase the value and quantity of the output, with a minimizing of expense, the consequence being that this industry is one of the best paying ones in the city.

The first marriage of Mr. Healey was to Sarah Abplanalp, in 1884, and one child, Margaret, was born to them. Mrs. Healey died July 28, 1895. In 1899 Mr. Healey was married to Mary Taylor, a daughter of J. A. Taylor. In fraternal affiliation Mr. Healey is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Foresters. He is prominently identified with the Democratic party. The religious connection of the family is with the Christian Church.

NATHAN M. BOSWELL, of the well-known marble and granite firm of Colpitts & Boswell, in the thriving city of Barnesville, Ohio, has been connected with this industry for years. Its junior member has done his share in establishing its present high reputation. The firm does a larger business than any other of its kind in the Ohio Valley.

Mr. Boswell was born June 9, 1864, and comes of one of the pioneer families of Barnesville, where he has spent the greater part of his life. His father, William Boswell,

born April 16, 1819, saw the place grow from a wilderness to a prosperous and flourishing village. He was reared in Belmont County, where upon reaching manhood he engaged in agriculture. He continued thus throughout his active career. He was an honest and hard working man, and won the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He made his home in the county until he died, in December, 1891. During his early manhood he married Hannah Briggs, and they had five children. Mrs. Boswell survived her husband two years, dying in 1893.

Nathan M. Boswell received the ordinary rearing of a farm boy, attended the district schools for a few months each year, and put in his spare time in hard manual labor. Upon reaching manhood he became interested in the marble and granite industry conducted by Colpitts Brothers, and established as early as 1875. August 12, 1887, he purchased a half interest in the business, and has since worked strenuously for its success. The firm attends not only to the cutting and preparing of marble and granite monuments, but also to the making of statuary, and in both lines has established an enviable reputation in point of excellence. It has always been noted for square dealing and honesty, and is held in the highest estimation wherever it is known.

In June, 1894, Mr. Boswell married Della Burson, daughter of James Burson, a prominent agriculturist, and they have had two children, Leah L. and William. The family occupy a high position socially, and belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Boswell has always evinced a keen interest in public affairs, and as a Republican is influential in politics.

MOSES W. EDGAR, a veteran in the lumber business, to which his whole life has practically been devoted, is a highly esteemed citizen of Barnesville, Ohio. His interests have been identified with Warren township since January 31, 1867, when he became con-

nected with the Watt Brothers, who are well known as manufacturers on a large scale, and whose business was then in its infancy. Mr. Edgar took charge of their sawmill before they moved to their present quarters, and is still engaged in the same connection. He enjoys the reputation of being the oldest lumberman in the section, and as the purchasing agent of Watt Brothers is very valuable to the concern, being considered an expert on lumber questions.

Mr. Edgar, like his father, is a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, where he was born June 20, 1838. His father, Moses Edgar, was a millwright by trade, and during his early manhood followed that occupation diligently and successfully in his native State. He afterward moved to Monroe County, Ohio, where he followed the same vocation for a time, but subsequently engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife had seven children. Both parents have been deceased many years, the beloved mother having passed away in 1870.

Moses W. Edgar, the subject of this narrative, while a small child was brought to Monroe County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. His youth was spent upon his father's farm, and he attended the public schools of that county, where he obtained the rudiments of an education that has proved of great value to him. He has been twice married. His first union was contracted with Catherine Clegg, a daughter of Richard Clegg, a substantial citizen of Monroe County. Their union resulted in one child, Hester J., who is now the wife of J. Craft. On June 5, 1860, Mr. Edgar was called upon to bear the loss of his beloved companion.

In 1862 the subject of this sketch enlisted in the Union Army as a member of Company C, 116th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Col. J. Washburn and Capt. J. Mann. He participated in about 18 battles and numerous hot skirmishes, and received an honorable discharge in the summer of 1864, having served throughout with an unblemished

record. After the war Mr. Edgar returned to Barnesville and again engaged in the lumber business. In addition to his duties as purchasing agent for the large manufacturing concern with which he is connected, he owns a portable engine and sawmill and covers large contracts each season. In 1867 he married Sarah M. Watt, a daughter of the late Joseph Watt, and their union was blessed with six children, of whom two, Leona M. and William O., are deceased. Those living are Joseph E., Clara R., Ina M. and John Watt. Joseph E. is a member of the I. O. O. F. organization. He married Emma Wright. Clara R. married J. R. Shry, one of Barnesville's most enterprising and up-to-date merchant tailors. Her brother, John W., is also identified with the same line of business in Cambridge, Ohio. He affiliates with the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Ina M., the remaining sister, is the wife of J. R. Fitten, of Bellaire, Ohio.

Mr. Edgar is one of the most public spirited and substantial citizens of Barnesville. The Edgar family are well known throughout Belmont County and occupy a coveted position in social circles. They are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Edgar has served as a class leader for several years. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, and at all times uses his influence for the success of his party. Mr. Edgar has led a busy and useful life and is rightly considered one of the mainstays of Barnesville.

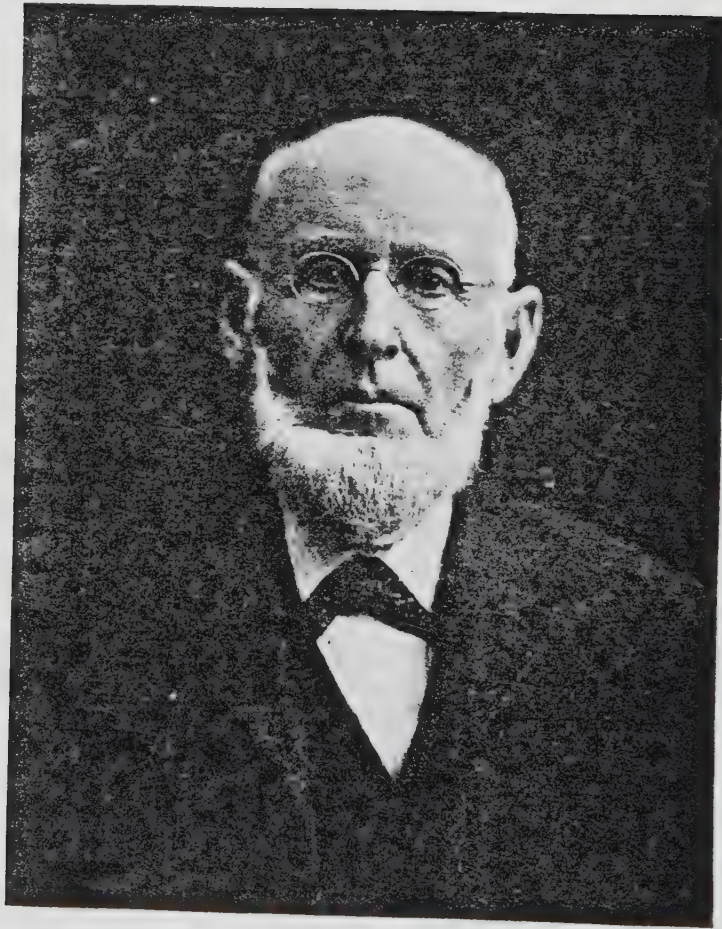
FRANCIS MOORE is a well-known and highly respected citizen of Barnesville, Ohio, who conducts a first-class blacksmith shop in this city. He was born in Barnesville, August 7, 1856, and is a son of William R. and Mary E. (Hall) Moore.

William R. Moore, who died on March 3, 1875, belonged to that body of excellent mechanics which in the early days of the city did so much for its permanent development.

The names of John Francis, Robert Crozier, William Kline, Joseph Capstack, John McDonnell, J. P. Cox, James Sproat, George Hall, John Seals and William R. Moore, recall to the older citizens men of energy and brawn, who were not only good mechanics and blacksmiths, but were also among the best and most reliable citizens. In 1857 William R. Moore erected a hominy mill in Barnesville on the corner of South and Chestnut streets. For many years he operated this very successfully, and it was followed in 1854 by a sawmill, which he located on South Chestnut street, and which, after years of successful operation, was bought by Hilles Brothers. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Moore was one of the loyal men who responded to the call for volunteers. He enlisted in Company C, 9th Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., and served faithfully until 1865. His marriage to Mary E. Hall was blessed with the following children: Owen, who gave his young life to his country at the battle of Stone River; John W., Lurestine P., George and Francis.

Francis Moore was reared and schooled at Barnesville, but in early manhood started out for himself, turning his steps to the great Northwest. There he learned the blacksmith trade and was thus employed at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He followed the same occupation in the regular army, with which he was connected for two years, and during that time, under command of General Miles, participated in several engagements with the Indians. In 1881 he returned to his old Ohio home and opened up his present quarters, where he has been very successfully employed ever since. Mr. Moore is an expert horseshoer and is known for his special work in the shoeing of race-track horses. His establishment is the leading one in Barnesville.

Mr. Moore was first joined in marriage in 1875 with Annie B. Hummer. His second marriage occurred in 1884, when he wedded Annie B. Kircher, who died, leaving one daughter, Etta K. Mr. Moore formed a third



JOHN K. REED.

union with Cora B. Rimer in 1893, which has resulted in no children.

In politics Mr. Moore is identified with the Democratic party, while his fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore are highly respected by all who know them, and they have a wide circle of friends.

JOHN K. REED, an extensive farmer in Warren township, Belmont County, Ohio, and one of the substantial, prominent and representative citizens of the county, was born in Warren township, June 27, 1827, a son of James P. and Sarah (Kent) Reed.

The father of our subject, James P. Reed, was a son of John Reed, one of a family of eight children. John Reed, with his family, migrated to Belmont County, Ohio, from Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1802, settling so far in the timber that he was obliged to cut a road from Barnesville to his farm, four miles west of that settlement. He cleared up a farm of 133 acres in Warren township, and upon that tract James P. Reed was reared from the age of one year. He lived until 1886, aged 84 years, a man respected by his neighbors and much beloved by his family. The Reeds were indeed pioneers, coming to Warren township while it was nothing but a wilderness, with scarcely any sign of civilization in the way of highways, schools or churches. The mother of our subject also was a daughter of a pioneer William Kent, formerly of Wills Creek, Noble County, Ohio, where he was a large and successful farmer.

John K. Reed grew up on his father's farm and attended the district schools. From assisting his father he gradually began to accumulate land of his own to cultivate, and the large farm he now owns is one of the very best in Warren township. It contains 108 acres of well-improved land, partly located in sections 25 and 26, his comfortable residence being in the former. An air of

thrift pervades the place and gives testimony to the excellent methods pursued by the owner of these fertile acres and attractive buildings.

The first marriage of Mr. Reed was to Martha Price, a daughter of Nelson Price, in February, 1850, and three children were born to this union, the one survivor being Mrs. Dora J. Blakemore, whose husband is one of the progressive business men of Barnesville. The second marriage of Mr. Reed took place April 11, 1896, to Anna Griffen, the accomplished daughter of Douglas Griffen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reed are consistent members of the Methodist Church, and, like his father, he is identified with the Democratic party. Mr. Reed is justly regarded as one of the county's most substantial citizens, and has been one of the directors of the People's National Bank of Barnesville ever since its organization. His character is one of integrity, and in all enterprises looking to the growth and development of Belmont County he has taken a deep interest.

JAMES H. DARRAH, a well-known citizen of Bellaire, Ohio, now identified with the steel business, was for many years connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad service. He was born in 1837 in Richland township, two and one-half miles south of St. Clairsville, a son of William and Letitia (McFarland) Darrah.

William Darrah, the father of James H., was a capable and energetic business man and is still remembered both for his integrity and for estimable personal characteristics. He was born in County Antrim, near Belfast, Ireland, and immigrated to the United States, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, prior to 1824, coming to Belmont County, Ohio, in the fall of 1832, during the administration of President Andrew Jackson, for whom he entertained feelings of admiration and from whom he imbibed Democratic principles to

which he adhered through life. He was a man of quick wit and shrewd knowledge of human nature. A little incident, remembered by those who heard its relation at a later date, occurred during his long voyage of five months across the Atlantic, which displayed in him a keen understanding of men and motives. A passenger discovered that he had been robbed, and to the council, called to formulate some plan by which to discover the thief, Mr. Darrah proposed that straws be prepared to the number of souls on board the vessel, and that each one should draw and that the one who obtained the longest straw should be deemed the thief. This unique plan decided the matter; the thief, in his anxiety to escape the longest straw, bit off a part of his own, making it the only short one in the bunch, for they were originally all of one length. Consequently, the thief was caught and ducked.

William Darrah was accompanied to America by his brother Robert and his sister Jane, the latter of whom married William Gow and resided near Martin's Ferry. Mr. Darrah removed his family to St. Clairsville about 1844, where he engaged for some time in a butchering business, and was later appointed postmaster by President Pierce through Governor Shannon, who was then Congressman, keeping the office in connection with a grocery business in which he continued until his retirement from activity, dying in November, 1870, aged 72 years. His wife, who was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, survived until August, 1872, dying at the age of 66 years. Mr. Darrah was a man of fine physical presence, weighing some 300 pounds, and of pleasant, genial disposition, capable of winning attached friends. By a former marriage he had two sons and a daughter born to him, while nine sons were born to his latter union with the mother of our subject. These were: John, deceased, the father of D. H. Darrah, ex-postmaster of Bellaire, of whom extended mention may be found in another part of this volume; Robert, who has been deceased some 20 years;

Walter, who resides at St. Clairsville; William, who resides at Martin's Ferry; Barton, who died at the age of 65 years; James H.; David, of St. Clairsville; Wilson Shannon, who died at the age of five years, and Alexander, who resides at St. Clairsville.

James H. Darrah was about seven years of age when his parents located in St. Clairsville, and it was in this place that he was mainly educated. He assisted his father for six years in the post office, and from 1861 to 1865 he served as deputy sheriff, under Sheriff George H. Umstead, and then was made deputy auditor under R. M. Clark, who was auditor of Belmont County, remaining in this office for four years and eight months. In December, 1872, he removed to Bellaire, bringing his family to this city in January, 1873, since which time it has been their home. For the past 21 years they have resided in their comfortable residence at No. 3744 Belmont street, which Mr. Darrah erected about 1881. After coming to Bellaire, Mr. Darrah became a member of the clerical force of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and continued with that great corporation for 28 years. Since 1900 he has been connected with the steel works.

In 1863 Mr. Darrah was married to Lydia A. Taggart, who was born in Belmont County, a daughter of John and Nancy Taggart, the former of whom, a native of Belmont County, followed farming all his life and died August 18, 1895, aged 87 years, a son of a native of Tyrone, Ireland. Mrs. Taggart died in 1893, aged 81 years. Both were sadly missed, as they were highly esteemed by many friends and beloved by their surviving children. The record of the brothers and sisters of Mrs. Darrah is as follows: Joseph R., now a resident of St. Petersburg, Florida, who was at one time prominent in Illinois, where he served two terms as sheriff of his county; Catherine, who died in infancy; Atwell, who is deceased; James H., who is a grain dealer in Illinois; Mrs. Mary Morrison, of St. Clairsville, and Mrs. Agnes D. Roberts, deceased, her husband re-

siding in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Darrah, all of whom have passed away; Harry, Jesse, Charles and Florence dying in infancy, and Mary L., the eldest daughter, in December, 1899. She was a lady who was well known to the citizens of Bellaire, having served three years in the post office under D. W. Cooper and D. H. Darrah, and was universally loved for her amiable manner and beautiful womanly character.

In politics Mr. Darrah is a Democrat, although not an active politician. Both he and his wife belong to the First Presbyterian Church. It has been a pleasant custom of the members of the Darrah family in this locality to hold yearly reunions, and these gatherings have assembled for the past two years at Wheeling Park.

MRS. HARRIET B. PATTERSON, a well-known and most highly esteemed resident and property owner of Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born at Bridgeport, Ohio, in 1839, a daughter of Dr. John G. and Mary (Howard) Affleck, and the widow of the late B. C. Patterson, who passed away at his home in Pease township in 1900 at the age of 73 years.

No history of Belmont County would be complete without mention of the Howard family, which for integrity, industry and high principles has not been excelled by any other. Horton Howard, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Patterson, was born in England, and with his brother John, whose descendants still reside in Colerain township, Belmont County, came to America in 1796, after the close of the Revolutionary War, and, attracted by the mild climate and fertility of the soil, settled in North Carolina. There, however, they found slavery existing under conditions which made them look farther for permanent homes. Horton Howard was a Quaker preacher, plain and unassuming, a man of peace, and when he settled in Cole-

rain township, about 1799, the few wandering Indians became his friends and the orchards he planted and the buildings he erected never suffered from their depredations. One of these orchards still produces fruit, and a substantial barn is utilized by the Starbuck family, which now own a large part of the land he first located, when he was one of the first settlers in Colerain township, Belmont County. He married Hannah Hastings, of Delaware, and they later moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he died in 1832, conducting a land office at that time, disposing of his large holdings. His children were: Mary, the mother of Mrs. Patterson, born in 1809, died in 1891; Mrs. Sarah Forrer; Horton, who at one time conducted a newspaper at St. Clairsville; Joseph; and John, who became a lawyer at Dayton, Ohio.

In 1837 Mary Howard was married to Dr. Affleck and they located in Bridgeport, where the physician had a large practice and became an honor to his profession. He died there in 1877, aged 75 years. The four children born to Dr. and Mrs. Affleck were: Harriet B., who was born in 1839; Howard, born in 1840, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh during the Civil War, a youth of but 21 years; Edward, born August 23, 1843, a well-known railroad man, having been division agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for some years, is now engaged in the coal business at Toledo—he married Laura Walkup, of Columbus, and they have these children,—Howard, Florence, Rankin and Edward, Jr; and Mary, who was born in 1849, married J. Frank Sharp, of Bridgeport, and they now reside at Buffalo, New York.

On Sept. 30, 1858, Harriet B. Affleck was united in marriage with B. C. Patterson, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, but came to Belmont County later than 1840. Two sons were born to this union, namely: John G., who resides near his mother, and in September, 1882, married Mary Heil, their children being Catherine, Harriet, Ralph, Marjorie and Mary Martha. Edward, the second son, resides with his

mother, and with his brother, John G., carries on a very successful market and fruit business. Mrs. Patterson was given this fine farm of 116 acres by her father, and has resided here for 42 years. She is a valued member of the Presbyterian Church of Kirkwood. In early years Mr. Patterson was a druggist. In politics he was a Republican, in private life a man of admirable traits, one who was devoted to his home and the welfare of his family.

MRS. MARTHA ASHENHURST, an esteemed resident of Pultney township, Belmont County, Ohio, is the widow of Rev. James Young Ashenhurst, who passed to his final rest in January, 1896.

Rev. Ashenhurst was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1818, and first came to Belmont County in 1844, remaining several months. He was educated principally at Franklin College, and was ordained a minister of the Gospel in 1845. His first charge was the church at Roney's Point, Virginia, now in Ohio County, West Virginia. After eight years of faithful service at that point his next field of labor was at Dalton, Wayne County, Ohio, after which he was stationed at Hayesville, Ashland County, Ohio, and subsequently spent five years in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. He remained there until about 1877, when he retired from the ministry to the farm, where our subject now resides. The closing years of his life were spent in the pursuits of farm life and at his death he was sincerely mourned.

Mrs. Ashenhurst, whose maiden name was Martha Johnson, was born in Pultney township in 1822, and is a daughter of John and Jane (Gordon) Johnson, who were among the early settlers of Belmont County. The paternal grandfather of our subject, William Johnson, was an Irishman by birth, and after immigrating to this country located near Wheeling, (West) Virginia, where he lived until cut off by death. About 1795 he mar-

ried Martha Giffen, who was of Scotch nativity, and they had two children, John and James.

John Johnson, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1800. He continued to reside in that State until his mother married John Allen of Belmont County, Ohio, whither the family removed, locating on High Ridge, in Pultney township. He accumulated a large amount of land and in the early "fifties" he built the house now occupied by the subject of this narrative. There he resided until 1872, when he passed to his eternal rest. Three children were born to him and his wife, our subject being the eldest child. The others are James, who was born in 1823 and whose sketch also appears in this volume, and William, who was born in 1825 and came to his death in 1849 by drowning while bathing in Wheeling Creek.

The mother of our subject died in 1825, and the father was married twice after her death. In 1827 he was united with Nancy Pattison of West Virginia, and in 1854 he followed her to her grave also. Several years afterward he contracted a union with Mrs. Nancy (Nichol) McGaw, who died in 1899.

In 1844 our subject was united in marriage with Mr. Ashenhurst, and their union was blessed with nine children, as follows: John J., of New Wilmington, where he edits the "Globe"; Mrs. Margaret Niece of Bellaire, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Dunns, also of New Wilmington; James O., a missionary among the Indians, located at Simnasho, Oregon; Etta, who is still at home; Mrs. Flora Golden of Moline, Illinois. Nannie and William J. died after reaching maturity, and Elizabeth died when but four months old.

Mrs. Ashenhurst owns a fine 200-acre farm, which she manages in a most capable manner. The politics of the family were in unison with the old line Whigs, later with the anti-slavery party, and then became Republican, and at the present time the family are Prohibitionists. They have a wide acquaintance throughout the county, and no

lady in the community is more favorably known than our subject, whose kindly acts have endeared her to many.

WILLIAM NICHOL, a representative farmer of Belmont County, Ohio, has a fine home in section 2, Pultney township, and devotes much time to stock raising. He is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Belmont County, and was born April 24, 1830, on McMechen's Creek, near Stewartsville, in Richland township.

Thomas Nichol, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of County Derry, Ireland. He was a descendant of one of seven brothers who sought refuge in that country, fleeing from Scotland on account of religious persecutions. He married Isabelle Cooke, and their son, John Nichol, lived in the same home on Nichol's Hill. John Nichol married Martha Love. Their son, John Nichol, married Anna Woodburn, and with his wife immigrated to the United States in 1789. They first settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed to Westmoreland County in the same State. About the year 1800 they moved farther west and located in Colerain township, Belmont County, Ohio. Their son, William Nichol, Sr., was the father of our subject.

William Nichol, Sr., was born in 1789 and died in 1855. He married Harriet Mitchell, who was born in 1789 and died in 1870, many years after the death of her husband. Numerous children were born to this worthy couple, our subject being the youngest one of the six who lived to mature years. Other members of the family are: Thomas M., Nancy, John, Jemima Jane and Harriet. Thomas M. Nichol was born in 1817 and died in September, 1896, at Uniontown, Wheeling township. He married Margaret Creamer, whose death occurred a few months previous to that of her husband, during February of the same year. They reared a family of six

sons and one daughter, who for the most part have their residences in Wheeling township. Nancy Nichol was born in 1818, and June 1, 1898, marks the date of her death. She was twice married, and is survived by two sons and one daughter. Her first husband was William McGaw, and her second, John Johnson. John Nichol was born in 1820. His death took place in 1888. His widow, whose maiden name was Jean Robb, is still living, being at the present writing a resident of Monmouth, Illinois. Jemima Jane Nichol was born in 1825 and is also a resident of Monmouth, Illinois. She married James Boyd, deceased since 1878, and she has three daughters, all of whom are residents of Illinois. Harriet Nichol was born in June, 1827, and died quite recently, August 20, 1902. She was the wife of T. J. King of Richland township.

William Nichol was reared and educated in his native township, which continued to be his home until October, 1872, when he purchased his present home in Pultney township, previously known as the Kelsey farm. This farm is finely located and contains 115 acres. Mr. Nichol has added many substantial improvements to the place, and his home farm is conceded by many to be among the finest in the county. In addition, he owns another fine farm in Richland township, near Franklin station, which he leases.

September 16, 1858, our subject was united in marriage with Nancy Neff of Richland township, where her birth took place in 1839. Six children blessed this union, as follows: Isaiah, Minnie E., Mary N., Dorcas Anne, Elmer W. and Della Rhea. Isaiah was born July 10, 1859. He married Ella Alexander of St. Clairsville Junction, Ohio, and they have two children, Maggie Estella, born September 23, 1888, and Mary Alta, born September 14, 1890. Minnie E. was born August 6, 1862, and resides at home, as do also her sisters, Mary N., born in August, 1865, and Della Rhea, born February 7, 1883, and her brother, Elmer W., who was born September 9, 1876. Dorcas Anne was

born October 13, 1870. She married Rev. E. M. Thompson of Crawfordsville, Iowa, and they have one child, Helen Frances, whose birth occurred January 20, 1901.

In politics Mr. Nichol is a firm Democrat and does all he can in a legitimate way to advance the interests of that party. He and his wife have the good will and respect of all who know them and are faithful members of the United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN COLPITTS, senior member of the firm of Colpitts & Boswell, stonecutters and marble and granite goods manufacturers, of Barnesville, Ohio, has by his energy, faithful work and square dealing, assisted in building up one of the largest and most successful industries of this kind in the Ohio Valley. The statuary and monuments sent out from the establishment cannot be surpassed for excellence of workmanship, and have won for the firm a reputation far and near. Mr. Colpitts' early start in this line has undoubtedly helped him greatly in making a success of his business. Born in England in 1851, a son of Thomas and Mary A. (Thornburn) Colpitts, he comes of a family of stonecutters.

Thomas Colpitts was especially proficient in this trade, having followed it almost continuously throughout his mature life. Born in England, he there received careful rearing somewhat beyond the ordinary. Early displaying artistic and mechanical ability, he was placed in a marble-cutter's shop and there learned the trade which he afterward made his life work. Upon reaching manhood he opened a shop of his own and carried on a successful business in his own country for some time. In 1856, however, desiring to better his fortunes, he came to the United States, and after a short residence in the East made his way to Ohio and located at Barnesville in 1859. Here he opened a shop and engaged in the tombstone business. Being an excellent workman, he established

a large trade, which he here continued for the rest of his life. He died in 1880. During his early manhood he married Mary A. Thornburn, and they had eight children. Mrs. Colpitts died in 1894.

John Colpitts was but five years old when his parents came to this country and eight years of age when they settled in Barnesville, and he is largely a product of this thriving city. Here he received his early mental training, and in his father's shop, which he entered in his youth, his preparation for the work which he has since so ably and continuously performed. In 1875 the industry with which he is connected was established and as it was in his line upon starting in life for himself, he purchased an interest in the business. The composition of the firm has since changed somewhat, and in 1887 Mr. Colpitts took in as a partner Nathan M. Boswell, with whom he has since continued in partnership. The business is a large one and consists mainly of the manufacture of marble and granite monuments and fine statuary. Most exquisite work is turned out.

In 1888 Mr. Colpitts married Mary M. Bundy, daughter of Nathan Bundy, and they have had one child, Clifford B. The family are all active in religious circles and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Colpitts is a man whose word carries much weight in his community, and as a Democrat he is especially influential in local politics. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

EDWARD T. PETTY, who is one of the oldest practicing attorneys of Barnesville, Ohio, and one of the leading men of the city, was born on September 26, 1843, in Noble (formerly Monroe) County, Ohio. He is a son of Jesse L. and Elizabeth (Thomas) Petty. The father was born in Virginia, located in Ohio in 1811, and followed an agricultural life until his death, in 1887. The mother passed away in 1883. They were the parents of seven children.



STEWART WATT.

Edward T. Petty was reared on a farm and obtained his mental training in the common schools. When but 18 years of age he enlisted in the early part of 1861 in the noted 42nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., which was under the command of the lamented President Garfield. Three years later, at the expiration of his term of service, he re-enlisted in the 5th United States Veteran Corps (Hancock's), with which he continued in all of its battles and campaigns until it was finally mustered out in the spring of 1866. Immediately following his army experience Mr. Petty became a teacher and followed this profession for six years, in the meantime reading law. This resulted in his admission to the bar in the spring of 1877, and he began the practice of law in Barnesville, Ohio, in June, 1879. In 1884 Mr. Petty formed a legal partnership with Judge Smith, of St. Clairsville, the firm style being Petty & Smith. During the greater part of the continuance of this partnership Mr. Petty served as city attorney, and he firmly established himself as one of the able advocates of Belmont County.

Mr. Petty married Rebecca E. Miller, the accomplished daughter of Eliza Miller, of Muskingum County, Ohio. The offspring of this union was one son, who is now largely interested in the Guffy Oil Company in Texas; one daughter, who is the wife of J. M. O'Donnell, and two daughters, who are at home. In church relations the family are Methodists. Fraternally, Mr. Petty has long been connected with the Masonic bodies and with the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization. In politics he is a zealous Republican and a leader in his party.

STEWART WATT, general superintendent and one of the members of the firm comprising the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company, of Barnesville, Ohio, an inventor of ability and a successful man of business, is also a leading citizen in the public, religious and social life of the city of his

choice, in which he owns one of the most beautiful, as well as hospitable, homes.

The birth of Mr. Watt took place in Harrietsville, Ohio, June 21, 1846, and he was reared and educated both in Noble and Monroe counties. Until he was 17 years old he remained at home, engaged in farm work, but in the spring of 1863 he came to Barnesville, where his father, the late Joseph Watt, and his brother, the late James H. Watt, were engaged in a foundry business, and entered as an employee, in 1867 becoming a partner, when the firm name became J. H. Watt & Brothers. A practical mechanic and a young man of inventive genius, his activity was constantly in the line of improvement, and in the invention of the self-oiling mining car wheel he not only gained reputation for himself and brother, James H. Watt, with whom he was associated, but also gave an impetus to the foundry business, which later was developed into the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company; he was then made superintendent of the works. James H. and Stewart Watt secured the first patent on November 2, 1880, and our subject immediately went upon the road, introducing the car wheel into many States, with unexpected and flattering success. Upon his return he took charge of the shops of the foundry, and in his capable, efficient manner has regulated a business of enormous volume, which now has penetrated into almost every part of the globe and is a part of the invasion which foreign lands have begun to fear from American captains of industry and their products. Mr. Watt with his able brother, the late James H. Watt, was the patentee of 14 patents which are made use of in the construction of the car wheels in this foundry, some of which patents cover the English field.

In 1868 Mr. Watt was united in marriage with Anna M. Bundy, daughter of Ezekiel Bundy, one of the highly respected citizens of Warren township, and six children were born to this union, namely: Forrest H., who is employed as a manager in the foundry;

Daisy B., who married W. K. Pendleton, a noted minister of the Christian Church; William E. and Walter G., both of whom are in school; an infant that died a babe; and Olga M., whose death occurred on November 9, 1895, a beautiful young woman of 22 years, whose decease cast a shadow over the city's social circles. She was a graduate of the High School and was gifted in many ways, being particularly accomplished in the art of china painting, many exquisite samples of her work being treasured by relatives and friends. The religious connection of Mr. Watt and family, is with the Presbyterian Church. He is advanced in Masonry and is a charter member of Warren Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Watt has been too deeply absorbed in business to find time to accept offices of great responsibility, although his prominence in the Republican party and his eminent fitness are generally recognized, but he has served in the City Council for more than 10 years, during this time advocating strenuously the paving of the streets, he being the first member of the Council to present this subject before that body. He is the owner of considerable real estate in the city, and with his brother, James H., erected 20 houses; he has done much for the permanent improvement of Barnesville. At the death of James H. Watt our subject was made president of the Belmont-Monroe Reunion Association.

THOMAS S. ROSENGRANT, M. D. The medical profession is worthily represented in Barnesville, Ohio, by men of ability, great skill and trained experience, and prominent among these is Dr. Thomas S. Rosengrant, who was born in Oxford township, Guernsey County, Ohio, and was one of a family of seven children of George L. and Deborah (Wilkins) Rosengrant. The former was born and reared in Guernsey County, Ohio, where he became an extensive

farmer and where he still resides. The mother of Dr. Rosengrant died in 1881.

The early life of the Doctor was spent on his father's farm, where he was born January 25, 1857. Here, among rural surroundings, he attained manhood and acquired a good common-school education. This was supplemented by a course in Scio College, from which institution he graduated with great credit. His reading of medicine was followed under the direction of Dr. James E. Taylor, of Richmond, Indiana, preparatory to his entrance into Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1883. Dr. Rosengrant then took a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He acquired experience by attending the hospitals of these cities, and, when prepared to begin his life work, settled in Barnesville, Ohio, July 9, 1900. Although his residence has been but a short one in this city, it has been one of encouragement and success, his capacity having been recognized both by the public and his brother practitioners.

Dr. Rosengrant married Ada E. Jones, a daughter of William Jones, of Belmont County. The Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, and is highly valued in his association with the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. His political connection is with the Republican party, and he is actively interested in the success of its measures and the spread of its principles. With his wife he belongs to the Methodist Church, to which he liberally contributes. His offices are located in the Bradfield Block in Barnesville, one of the most convenient and appropriate situations for a rising young physician.

GEORGE A. COLPITTS, a leading attorney of Barnesville, Ohio, and one of its esteemed and representative citizens, was

born in Washington, D. C., in 1859, and was one of a family of eight children of Thomas and Mary A. (Thornburn) Colpitts.

Thomas Colpitts was born in England, and there learned the trade of stone carver. He also had the superintendence of extensive building operations, which he continued later in the United States, where he settled in 1857. Until 1859 he resided in Washington, D. C., and then moved to Barnesville, Ohio, where he resided until his death, in 1880. His widow survived him until 1896.

George A. Colpitts entered upon the study of law under the able instructions of W. R. Talbot, and in 1890 was admitted to the bar of Belmont County. He formed a partnership with Mr. Talbot, which continued for four years. During 1898, 1899 and 1900 Mr. Colpitts served the public in the capacity of city solicitor, having been elected by the Republican party, of which he is an active member. His fraternal associations are with the K. of P., the B. P. O. E. and the Masons.

With his two younger sisters Mr. Colpitts occupies a cozy and comfortable residence in Barnesville, where all are most highly esteemed. As a rising man the subject of this sketch is well known, and his interest is pronounced in regard to the promotion of enterprises which promise to benefit the city. He is well qualified as a lawyer and has a large and constantly increasing patronage.

CHARLES M. ROBITZER, the junior member of the firm of Williams & Robitzer, flour, feed, meal and grain millers, of Barnesville, Ohio, is one of the progressive, energetic and successful young business men of this city. The birth of Mr. Robitzer occurred January 5, 1875, in Kentucky. He is a son of Frederick and Louisa D. H. (Hinkey) Robitzer. Our subject's mother died the same year that he was born.

Frederick Robitzer was born in Germany and came when a young man in the early "fifties" to the United States, where he followed the trade of a painter. Landing in

New York, he went from there to Cincinnati and thence to Kentucky, and moved after the death of his wife to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Robitzer had a family of eight children, five of whom survive.

Charles M. Robitzer was the youngest of his parents' family, and never knew a mother's tender care. His mental training was obtained in the common schools. He early developed business instincts, and in his endeavor to become a wage earner and to assist his father, learned the barber's trade. As he grew to manhood, however, his inclinations led him to become a millwright, and when the occasion presented itself he became deeply interested in the milling business.

In 1881 the firm of Carter, Beardmore & Wiesner built a large flouring mill on lots 63 and 64 in Barnesville, which it operated for several years. Subsequently, the mill became the property of John Wiesner, who disposed of it to Mr. Bonnell. On February 14, 1894, Mr. Bonnell lost the mill by fire, and afterward partially replaced it. W. H. Bentley and E. E. McKeever completed the work. The death of the latter in 1897 and of the former in 1898 placed the property in the hands of their respective widows, by whom it was leased for a short time to R. G. Hogue. On February 24, 1900, this property, known as the City Mill, was purchased by the young firm of Williams & Robitzer. Since that time the business has prospered and has continually advanced in importance. Much rebuilding and remodeling was necessary in order to place the plant in first-class condition, and new machinery was installed at a cost of \$2,000. The entire plant has a valuation of from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and it has a capacity of 75 barrels per day. All modern methods of milling are in use, and the product is held to be entirely satisfactory by the citizens of Barnesville and the farmers in the vicinity. The business methods of the firm are also of an honest and fair character, and personally its members are men of integrity.

On June 3, 1902, Mr. Robitzer was united in marriage with Pearl I. Dye, the accomplished daughter of Thompson W. Dye, who is a well known mechanic. The subject of this sketch and his wife are valued members of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally Mr. Robitzer is a Mason. Politically he acts with the Republican party.

THOMAS G. MOORE, postmaster of Barnesville, Ohio, is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the place, his long term of mail service having made him familiar to the community, while it has served to thoroughly educate him in every detail of the work. For many years Mr. Moore's chief interest has centered in the perfection of the postal system under his care.

The birth of Mr. Moore occurred in Warren township, Belmont County, and he is a son of Thomas G. and Mary (Staggs) Moore. The father was born in Kirkwood, Ohio, October 9, 1824. There he engaged in farming until his death, July 31, 1891. The mother survived until November 13, 1898.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools and prepared himself for a business career by taking a thorough commercial course. While still a youth he was employed in the mail service on the Vandalia Railroad and continued thus for 18 months, when he resigned to accept a clerical position in a drug store in Barnesville, where he remained for three and a half years.

About this time Mr. Moore was appointed assistant postmaster at Barnesville, and continued in that capacity for $11\frac{1}{2}$ years. On May 4, 1900, he succeeded Postmaster Hillis, and has proven one of the most acceptable officials this city has ever had. He introduced rural mail delivery and has four employees under his supervision. Mr. Moore gives his whole time and attention to his office. His system has met with the approval of the citizens, and they esteem an official so

Careful and conscientious, rely upon his accuracy and enjoy the promptness with which the business is carried on.

Mr. Moore married Eva M. Marks, who is a daughter of Samuel Marks and a native of Ohio. The two children born to this union are Carrie M. and Ralph M. Mr. Moore is a member of the Odd Fellows. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

J. W. GARBER, secretary and treasurer of the Enameled Steel Tile Company, of Bellaire, Ohio, has long been known in Belmont County for his efficient service in connection with railroad work. He was born and reared at Cambridge, Ohio, and his first work was done in the transportation and traffic departments of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1886 he moved to Bellaire and accepted the position of night clerk, his close attention to business and his reliability promoting him rapidly through all the desks to that of chief clerk, cashier and agent.

In 1899 Mr. Garber was called to Martin's Ferry with the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway, and he built up business at that point in the same capable manner that had made his work so satisfactory previously. When this road was consolidated with the Baltimore & Ohio our subject was proffered a responsible position at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, on the main line, but he declined and severed his relations on account of his pleasant home and many friends being in Bellaire. The enterprise with which Mr. Garber is so prominently associated is a comparatively new one in Bellaire, organized in June, 1902, by J. W. Garber, James F. DuBois, William H. Landkrohn, W. S. Heatherington and James F. Anderson, incorporators. The officers of the company are men of standing and worth in the community, namely: James F. DuBois, president; E. J. A. Drennen, of Martin's Ferry, vice-president; J. W. Garber, secretary and treasurer; William H. Landkrohn, manager of the factory and the

practical man of the plant. This business will be conducted for the manufacture of enameled steel tile, to take the place of the ordinary clay tile now in general use, and the number of beautiful designs thus made possible is almost unlimited. This is to be used for ceilings, wainscoting, hearths, mantels, etc. The ceiling tile will be manufactured 16 inches square and the manner of fastening together has been patented, and a wide business field is open in this line alone. It is claimed for this tile that it is non-crazing, fully as serviceable as the old tile and accepts a much more beautiful finish. The substantial building located between 27th and 28th and Water streets, known as the "old tobacco warehouse," has been purchased by the company and fitted with appropriate machinery, and work will probably be commenced in the fall of 1902. Many orders have already been received for their product. Mr. Garber was one of the promoters of this company, and the enterprise bids fair to become one of Bellaire's successful industries.

L. F. WILSON, who is widely known through Barnesville and Belmont County as a successful florist, has been located in this city since 1864. He is a native of Ohio, was born in Freeport, Harrison County, on January 29, 1858, and is one of a family of six children of William C. and Esther (Faucett) Wilson.

William C. Wilson was also born in Ohio, and was a resident of Freeport for many years. He moved to Barnesville about 1864. He was one of the charter members of the First National Bank, and served as its first cashier. At one time he was also an extensive merchant in this city, and also while a resident of Freeport, Ohio. He was a highly regarded member of the Society of Friends at Barnesville. In 1852 he married Esther Faucett, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and a descendant of one of the prominent families of Salem. Mrs. Wil-

son died in 1886. His lamented death occurred in April, 1867. His marriage resulted in the following children: Charles, Frank D., L. F., Edward, Mary Jane, and one that died in infancy.

The early mental training of L. F. Wilson was acquired in the common schools of his native place and Barnesville. His interests have always centered in his present delightful business, in which he embarked on his own account in 1887. From small beginnings he has built it up until his trade extends over a wide area, and his name in connection with his products is known very familiarly throughout Belmont County. With Mr. Wilson his business is an absorbing one, and in its pursuance he has devoted little time to outside matters. His present residence and greenhouses cover a space of four and a half acres, while his collection of rare and valuable plants in two of the rooms is valued at \$2,000. His florist business includes all branches of the work, and he continually supplies the greater part of the critical flower buyers in Barnesville. A visit to his beautiful houses is a treat to lovers of flowers, and a pleasure to those who are even indifferent.

On October 19, 1887, Mr. Wilson was married to Flora M. Fowler, who is a daughter of James Fowler, a representative citizen of Barnesville. This union has resulted in three children,—Mary E., William F. and Anna G. Mr. Wilson affiliates with the Republican party, although not in the attitude of an office-seeker, and his fraternal association is with Warren Lodge, No. 76, Knights of Pythias. He is financially interested in the Home Building & Loan Association, and assists in every way in the development of Barnesville as an educational and business center, and as a city where the highest type of home life is possible. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Methodist Church. She and her husband are held in high esteem. They number many warm friends in this city, and enjoy the opportunity to tender them a gracious hospitality.

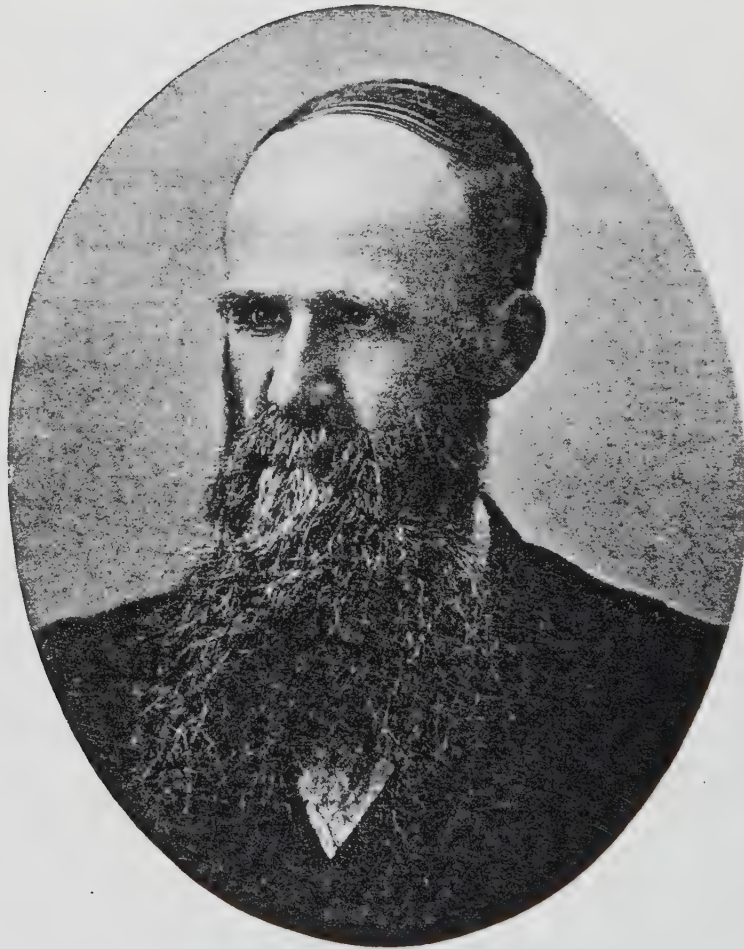
ROBERT J. POLLOCK, one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of Wheeling township, Belmont County, Ohio, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Short Creek township, Harrison County, on Christmas Day, 1824. His parents were John and Agnes (Hays) Pollock, the former of whom was born either in Washington or Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1795, a son of Samuel Pollock, probably of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

John Pollock immigrated to Ohio in 1827-28 and located in Union township, Belmont County, purchasing his land from James Marquis, who had made but little improvement upon it. Mr. Pollock was an energetic and industrious man, and in the course of time erected excellent buildings and cleared the land for cultivation. He had married Agnes Hays in Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of 14 children, as follows: Samuel, William, James (1st), Alexander, Robert J., Hannah J., Eleanor, John, James (2nd), Margaret, Mary, Calvin, Sarah R., and Agnes.

Robert J. Pollock has been a resident of Belmont County since he was four years old, and of Wheeling township since his 18th year, and has been identified with its growth and development, especially in agricultural lines. His education was obtained in the district schools of his locality and also at a select school at Loydsville. For a number of years, in his early business life, he engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines, which were regarded as invaluable at that time, although they were built without the present fanning attachment. This was in the early days of harvesting machinery. In 1850, one year after marriage, he began farming and stock-raising, and in both lines of agriculture has been eminently successful.

On December 5, 1849, Robert J. Pollock was married to Mary J. Rainey, daughter of William Rainey, of Wheeling township, who died on October 24, 1882, having been

the devoted mother of seven children, namely: William R., John, Emma, Thomas A., Mary, James, and Agnes. William R., who is a farmer of Wheeling township, living near Shepherdstown, married first Jennie R. Neal and has one child. His second marriage was to Lizzie Watson. John is a prominent member of the bar of Belmont County, and resides in St. Clairsville, having one child. Emma married John L. Allen, has one child, and they reside near Crab Apple Church. Thomas A. married Belle Allen, and they reside near Fairpoint. Mary married James A. Ross, and they have three children and live near Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio. James married Mabel Henderson, daughter of T. J. Henderson, and they have four children. He owns a fine farm, but resides with his father, and is operating the latter's farm. Agnes is her father's housekeeper, leaving school at the death of her mother. Mr. Pollock has given his children excellent educational advantages and has reared them in a home of comfort and refinement, affording them literary and cultured surroundings. Few residences in the township more completely fill the idea of a comfortable home than that occupied by our subject. It is modern in all of its appointments, and is surrounded with attractive grounds and appointments which Mr. Pollock's ample means have provided. Of quiet, refined, intellectual tastes, he takes much enjoyment in his library and current literature, and while never a politician, is an interested observer of public issues. His first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas for president, and later for John C. Fremont, and now gives his support to the Republican party. He has served as director of the County Infirmary, but has refused other offices, although so well qualified to hold them. A strain of Scotch blood not only is observable in his keen gray eyes and rugged physique, but also in his adherence to the faith of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was reared. He is an elder in the



JAMES H. WATT.

church and a most liberal supporter of the church's benevolent and charitable enterprises.

Although Mr. Pollock has passed his 75th birthday, it is only by the written record that it can be believed, his erect figure and alert movements, his interest and usefulness in his locality, his superior judgment in matters of business, all giving him the appearance of a man of not more than 50 years. It has been more than once remarked that his personal appearance reminds many of Salmon P. Chase, that distinguished son of Ohio, while others see in his mild and gentle face a notable resemblance to no less a personage than Horace Greeley. Few citizens of Belmont County more completely represent its best element.

JAMES H. WATT. It is possible for the careful student of political economy and human achievement to select in every community individuals who have risen above their fellows, not on account of environment, but rather in spite of it. Such was the case with the late James H. Watt. The indomitable spirit which conquered early disadvantages was the motive power which made of him the manufacturing magnate he finally became, and changed the obscure little village foundry into one of the great centers of activity in its line, with its products welcomed in every part of the civilized globe.

The birth of James H. Watt took place at Batesville, Noble County, Ohio, August 11, 1839. He grew to manhood in Noble and Monroe counties, Malaga being the scene of his most anxious efforts to fit himself for the vocation of teacher. In 1862, after teaching in the country schools, he accompanied his brother, Stewart, to Barnesville, Belmont County, and during the 39 years vouchsafed him of life thereafter he was identified with affairs in Barnesville and vicinity, which in many cases materially affected the character and fortunes of some of her greatest enterprises.

In the year 1862, in association with his respected father, the late Joseph Watt, our subject started in a small way in a foundry business, in a small building located in Barnesville, on Church street. The business so modestly started grew in strength and importance, and in 1865 the style was given to the public as the firm of J. H. Watt & Brother, John W. Watt having become a member. In 1867 this firm name was changed to J. H. Watt & Brothers, Stewart Watt then entering the firm. The business was inaugurated for the manufacture of stoves and castings, and the output continued thus for a period of 18 years. In 1880 a patent secured by James H. and Stewart Watt on a self-oiling mining car wheel (with 13 other patents) caused additional business and change in manufacture, resulting in 1882 in the formation of the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company, of which James H. Watt was made the president. The influx of outside trade, which the adoption of the above-named patent brought to the company, necessitated the enlargement of the buildings, and in 1890 and 1891 new buildings were erected, covering all the available space on the old site; as increased facilities were needed, a large tract of land was secured in the northeast part of the city, where a huge structure of stone, brick and steel represents the manufacturing plant of the company, which in 1862 could easily be accommodated in one dingy room. That this wonderful growth and development can be attributed to the master mind of James H. Watt, his brothers, the present owners and managers, are the first to declare. He was the oldest of a family of gifted business men, and his energy and business faculty, combined with a sureness of judgment and tenacity of purpose, guided the great enterprise through the shoals of its earlier existence into the calm waters of success. At his death the business was reorganized with the election of the following officers: R. Ross Watt, president and general manager; John W. Watt, vice-president and treasurer; P.

H. Laughlin, secretary, and Stewart Watt, superintendent. This company, which stands as a monument to the ability of the late James H. Watt, is the largest industry of its kind in the United States, and its products are in demand all over the world.

On December 30, 1875, James H. Watt was united in marriage with Elizabeth Adams, and this union was blessed with four children—Anna M., Mary, Clyde A. and H. Huston—who, with his widow, still survive. The death of Mr. Watt took place May 2, 1902, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The obsequies were conducted according to the beautiful ritual of the Masonic fraternity, with which he had been connected for 34 years, and a touching testimonial to his place in the estimation of his employees and the public was given by the presence of the latter in great numbers, and also of the teachers and pupils of the High School, all anxious to show their grief for one whose efforts had so long been directed to the betterment of industrial conditions and educational advancement. Mr. Watt was also a Knight of Pythias, being a charter member of Warren Lodge and one of its interested promoters. Although his name had never been placed upon the rolls of the Presbyterian Church, his life was connected with that religious body by services in many positions and constant attendance. His advocacy was sincere and his support to be relied upon for every measure of religion, education or worthy enterprise which came to his notice, and his private benefactions exceeded his public ones.

Although absorbed in the business which his great plant brought to him constantly, Mr. Watt was also interested in other enterprises which caused growth in his city. During the greater part of the time of its existence he was an active member of the Warren Gas & Oil Company, and served as its president for several years preceding the sale of its lands to the Union Gas Company. He aided in various ways in the development of the oil fields in this region and was inter-

ested in valuable holdings in the new field south of Barnesville. He was one of the organizers of the Barnesville Glass Company, of which he was a director for a number of years. He was also president of the Greenmount Cemetery Association for many years; this office he was holding at the time of his death. He served as the first president of the Barnesville Canning Company and was one of the chief investors in the establishing of the People's National Bank of Barnesville. Mr. Watt never sought public office, but served several terms in the City Council, his sound judgment and practical wisdom making him a valuable member of that body. He assisted greatly in organizing the Belmont-Monroe Reunion Association, was its first president, and much of its success was due to his efforts. The employees of the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company testify to his personal interest in them and their affairs, and acknowledge that mainly through his encouragement many of them own their own homes and are accumulating means. One trait of Mr. Watt still deserves mention in this all too brief memorial, and that was his memory of past favors and of the friends of his earlier years. No change in fortune or accession of riches changed a nature which was manly and true to the core.

JOHN MINTIER, of Wheeling township, Belmont County, is one of those enterprising men who have devoted their energies to the development of the agricultural resources of this section. For fully 40 years he has worked on his present attractive farm, each year making new improvements and introducing some progressive measure in his farming, so that his place is now one of the best paying pieces of property in the vicinity.

Mr. Mintier was born near the Pine Fork Church, in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 13, 1827, and when quite young moved with his parents to Hammondsville. There in the

public schools he procured his education, developing habits of industry and self-reliance, which have followed him through life. After leaving school there, he entered upon the active duties of life, remaining in the place until he was 26 years old. He then moved to Guernsey County, where for two years he continued his labors. Believing he might better his fortunes by making a decided change, he next moved to the State of Iowa, where he remained for five years, earning for himself and family a comfortable living, and laying by a little something for a rainy day. In 1862, however, he returned to Ohio, and here in Wheeling township, Belmont County, invested his savings in a farm which he considered a place worth having. Setting to work on it with energy and determination, he soon found he had not overestimated its value, as the land proved to be productive and the crops all that he could desire. He has from year to year opened new sections of it, and, as has been said, greatly improved it in many respects. He keeps himself well informed upon the latest methods of agriculture, and is considered one of the most progressive and at the same time practical farmers in the county. The farm embraces 102½ acres and is well stocked.

September 15, 1853, Mr. Mintier married Mary J. Henderson, one of 14 children born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Henderson, of Belmont County. Mrs. Mintier is a cultivated woman, who received a good common school education, and before her marriage taught school for a couple of terms. By this union they have had seven children, one of whom, an infant daughter, died when only three days old. Robert H., born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1856, married Agnes Anderson, and, about 22 years ago, went to Los Angeles, California, where he has since been engaged as a contractor and carpenter. He has one child. Martha, born in 1857, was married in 1880 to William Stiles. She died in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1889. John,

born in 1859, now a resident of Shepherdstown and engaged in the management of the home farm, married Lizzie Flowers and has one child. Park Nichol, born in 1861, now a resident of Bloomfield station, married Ella Hervey, and they have three children. Mary Elizabeth, born in 1865, who never married, is now deceased. William Alexander, born in 1869, graduated from Franklin College in 1895, and from the U. P. Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1898, and officiated as pastor of a church in Cochran, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, until 1902, and is now living near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He married Pearl McCune, and they have had two children. Mr. Mintier and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS and WILLIAM CALVIN GILLESPIE, two of the most enterprising and wealthy agriculturists of Belmont County, now residing on a large and attractive farm in Wheeling township, are there by intelligence and skillful management carrying on a most successful industry. Making a specialty of raising sheep and thoroughbred cattle, they have in these lines met with the most gratifying results. Both were born on the farm next to the one on which they now reside, Thomas, November 25, 1847, and William Calvin, February 13, 1852. They are of Scotch-Irish descent and the sons of Robert and Eleanor (Barnes) Gillespie.

Thomas Gillespie, grandfather of William, was born in the north of Ireland in June, 1781. At an early date he came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. Later, however, he came to Ohio, and purchasing a 90-acre farm in Wheeling township, remained there for the rest of his life. He died September 20, 1849. In 1803, while living in Pennsylvania, he married Jane Love, and they had eight children.—George,

who lived near Woodsfield, in Monroe County, Ohio, and died there in 1880, married Louisa Henderson and they had nine children, six sons and three daughters. Belle, who died in 1887, married Thomas McFarland, a resident of Monroe County, Ohio, and they had seven children. Maria married James Ensley, who resides near Keene, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and they had six children. She died in 1890. Peggy (Margaret) married Thomas Culbertson, and resided in Guernsey County, near Washington, Ohio. They had three children. She is now deceased. John lived in Shepherdstown and died there in 1892. Jane, deceased, resided near Caldwell, in Noble County, Ohio, and was the wife of James Amos; they had four children. Louisa married William Barr and lived near Bellefontaine, in Logan County. Thomas married Belle Haverfield and resided in Jacobsburg, Belmont County, where he died in 1895. They had four children.

Robert Gillespie, father of William Calvin, was born on the Belmont County homestead in January, 1821. Following in the footsteps of his father, upon reaching manhood he made farming the business of his life, carrying on the industry in Belmont County. He married Eleanor Barnes, daughter of Peter Barnes, of Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie were born five children. Of these, Joseph, born May 12, 1859, died of diphtheria, then an epidemic in the county, November 12, 1861, at the age of 12 years. John L., born November 25, 1854, a farmer and stock raiser near Harrisville, Ohio. He married Louisa Green of Shepherdstown, daughter of John Green, and they have five children. Nancy J., born August 17, 1855, married George Lyle, a farmer and stock raiser of Harrison County, Ohio, residing near New Athens. They have six children.

Thomas and William Calvin Gillespie were both reared in Belmont County, and in the common schools of their neighborhood procured their education. Here by strict attention to business they became well

grounded in the rudiments, and William, upon leaving school, was enabled to follow teaching. He was very successful in his professional work, and filled positions in Wheeling and Richland townships for a period of 12 years. Later the two brothers turned their attention to agriculture, carrying on the farm which they now possess and which was at one time owned by their grandfather immediately after his arrival from Pennsylvania. Here they have erected new buildings, and from time to time made other marked improvements. Besides this homestead, they own another large farm in the township where they now reside. Together the places embrace 312 acres, largely under cultivation, which the brothers are enabled to work to good advantage, engaging extensively in general farming. They make a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, Jerseys, Red and Poland-China hogs, and Blacktop, Delaine, or Pennsylvania sheep. Raising sheep they have found especially profitable, and they now own about 400.

Thomas Gillespie has never married, but resides with his brother. March 7, 1891, William Calvin married Lizzie Williams. They have, however, no children. The two brothers have exhibited to a remarkable degree shrewd business management and much practical ability in their farming, and have amassed considerable property. They are well known throughout the county and are highly esteemed. In national affairs they vote the Democratic ticket; in State politics they are liberal. The early Gillespies were Swedenborgians; the present generation are old school Presbyterians.

ROBERT EMMET GIFFEN, who is now serving his second term as trustee of Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio, is industriously following the pursuits of agriculture on his farm two and a half miles northeast of St. Clairsville, where he operates a dairy in addition to the general work

of his vocation. Our subject is a son of Morrison and Margaret (Taggart) Giffen, and his birth occurred in 1847 in Richland township, Belmont County.

Morrison Giffen chose general farming for his life occupation, and was successful and prosperous in his career, continuing as a farmer until the termination of his life in 1885. He was a native of Ohio County, (West) Virginia, and was born in the year 1817. He remained in Ohio County until 1825, the date of his removal to Belmont County Ohio, where he took up his residence in Colerain township, and there spent many years of his life. In 1843 he left his place there, however, and became one of the residents of Richland township, where he spent the closing years of his life. Politically he was a member of the Democratic party, and took a decided interest in all local affairs. Both he and his beloved wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and were held in high esteem by all who knew them. Mrs. Giffen was Margaret Taggart before her marriage and was a daughter of James and Catherine (Stitt) Taggart. She was born in 1815, a native of Richland township, and her demise occurred in 1901. The children of this union were six in number and the names are as follows: Mary K., Elizabeth J., Robert E., our subject; James T., Sarah S., and John K. The eldest child, Mary K., became the wife of William N. Stillwell, but died in 1879. Elizabeth J. departed this life in 1874. James T. makes his home in Richland township. Sarah lives with our subject. John K. became a missionary, was sent first to Egypt in 1881, and in 1901 to the Soudan, where he is still working in the interests of the United Presbyterian Church.

The marriage of Robert E. Giffen took place in 1873, when he was united with Anna M. Bentley, a daughter of Solomon and Ellen (Thompson) Bentley, who was born in 1851, and was also a native of Richland township. Nine children have been born to this union,

namely: John M., Bruce B., Elizabeth E., Sarah S., Margaret T., James K., Grace, Emma, and Maud. The family are devoted in their religious duties to the United Presbyterian Church.

In political affairs Mr. Giffen is a Prohibitionist, but has served the Democratic party well as township trustee; he has also been school director for some time, and gave evidence of sagacity and discretion in the fulfillment of his duties in that office. The farm which he possesses and manages with such good results consists of 153 acres of fine land; his specialty is the dairy, and with his fine Jersey cows he is enabled to make a large amount of butter, which he furnishes for the Wheeling market. His life is exceedingly busy, all his time being taken in attending to his duties as farmer.

JAMES THOMAS KNOX, a wealthy land owner of Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio, is a man of firm character, has always shown an interest in township and county affairs, and is now serving in the office of township trustee. He is a native of the farm adjoining his own, and was born in 1862, a son of William and Mary (King) Knox, the latter of Irish descent.

William Knox was an active citizen in his day and claimed Wheeling, West Virginia, as his native city. His arrival in Belmont County took place in the year 1862 and he immediately located in Richland township, purchased a farm there and followed agricultural pursuits the remainder of his days with marked success. He chose Mary King, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Blackwood) King, for his companion in life, and their union was blessed with 11 children, whose names will be given later. In politics Mr. Knox was a sincere Republican, and in his religious convictions he was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, as was also his wife. Both lived to advanced ages,

the death of the former taking place in the spring of 1902, at the age of 73. Mrs. Knox's demise occurred in 1898, at the age of 62 years.

Our subject's brothers and sisters are as follows: Rev. A. K. Knox, who is a minister of the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Vernon, Iowa; Jemima, the wife of Robert Alexander, of Quincy, Belmont County, Ohio; Lizzie (1), now deceased; John, Maggie, and Carrie, who live on the home place; Mary, who married Frank Myers and resides in Smith township; Calvin and Jennie, who are both deceased; and Lizzie, the widow of James A. Greenlees, living on the old Knox homestead.

Our subject was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the common schools. He chose farming as his vocation, naturally, and at the present time he is the owner of 145 acres of land on the home place and 18 acres adjoining it, all of which he keeps in first-rate order and in a state of high cultivation. He chose for his wife Anna May McMaster, and they were married in 1890. Mrs. Knox is a daughter of William and Isabel McMaster and was born in 1867, a native of Richland township. Their union has been blessed with one child, Carl, who was born in 1892. The family live on the farm about four miles south of St. Clairsville, and are very comfortably situated. In religious belief they are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Knox has always been a Republican, and upon the death of John Stewart, who was then township trustee, he was elected to fill the vacancy, serving with such satisfaction to all that he was re-elected for a full term in the spring of 1902. Besides this he has been school director for some time, and gives his support willingly to all enterprises which have for their aim the welfare of his township or county. As a citizen of worth and value he receives the reward due him, through the respect and consideration of those in his community.

JAMES O. DIXON, who owns a small farm of 22 acres in Richland township, two miles southeast of St. Clairsville, has been living at his present abode since 1885 and is a man of ability, well-read and well-educated. His birth occurred in 1848 in Monroe County, and he is a son of Alexander and Rachel (McKelvey) Dixon, who now reside on the farm with him and his family.

Alexander Dixon was born in 1824, and led a useful career as a farmer for many years previous to making his home with our subject. His wife was a daughter of James and Nancy McKelvey, and was born in Wheeling township in 1822. They had six children, whose names are as follows: James O.; Jennie, who married Reuben Garber and lives in Martin's Ferry; Robert S., deceased; David A., living in Byesville, Guernsey County; Sarah A., also deceased; and William R., who was killed on the railroad in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are members of the Presbyterian Church, and our subject and his family also worship there. In fraternal circles Mr. Dixon is a member of the I. O. O. F. organization, and in politics he is a Democrat and votes a straight ticket.

James O. Dixon removed to Belmont County in 1865, and for a time was located near Belmont, but later changed his residence to the farm where he resides at present. He obtained a good education in his youth, became a teacher, and for 30 consecutive years taught school before engaging in farming. He is also interested in life insurance at this writing, and, altogether, is a very busy man.

In 1879 our subject was united in marriage with Monica King, a daughter of James and Margaret King, who was born near Glencoe, Richland township, in 1845. Their union was prolific of two children, Howard K., born in 1880, and Earl H., born in 1883, the former a teacher, and the latter, local editor on the "Martin's Ferry Times." In April, 1899, our subject was



REV. LOUIS W. SUEDEMEYER.

called upon to mourn the loss of his beloved companion and wife, her death taking place at that time.

Fraternally Mr. Dixon affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, being a member of the St. Clairsville lodge. In politics he is an earnest Democrat in his views, and in 1880 was candidate for recorder. Mr. Dixon is a shrewd, capable business man.

REV. LOUIS W. SUEDMEYER, beloved pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Bridgeport, Belmont County, Ohio, is a young man with every prospect of a bright and joyful future before him. He is a son of Louis W. and Christina (Hahne) Suedmeyer, the former a native of Missouri, while the latter claims Prussia as her native place. Our subject is also a native of Missouri, having been born in Franklin County, October 26, 1875.

Louis W. Suedmeyer, father of our subject, was very favorably regarded by the citizens of his community, but died at the early age of 22 years, leaving his wife and our subject to mourn his loss. The former is now the wife of Charles Kruse, and they have six children. Mr. Suedmeyer followed the occupation of farming, raising grain for the most part, and served his township as trustee for some time. He and his wife were both faithful members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. His wife is now living at Senate Grove in Missouri, having reached her 50th mile-stone May 23, 1902.

The primary education of our subject was secured in the public schools of his native place, and was followed by instruction at the proseminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Elmhurst, Illinois. He was graduated from that school in 1898, and next became a student at the seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated with the class of 1900, which was the jubilee class of the institution.

Mr. Suedmeyer's first charge was Bridgeport, and there he has been faithfully performing his duty, both as a minister of the Gospel and also as a teacher. May 19, 1901, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Angela Hotz, born in Brighton, Illinois, a daughter of the late Rev. J. J. Hotz. Rev. Mr. Hotz died at the age of 64 years, his death taking place April 17, 1898. For 34 years he was a minister of the same church as that to which our subject has given his support, and his many acts of kindness have not been forgotten by his people. His wife is still living, an honored resident of New Haven, Missouri.

The citizens of Bridgeport have a very kindly regard for Mr. Suedmeyer and welcome him most heartily to their homes. Wherever known he has an excellent reputation for energy, uprightness and zeal in his good work, and his scholarly bearing and learning fit him for the place he now occupies in the lives and hearts of his people.

THOMAS L. LODGE, for many years engaged in farming, is now a member of the firm of Lodge & Hayes, merchants at Bannock, Belmont County, and is also serving his fifth year as postmaster at that place, having been commissioned to that office under the first McKinley administration. He is a son of Thomas and Rebecca J. (Smith) Lodge, and was born in Wheeling township in 1864.

Thomas Lodge was an influential man during his active years, and is now living on the old homestead in Wheeling township. He was born in 1823, a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and his vocation was that of a farmer. He was united in marriage with Rebecca J. Smith, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Smith. She was born in Richland township in 1830, and is still enjoying life at the old homestead. These parents had seven children,

namely: Joseph, living in Harrison County, Ohio; Nancy E., who married William G. Hayes, the partner of our subject in his store at Bannock; Emmet, deceased; Mary A.; William S., living at home; Thomas L.; Alice L. The first marriage of Thomas Lodge was contracted with Nancy Ellen Merritt, and they had three children: Sarah E., deceased; John M., of Wheeling township; and Abner, also deceased. Our subject's father and mother were both members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. Lodge was a firm Republican. He served two terms as Infirmary director with credit, and his ability won the commendation of all.

Thomas L. Lodge followed farming for a number of years after attaining manhood's years, but for the past 12 years has been identified with mercantile life at Bannock, in partnership with his brother-in-law, William G. Hayes. He has a large patronage, which speaks well for the business and those who conduct it, and their stock is complete and is of the best of its kind obtainable. The proprietors are among the foremost citizens of Bannock, and have a reputation for strict integrity and fair dealing. Mr. Lodge finds various duties as postmaster to occupy his attention, but he is genial and accommodat-ing and gives satisfaction to all concerned.

In 1890 Mr. Lodge was united in matrimony with Etta E. Wiley, a daughter of William and Esther Wiley, born in Richland township in 1868. Their family consists of five children, whose names are as follows: Cleon, Eldred W., Kenneth Leroy, Wilma Lucille, and Esther Estella. Cleon was born July 2, 1892, but is now deceased; Eldred W. was born December 29, 1897; Kenneth Leroy and Wilma Lucille are twins and their birth occurred May 16, 1899; Esther Estella's birth occurred January 2, 1902. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church and are active workers in church affairs. In politics Mr. Lodge is a Republican and works for the good of his chosen party.

JAMES T. GIFFEN, one of the progressive farmers of Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio, is much interested in his profession and keeps his home place in order with care and exactness which characterizes all his actions. He is a son of Morrison and Margaret (Taggart) Giffen, and was born on his farm in 1849.

Our subject's father first saw the light of day in Ohio County, (West) Virginia, in 1817, and for many years he continued to reside there, busily employed as an agriculturist. In the year 1825 he removed, however, to Colerain township, Belmont County, where he spent a number of years and lived peacefully until 1843, when he went to Richland township. The latter place continued to be his home until 1885, when he was taken away by death. He chose for the companion of his life Margaret Taggart, a daughter of James and Catherine (Stitt) Taggart, and their marriage was duly solemnized. Mrs. Giffen was born in 1815 in Richland township, and died in 1901. She was the mother of six children, two of whom are now deceased, and the names are as follows: Mary K.; Elizabeth J., whose death occurred in 1873; Robert Emmet; James T., our worthy subject; Sarah S., and John K., who is a missionary and was sent to Egypt in 1881, and to the Soudan in 1901, the latter place being his residence at the present time, where he works in the interest of the United Presbyterian Church. Mary K. married William N. Stillwell and her death took place in 1879. Robert Emmet is a farmer living two and a half miles northeast of St. Clairsville, where he owns 153 acres of land. He was united in marriage with Anna M. Bentley in 1878, and they have nine children, namely: John M., Bruce B., Elizabeth E., Sarah S., Margaret T., James K., Grace, Emma, and Maud. Sarah S. makes her home with Robert E.

Our subject's father and mother were United Presbyterians in their religious worship, and in this faith the family was reared.

In politics Mr. Giffen was a Democrat of firm opinions.

In 1879 the ceremony was performed which made Mr. Giffen and Ella Reid man and wife. Mrs. Giffen is the daughter of Edward and Mary Reid, and was born in August, 1856, on Wheeling Island, near Wheeling. This union was blessed with four children, who are as follows: Morrison R., deceased; Mary E., Jean M., and Jeannette L. Mary E. was born December, 1884, and graduated with the class of 1901 at St. Clairsville High School. She is now living at home. Jean M. and Jeannette L. are twins and were born April, 1891. The family are members and workers in the United Presbyterian Church, and their home surroundings are of a most pleasant nature.

Politically our subject belongs to the Democratic party, but does not hold office. He spends the greater part of his time on his farm, which consists of 116 acres and is located two miles north of St. Clairsville.

WILLIAM D. PORTERFIELD, a well-known educator of Belmont County, Ohio, was born on the farm on which he now resides, about four miles south of St. Clairsville, in 1861. He is a son of Andrew and grandson of James Porterfield. The grandfather, with his brother, John, came to Ohio from Pennsylvania at an early day, first settling in Jefferson County. He then came to Richland township and established the old family homestead.

Andrew Porterfield was also born on the old homestead in Richland township in 1819, and was a farmer and stock raiser by occupation. He was reared in the old Seceders' Church, and after the war united with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was for many years a trustee at Warnock. He was a member of St. Clairsville Lodge of Masons, and in politics was a Republican. He was one of the primitive Abolitionists,

and his opinions on the slavery question determined his secession from the church. He died in 1884. He married Elizabeth Adeline Glasgow, who was born in Richland township in 1837, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Blocher) Glasgow. Her father was born in Ireland and came to Belmont County about 1825, teaching school during a greater part of his life. Her mother was of Dutch stock, her parents being Marylanders. The mother of our subject was reared to the Methodist faith, but after marriage attended the Presbyterian Church with her husband. Two children were born to them: William D., and Mary E., wife of James B. Wilkinson, they residing on a portion of the homestead, which originally consisted of 170 acres.

William D. Porterfield attended the public schools of Richland township and the St. Clairsville High School. In August, 1882, he matriculated at Ohio Normal University at Ada, graduating with the degree of B. S. in 1885. He then taught school for six years at his home school, three years in the village of Glencoe, and was township superintendent for three years. He was the first township superintendent and introduced the plan of township organization and supervision of schools. He accepted the chairs of English and History in Franklin College in the fall of 1895, and filled the position acceptably for six years. Inducements were offered him to remain, but he had determined to withdraw. During the winters of 1901-02-03 he taught in the schools of St. Clairsville.

In 1886 Mr. Porterfield was united in marriage with Myrtle E. Bear, who was born near Davton, Ohio, in 1866, and is a daughter of Henry and Ellen Bear. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and the father was a farmer by occupation. They are parents of two children, as follows: Clarence V., born in 1888; and Henry A., born in 1891. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Porterfield are members of the Presbyterian Church at Warnock. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN W. RILEY, a member of the firm of S. D. & J. W. Riley, extensive fruit growers, packers and shippers, resides on his farm just out of St. Clairsville, in Richland township. He was born in this township in 1864, and is a son of Richard L. and Mary (Keyser) Riley. His grandfather, Richard Riley, was a bound apprentice in his early days, and running away from his master, located in Wheeling when that city was known as Fort Henry. He later came to Belmont County, Ohio, and settled in Mead township, where he died July 21, 1863, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Richard L. Riley, father of our subject, was born in Mead township in 1821, and died in 1883. He was a farmer and fruit grower, and was a very successful business man. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Mary Keyser, who was born near Quincy, Belmont County, in 1823, and died in 1889. She, too, was a member of the Presbyterian Church. She was an invalid at the time of the great cyclone of 1887, and with her two sons was in its midst. Our subject was struck by a falling evergreen tree and his ankle fractured, incapacitating him from any work for a period of six months. Six children were born to Richard L. Riley, and his wife, namely: Isaac M., deceased; Samuel D., who is in the fruit business with John W.; Richard J., superintendent of the Niehart gold and silver mine at Niehart, Montana; Elizabeth J., who married William L. Callin, of Wheeling, West Virginia; Nancy K., who is housekeeper for her brothers; and John W.

John W. Riley is a member of the firm of S. D. & J. W. Riley, fruit growers, and lives on a farm of 40 acres adjoining the west corporation line of St. Clairsville. This property is devoted mainly to the growth of a variety of fruit. He and his brothers and sisters own an undivided interest in the estate of his father, and also own a farm of 110 acres four and one-half miles east of St.

Clairsville. They have a very successful business, both being men of good ability, and are reckoned among the substantial citizens of the community.

John W. Riley is a member of St. Clairsville Lodge, No. 698, K. of P., and is county deputy of the order. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religious views is a Presbyterian.

FRANK O. BOWLES, a well-known merchant of Richland township, was born in Smith township, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1856, and is a son of George and Eliza Jane (Snyder) Bowles.

George Bowles was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1819, and was a carpenter and cabinetmaker by trade, following that occupation throughout his entire life. Religiously, he was a member of the M. E. Church. In politics he was a Republican. During the Civil War he enlisted, in the spring of 1862, at St. Clairsville in the 126th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and during most of his service was a hospital nurse. He was mustered out in 1865. He died in 1884 and was buried at Wesley Chapel Cemetery, in Smith township. He married Eliza Jane Snyder, whose parents were natives of Maryland, where her father followed farming. She is now living with her son, G. H. Bowles, in Fairview, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. She is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles had the following children: Edna, deceased; Herschell, deceased; Ella, deceased; George Hogan, a merchant at Fairview, Guernsey County, and Frank O.

Frank O. Bowles is a merchant and has a very successful business. He carries a large stock of drugs and groceries, and is a manufacturer of cigars. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Annie S. Hutchison, who was born in Loydsville, Richland township, in 1863, and is a daughter of John and Amanda (Powell) Hutchison. They have five children, namely: George O., who was

born in 1881, and is now a school teacher; Claire C., born in 1883, is in the store with his father; Lela M., born in 1890; Edna F., born in 1892; and Charles, born in 1894. Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are their children. Fraternally, he is a member of Hazen Lodge, F. & A. M., of Morris-town. He is a Republican in politics.

JAMES H. MEEK, M. D., a practicing physician of Belmont County, Ohio, who has won the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Glencoe, both personally and professionally, was born in Richland township, this county, in 1862, a son of George and Elizabeth (Ault) Meek, both residents of Richland township.

George Meek, the father of Dr. Meek, has been a most highly esteemed citizen of this township through more than 75 years. He has been an agriculturist all through his active life, but now lives retired, enjoying the ease won by his early industry. The mother of our subject was born in Smith township, about 1820, a daughter of Christopher Ault. Both she and husband are consistent members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Meek has been a life-long Democrat. They are the parents of ten children, namely: Wilmot C., deceased; Homer H., employed in a store in Trinidad, Colorado; Arlena, the wife of Edward Welsh, of Missouri; George C., an undertaker, in Pennsylvania; James H., of this sketch; Anna B., the wife of John P. Hess, of Minnesota; Edward D. and Ella M., at home; and Theresa and Elizabeth, deceased.

Dr. Meek acquired his primary education at the Oak Ridge district school, and began his medical study under Dr. J. A. Clark, of Glencoe. In 1895 he entered the Ohio Medical College, from which he graduated on April 5, 1898. His first location and practice were at Smithfield, in Jefferson County, Ohio, where he remained for eight

months and then came to Glencoe, where he has been established ever since, building up a permanent and satisfactory practice. He is a member of the Belmont County Medical Association, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

On August 29, 1900, Dr. Meek was married to Lizzie J. Thompson, a daughter of Thomas and Jemima Thompson, who was born in 1870, in Pease township, Belmont County. They had one bright little son, James C., who was born on November 5, 1901, but whom they lost on June 7, 1902. Both the Doctor and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are prominent in social circles.

PETER W. HELPBRINGER, a prosperous farmer and also proprietor of the Helpbringer Mills of Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in Goshen township in 1846, and is a son of John and Tamzin (Wolf) Helpbringer.

John Helpbringer was born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1809, and died in 1887. He came to Ohio, first locating in Guernsey County, and subsequently in Goshen township, Belmont County, in 1840. He then moved to Smith township, where he lived almost 40 years. He then lived with his son, Peter W., for three years, after which he made his home at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ramsey, in Mead township, until his death. He was a farmer, and also operated the Helpbringer flour and saw mills for a period of twenty-five years. He was a Republican in politics, and in religious attachment was a member of the M. E. Church. He was united in marriage with Tamzin Wolf, a daughter of Peter and Clarissa Wolf. She was born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1809, and died in 1888. Religiously, she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To this union were born seven children: William, who lives in Missouri; Joshua Lupton, who died in 1879;

Rebecca Ann, wife of Sterling Douglas, residing near Kelsey station, Smith township; John, deceased; Clara Virginia, wife of William E. Devoe, of Smith township; Peter W.; and Sarah A., wife of William Ramsay, of Mead township.

Peter W. Helpbringer is also a miller by trade and succeeded his father, upon the latter's retirement, as proprietor of the Helpbringer mills. He is also engaged in farming near Glencoe, his home farm consisting of 230 acres of valuable land, and he also owns 80 acres in Wayne township. His beautiful residence sits on an elevation and commands an excellent view of the surrounding country. He is a man of high principles, a good, loyal citizen, and commands the respect and highest esteem of his fellow men.

April 22, 1880, Mr. Helpbringer was united in the bonds of matrimony with Jane Louisa Neff, a daughter of Henry and Matilda Neff, who was born in Smith township in 1850. They are parents of five children, as follows: Henry N., who died in July, 1881; Adelbert S.; Clara May; Ralph E., who died January 26, 1901; and James N. Mrs. Helpbringer died February 7, 1901. Religiously, our subject is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM BOYD, a well-known farmer of Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio, who owns one of the most valuable estates in his locality, was born on the same, in 1842. His parents were William and Margaret (McFarland) Boyd, both of whom were born in County Tyrone, Ireland, the former in 1800 and the latter in 1801. Mrs. Boyd accompanied her parents to America when she was 12 years old, and died in 1884.

William Boyd, Sr., came to the United States in 1823 and located for two years at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade of weaving. In 1826 he came to Belmont County to establish himself upon a

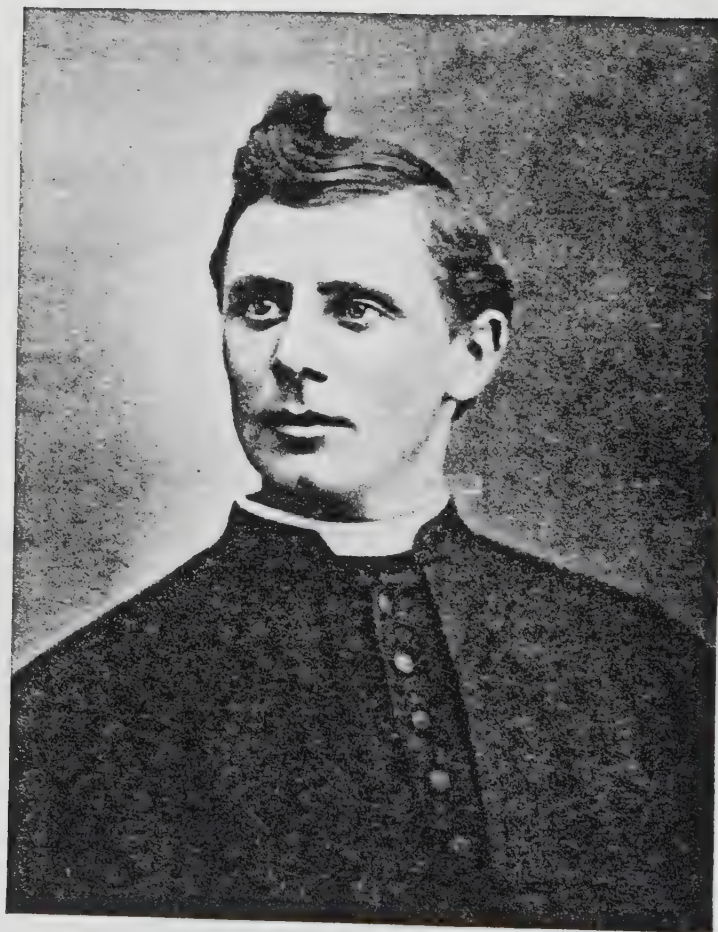
farm, selecting the tract which adjoins his son William's property. Here he reared his large family and engaged in agricultural pursuits through the balance of his active life, dying in 1891. Both he and his wife belonged to the United Presbyterian faith. Their children were as follows: James, deceased; Ann J., the widow of Joseph McKelvey, lives in Guernsey County; Margaret; Andrew McFarland, a resident of Bellaire; Isabella, deceased, the wife of Thomas Johnson, of Richland township; Katherine; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Hutchinson; Samuel, deceased; and William, the youngest of nine children.

Mr. Boyd attended the district schools in his locality, and has devoted his life to agriculture. His fine farm comprises 170 acres and is located eight miles south of St. Clairsville, is well improved and well cultivated. In August, 1862, Mr. Boyd enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company B, 126th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under command of Capt. William B. Kirk, and continued in the ranks until overtaken by sickness, in 1863, which caused his honorable discharge at Alexandria, Virginia.

In 1874 Mr. Boyd was married to Emily Brannen, who was born in Mead township in 1853, a daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Shahan) Brannen, and they have a family of five children, namely: Joseph B., born in 1876; Hattie H., born in 1888; Pearl, born in 1890; James E., born in 1892; and Emma M., born in 1896. In political sentiment Mr. Boyd is an active Republican, while in religious association he belongs to the United Presbyterian Church.

JAMES BATTELLE McMILLEN, M. D., a successful young physician of Somerton, Ohio, is rapidly coming to the front in his profession. He was born at Bethesda, Ohio, in 1872, and is a son of Francis and Mary (Scatterday) McMillen.

The McMillen family came originally from



REV. JOSEPH M. WEHRLE.

Pennsylvania in the person of James McMillen, the grandfather, who was an early pioneer, settling at first in Pultney, but later in Richland township. In that township the Doctor's parents still live, his father a well preserved man of 77 years, who is a representative farmer of that locality. He supports the Republican party in politics, and he has long been a leading member of the Methodist Church. His wife was a daughter of Euclid and Deborah Scatterday, and was born in Belmont County. She is a valued member of the Methodist Church, and bears well her 70 years. A family of six children was born to these parents, namely, Sansom E., deceased; Euclid S., a manufacturer, at Bethesda; James B., of this sketch; Elizabeth A., and Homer R., at home.

Dr. McMillen attended the Richland township schools and the St. Clairsville High School and then engaged in teaching for a period of five years, in the meantime preparing for medical college. In 1897 he entered Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated with credit in April, 1901. He first entered into a partnership with Dr. J. W. Piper at Bethesda, and later came to Somerton, where he has practiced with success ever since. Dr. McMillen is well equipped for his profession, pays close attention to it and has gained the confidence of the community.

On June 25, 1902, Dr. McMillen was united in marriage with Alice B. Lentz, who was born in Richland township in 1875, a daughter of Simon and Annie Lentz. Both the Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is connected with the local orders of Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

REV. JOSEPH M. WEHRLE, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, at Belaire, Ohio, a scholarly man of quiet tastes and useful life, is a well-beloved resident of

this city, esteemed in the highest degree, both in his parish and among his fellow-citizens.

The birth of Father Wehrle took place at Newark, Licking County, Ohio, in 1865. He is a son of Col. Joseph Christian Wehrle, who died in 1890, aged 54 years, having been a loyal soldier and a prominent manufacturer of Ohio.

Col. Joseph Christian Wehrle was a native of Prussia, Germany, and came to America a poor boy of 13 years, accompanying his father, who followed the trade of nailsmith and blacksmith. During his youth it was Joseph's duty to peddle the nails which his father made by the old hand process, and this precluded any great amount of schooling. Later he learned the trade of molder, became successful in business and thoroughly identified himself with the interests of his adopted land. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised a company in Licking County at his own expense, entered the service as its captain (the company being assigned to the 76th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.), received just promotion and served as one of General Sherman's colonels. In February, 1865, Colonel Wehrle married a daughter of Michael Morath, who at that time was a wealthy brewer, owning the largest brewery in the State of Ohio, or between Pittsburg and St. Louis.

After marriage Colonel Wehrle entered the wholesale liquor business, but later purchased a foundry at Newark, and entered into a partnership with John Moser. Beginning in a small way, they gradually enlarged the business, and needing more land, secured a tract of three or four acres upon which they erected an immense plant and engaged extensively in the manufacture of stoves and ranges. Later Colonel Wehrle purchased Mr. Moser's interest, and the business is now carried on by his two sons, William and Augustine. This plant is reputed to have the largest tonnage of any foundry in the country, and employs about 1,000 men. The two sisters of Father Wehrle are Mary, a resi-

dent of Columbus, and Cecelia, who lives at home.

Father Wehrle was not designed for the priesthood by his father, whose large business interests offered an inviting field for the youth's commercial and wordly advancement. His inclinations, however, were toward a religious life from early boyhood, and the unusual development of his mental faculties marked him for a life which the rush and clangor of business would not satisfy. His elementary education was acquired in the parochial schools at Newark, Ohio, and in 1879 he entered St. Vincent's College at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, graduating there in the commercial department in 1881, being one of 11 graduates in a class of 26, the high standard of scholarly excellence demanded by the course not being reached by the others. At this time one of his professors was the present noted Bishop Leo Haid, of North Carolina. It was at his father's request, who desired him to prepare for West Point, that he then entered the classical course at St. Vincent, and although he could not sympathize with his father in the latter's desire for him to adopt a military career, he so applied himself that he completed the thorough and comprehensive course of five years in three, graduating also at the head of his class in 1884, carrying off the highest honors. One of his well-known classmates was Father Hugh Ewing of Columbus, Ohio. Selecting the seminary, he there completed a course in philosophy in 1886, obtaining the degree of A. B. Having finally secured his father's consent, Father Wehrle took up the study of theology in preparation for the priesthood, and two years later graduated with the degree of M. A., but on account of his age was obliged to defer his ordination several months, this ceremony being performed August 15, 1889, at Newark, Ohio, by Bishop Watterson. He was at once placed in charge of a parish in Scioto County and located at Wheelersburg, where he remained until 1895. The succeeding year was spent in travel abroad, through Germany, France,

Switzerland, Italy, Egypt and Palestine, returning in January, 1896. He was immediately placed in charge of St. John's Parish, at Bellaire, Ohio, which contained at that time 300 families. Since the labors of Father Wehrle began there has been a constant increase, until now the parish has more than 600 families, with a flourishing parochial school.

Few men in business life have attained to more prominence from humble beginnings than did the late Col. Joseph Christian Wehrle, who with ability made a career for himself which reflected credit upon himself, his family and his adopted State. He was an earnest and active member of the Republican party, and his chosen friends were such men as the late ex-President Hayes, Governor Foster and Chief Justice Woods, and was so highly regarded by the lamented President Garfield as to have been tendered by him the position of United States Minister to Germany.

THOMAS P. HARRIS, a well known and popular educator of Belmont County, Ohio, is a native son of the State, born in Cadiz in 1845, a son of Harmon and Mary G. (Woodrow) Harris.

The Harris family is of Maryland origin, in which State Harmon Harris was born in 1805. In 1836 he moved to Ohio and located in Harrison County, where he followed his trade of shoemaking and became a respected and esteemed citizen. In his political sympathy he was a Republican. For many years prior to his death, in 1881, he was a very active worker in the Methodist Church. His wife, Mary G. Woodrow, was born in 1806, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1883. She was a woman of high character and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. A family of 12 children was born to these parents, evenly divided as to sons and daughters, as follows: Mary, John, Harmon, Isaac, Sarah, Margaret, William,

Martha, Thomas, Isabel, Jemima and Samuel.

Mr. Harris secured an excellent education and he has engaged in teaching all his life, attaining considerable prominence in the profession. He is a graduate of Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, in the class of 1862. In 1876 he located in Belmont County, and has been a valued teacher in Somerton ever since, a man of progressive ideas, scholarly attainments and most pleasing and urbane manner. Under his care the schools of Somerton have prospered and rank with any in the county under the same conditions. In March, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil War in the Signal Corps and served until December, 1864, when he was mustered out of the service. This was one of the very loyal families, three of his brothers also serving in the army—William in the 69th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., Isaac in the 11th Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., and Harmon in the 170th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.

In 1866 Mr. Harris was married to Caroline Butler, who was born in Belmont County in 1848. Four children have been born to this union, namely, Grace, deceased; Essie, the wife of John W. Hobbs of Chicago Heights, Illinois; Martha and Earl. The religious connection of the family has always been with the Methodist Church.

Mr. Harris, in addition to his educational duties, serves as a pension attorney, and is a notary public. He is a man who stands high in public esteem and is one of Somerton's most worthy citizens. He has long been connected with the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias and has held the honorable position of post commander in the Grand Army post at Somerton.

FRANK R. SKINNER, a well-known and successful farmer of Somerset township, Belmont County, was born in this county and locality in 1847, a son of Kinsman and Isabel (Fowler) Skinner.

Kinsman Skinner was born in 1813 in Cal-

vert County, Maryland, and died in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1889. In 1835 he came here and located in the vicinity of Barnesville, engaging in farming. Mr. Skinner was identified with the Democratic party. He was a member of the Methodist Church. His wife, Isabel Fowler, was born in 1814 in Calvert County, Maryland, and died in 1883, beloved in her family and valued in the Methodist Church. The eight children of this marriage were: Mary Ellen, who resides in Somerton; Elizabeth, who married Richard Skinner; James W., deceased, who was a member of Company C, 60th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in the Civil War; John T., who resides in Somerset township, who was also a member of the same company and regiment; Frank R., of this sketch; Jane, who married Harry Thomas, resides near Lexington, Kentucky; Minerva, who resides at Somerton, and Hattie, who is the wife of John Hoge, of Barnesville.

The fine farm of Mr. Skinner is located on section 11, in Somerset township, and comprises 71 acres of most excellent land, under a fine state of cultivation and well improved. Mr. Skinner has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and has been more than usually successful.

On November 30, 1869, Mr. Skinner was united in marriage with Hannah Finch, who was born in 1846 in Somerset township, a daughter of William Finch. A family of eight children was born to this union, as follows: Jessie, who married Charles Shaffer, resides in Somerset; Gussie, who married Clyde Buley, cashier in the Belmont Bank, resides in Somerton; Emma, who is a popular teacher; Mabel, who married James Bromhall, resides in Somerset township; Blanche, who married Dayton Hagan, resides in this township; Clara, who married John Starbuck, also resides in Somerset township; Guy P., who is employed in a wholesale establishment in Columbus, Ohio, and James, who still assists his father.

Like other members of the Skinner family, our subject is identified with the Demo-

cratic party. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist Church, to the support of which Mr. Skinner is a liberal contributor.

JOSEPH K. SHOTWELL, a prosperous merchant and well-known citizen of Somerton, Belmont County, Ohio, belongs to one of the old established families of Warren township, where he was born in 1835.

Thomas Shotwell, the father of Joseph K., was born in 1796 in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio, September 20, 1878. In 1810 he came to Belmont County with his parents, Titus and Deborah Shotwell, who located in Warren township. They were quiet, industrious people, members of the Society of Friends, and became prosperous in their new home. Thomas was reared in the Quaker faith, but lost his birthright membership by marrying out of the Society without permission. Thomas combined farming with shoemaking, and became one of the substantial citizens of Warren township. He belonged to the most aggressive wing of the Abolition party, and did all in his power for the suppression of slavery. He was a most worthy man and died with the respect of the citizens of Somerton, where he had long resided.

The mother of our subject was Eleanor, Brown, daughter of James and Ann Brown, and she was born in 1795 in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio in 1873. She was reared in the Presbyterian faith. Mr. and Mrs. Shotwell were the parents of ten children, as follows: Mary Ann, who is the widow of Edward S. Barnes, resides in Pittsburgh; Susan, who is deceased; Jane, who is also deceased, was the wife of Joshua Barnes of Barnesville; Eliza E., who is the widow of James Fowler of Barnesville, Ohio, and now resides in St. Clairsville, Ohio; Sarah and William B., both of whom are deceased; Marian B., who is deceased, was the wife of John C. Bolon; Margaret A. and Isaac, both of

whom are deceased, and Joseph K., who is the subject of this brief biography.

Joseph K. Shotwell grew to manhood in Warren township and learned the shoemaking trade under his father, following the same for seven years. In 1865 he embarked in the mercantile business and has practically conducted the same in Somerton ever since. In 1881 he formed a partnership with the late Senator Solomon Hogue, which continued until 1896, since which time he has very successfully carried on the business alone.

In 1868 Mr. Shotwell was married to Arminda Leslie, daughter of Johnson Leslie, her death occurring in the following year. The second marriage of Mr. Shotwell was to Sarah J. Claudy, who was a daughter of Robert and Hannah Claudy; she was born in Temperanceville, Somerset township, in 1841, and died in 1894, leaving two daughters. These are Julia B., who married Dr. W. S. Burcher, and they live in Demos, Belmont County, Ohio, and Mary C., who is her father's capable housekeeper.

Mr. Shotwell, like his respected father, is thoroughly identified with the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to Somerton Lodge, No. 618, Knights of Pythias.

JOHN A. NEFF, Sr., a prominent farmer and large land holder of Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio, is well and favorably known as a business man and estimable citizen. The birth of Mr. Neff took place in 1823 in the home in which he now lives, situated four miles southwest of St. Clairsville.

Henry Neff, the father of John A., was born in Allegany County, Maryland, and died in Ohio in 1830 at the age of 51 years. In 1810 he came to Belmont County and located on this farm which his son now owns, —the west half of section 13, comprising 320 acres. Henry Neff was of German descent. He displayed his loyalty to his country during the War of 1812, serving during its continuance and being with Hull at the

time of his surrender. After the closing of this incident in the country's history, he returned to his farm and resumed agricultural pursuits. He belonged to the Lutheran Church, as did his ancestors. In public affairs he took some interest; was a Democrat in politics, and served as constable. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Blocher, who was born in Cumberland, Maryland, and died in 1879 at the age of 80 years. She also was of German descent, and a consistent and worthy member of the Lutheran Church. These parents had three children, namely, George, John A. and Sarah Jane,—our subject being the only survivor.

John A. Neff worked in youth on his father's farm and attended the country schools and later learned the brickmaking trade. He has put up a number of kilns in the county and has made the bricks used by his neighbors in building, and also for school houses in the vicinity. For many years he has confined his energies to the operation and management of his large estate. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Giffen, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1830, a daughter of Alexander and Mary Giffen, and they had a family of seven children born to them, the survivors being: Harriet E., who married J. N. Frazier and lives at Martin's Ferry; Albert, who married Martha Girard, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Girard, has five children, Pearl O., Harry A., Dale E., Myrtle E. and John W., and is a blacksmith by trade, engaged also in farming on a place adjoining the homestead, and Emmet M., who resides on the homestead. Mr. Neff and family belong to the Methodist Church. He has been somewhat prominent in township affairs, has very acceptably filled the office of township trustee, and is identified with the Democratic party.

Mr. Neff has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1844. He has served in the capacity of steward, class leader and superintendent of Sunday-school. When Rev. Mr. Foutz was assigned to the Morristown charge he was unable, on account

of failing health, to maintain the attendance of the once-filled church of Morristown. The members gradually drifted into other churches, and in a short time it was evident that some one would have to exert an influence to keep the church together. Mr. Neff, being a class leader, took the matter in hand, held meetings in the Warnock school house, and finally when the latter privilege was denied, those members who had followed his leadership determined to build a church. The present Methodist Episcopal Church building of Warnock was the final result.

JAMES S. WILSON, postmaster of Somerton, Belmont County, Ohio, is a well-known and highly respected citizen. He was born in Somerton in 1867, a son of Thomas and Ellen (Strahl) Wilson, the former of whom was born in 1829 in Harrison County, Ohio, and now finds a pleasant and congenial home with his son.

Thomas Wilson is an honored survivor of the Civil War. In 1846 he came to Belmont County and answered the first call for troops in 1861, enlisting in the 62nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. and faithfully served his country during the progress of the Civil War. He was wounded both on face and hands and for gallantry was promoted to the rank of captain. It is a matter of note that his wounds show that his face was to the foe. He has been honored by the local Grand Army post by being made commander. He has held a number of the township offices in the gift of the Republican party and is a highly estimated citizen. His wife, Ellen Strahl, was born in Belmont County, a daughter of Mahlon Strahl, and she died in 1886 at the age of 56 years. Their children were: John W., deceased; Mary, deceased; Jennie; Casper L., with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Bellaire; Dora, the wife of Dr. C. H. Wittenbrook of Woodsfield; Harry E., in business at Minneapolis, Minn., and James S., of Somerton.

Mr. Wilson, although still a young man, has become proficient in a number of lines of business. After completing his common school education he learned the stone-mason trade in Somerton, and then spent four years in the creamery business. Following this he accepted a clerkship with the firm of Hogue & Shotwell, and during the five years of his continuance there learned the principles of storekeeping, which he now puts into practice to some extent, conducting a general store in Somerton. He has always ardently supported the Republican party and received the appointment as postmaster of Somerton on August 10, 1897, and was reappointed in January, 1902. His service has given the greatest satisfaction to the patrons of the office and he is a much esteemed citizen.

In 1889 Mr. Wilson was married to Belle Pearson, who was born in Bellsville, Monroe County, in 1868, a daughter of William and Mary (Jackson) Pearson, also a sister of Hon. A. J. Pearson, of Woodfield, Ohio. A daughter was born to this union in 1890, named Nora B. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, like their parents, enjoy membership in the Methodist Church. Mr. Wilson is fraternally connected with the local lodge of Knights of Pythias.

NATHAN CATER, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Somerset township, Belmont County, Ohio, is a native of this township, where he was born in 1850, a son of John and Sarah (Smith) Cater.

The original home of the Cater family was in Maryland, and there John Cater was born in 1808. He died in 1864 at the age of 56 years. He came to Belmont County when a lad with his parents, his father taking up at that time the 80-acre farm on which Joseph N. Cater now resides. John Cater became a prominent and substantial farmer, was trustee of the township and a strong Whig in his political sympathy. His marriage was to Sarah Smith, who was a native of Pennsylvania and who died in 1878 at the

age of 70 years. Her parents also moved to Belmont County when she was a child, and she grew to womanhood and married in Belmont County. Our subject's parents were both consistent members of the Methodist Church, and in that faith they reared their nine children, these being: William T., deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Melissa, the wife of William H. Hobbs; John W. and Eliza, deceased; Charles W., deceased, was a member of the 60th Ohio Vol. Inf., and died at Camp Chase of an attack of measles in 1864; Frances E., the wife of O. P. Barnes, of Somerset township; Nathan, of this sketch, and Joseph N.

Mr. Cater owns a fine farm of 135 acres located in section 18, in Somerset township, which he has operated with great success, carrying on a general line of farming and some stock raising. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party, while he is active both in the Masonic fraternity and in the Knights of Pythias.

In 1879 Mr. Cater was united in marriage with Annette Bishop, who was born in 1850 and is also a native of Ohio. They have one son, Charles W. Both our subject and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Church. They belong to the best class of the citizens of Somerset township and are known for their kind hospitality and sterling qualities.

FRANK S. MASON, justice of the peace at Bellaire, Ohio, is a man of upright character, and his worth is greatly appreciated by the citizens in his community. He is a true-hearted, conscientious gentleman, with a good, clean record, and has proved to be an honorable and efficient judge. His birth occurred in 1849 near Coal Run, Washington County, Ohio, and there he spent his youthful days and obtained his scholastic training.

Mr. Mason was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Irena Davis, who is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Washington County. They have a family of four children and reside in their pretty mod-



CARL L. DORER.

ern residence at No. 2629 Belmont street. Our subject was but a boy when the Civil War broke out, but he nevertheless served eighteen months during the later years as a member of Company F, 63rd O. V. I. He was engaged in various occupations while living in Washington County, among them agricultural pursuits, but in 1881 he removed with his wife and family to Belmont County and chose Bellaire for his permanent home. His first occupation at that city was in coal mining, and this he continued until May, 1887, and at that date embarked in business for himself, setting up a grocery store in the First Ward on Belmont street. His store was well managed and nicely arranged, and he remained in the business until 1891, the year in which he was elected to his present office, justice of the peace.

As a justice he served with such satisfaction to all that he has been re-elected consecutively three times and is now serving his fourth term in that office. Mr. Mason has gained an enviable reputation as a pension and claim attorney, and has adjusted several thousand claims since taking up this line of work, in which he has met with more than ordinary success. Fraternally he is a valued member of the G. A. R., Knights of Pythias, Elks, American Mechanics, Turners and the Masonic order.

CARL L. DORER, secretary and treasurer of the C. L. Dorer Foundry Company, of Bellaire, Ohio, who for many years had charge of the mold-designing department at the Rodefer Glass Works, was born in January, 1854, at Triberg, Baden, Germany, being a son of the late Dr. F. S. Dorer, for many years a prominent physician. Both parents of our subject were also born in Germany, and both are deceased. A brother, William Dorer, the well-known jeweler at Bellaire, learned his trade in Dorchester, England, and opened up his business in Bellaire in 1890.

Our subject was reared in an excellent home, attended school at Triberg, secured

an excellent mathematical training, and then performed his citizen duty to his country by entering the army at the age of 20 years, serving until he was 23. From his youth he had followed the glass business, becoming an expert designer and mold-maker. Securing a furlough of two years from the army, he decided to visit America, and in 1882 came to this country, locating at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he engaged at his craft with Washington Beck for nine months. He then came to Bellaire and was employed by the Rodefer Brothers, and soon after was placed in charge of the mold shops. Later, in association with capitalists of Bellaire, he organized the C. L. Dorer Foundry Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He is also the originator of the Enterprise Enamel Company, which was first conducted under the firm name of Dorer & Rossbach for about 18 months, a stock company later being formed in which Mr. Dorer is interested. Other important organizations with which Mr. Dorer is connected are numerous. He is also president of the Octo Gold Company, chartered under the laws of West Virginia, owning and developing a fine prospective mine near Baker City, Oregon, of which company Charles Taney is secretary and treasurer, and J. M. Weeks and T. S. Riley are directors. Mr. Dorer, after a recent visit to and examination of this property, returned filled with enthusiasm for undoubted success in the near future.

Mr. Dorer married Julia Hess, born in Bellaire, Ohio, in 1860, being a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Hess, of Bellaire, who are among the pioneers of the city. Five children have been born to this union, namely: Vera, Carl, Richard, Mollie and Walter. Probably there is no home in the Eastern Ohio Valley more desirable in every way than that occupied by Mr. Dorer and family. It bears the name of Triberg, in honor of Mr. Dorer's birthplace, and is located on the crest of a commanding hill, overlooking the city, outside its corporate limits. Leading to it are steps from the turnpike road, and also a

driveway which gracefully winds to the top. One room is the original log cabin, erected on the spot by "Uncle" Jacob Heatherington and Captain Fink in 1846. This building has been covered with the usual building material and added to until there are eight rooms, only the unusually thick walls giving an idea of the inner lining of logs. The surrounding grounds contain about seven acres, and at considerable expense have been finely graded and set out in orchard and vineyard, containing all the ordinary horticultural specimens of the locality. A system of waterworks is supplied from an unfailing spring of pure water above, having a fall of 65 feet, while natural gas piping supplies fuel and light. This is an ideal home, and none in this vicinity can compare with Triberg Orchard.

In political sentiment Mr. Dorer favors the Republican party, while his social connections are with Bellaire Lodge, F. & A. M.; Black Prince Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Turners. Mr. Dorer is regarded as one of the representative men of Bellaire, and his support is sought in almost all public and many private enterprises, the good judgment he has shown and the success which he has attained in his own affairs justly inspiring his fellow-citizens with confidence. His genial, pleasant nature has surrounded him with a wide circle of personal friends.

R. L. BOWMAN, cashier of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Bellaire, Ohio, a man of marked liberality and public spirit and a prominent and useful resident of Powhatan Point, is a native of the great State of Kentucky, born at the city of Lexington, in Fayette County, in 1863.

The parents of Mr. Bowman were Henry Clay and Lizzie (Reed) Bowman; the former, at the age of 80 years, is still a resident of Kentucky, where the latter died in the summer of 1901, aged 64 years. The Bowman family was originally of Virginia and be-

longed to the early pioneers in Kentucky, where the grandfather of our subject was born and where he died in 1878 at the age of 96 years. By a former marriage Henry C. Bowman had four children, and seven were born to his second union; the names of the eleven children are as follows: Anna Belle, who resides at home in Lexington with her sisters, Lou and Sallie, and brothers, Henry Clay, Jr., and William R.; Robert Lee of this sketch is the sixth member; Bush Hatfield, a resident of Perry, Oklahoma; Florence Stockwell; Andrew Reed, of Lexington; Catherine B. (Mrs. Banks), of Columbus, Georgia, and John B., also of Lexington.

R. L. Bowman is the only member of his family residing in Ohio. He was reared and educated in one of the select homes and excellent schools of Lexington, but since the age of 15 years has depended upon his own efforts. Mr. Bowman is a young man of superior mental equipment, and from being a successful teacher he became instructor in bookkeeping and penmanship at the University of Kentucky. Later he investigated business opportunities in the State of Texas, going there in 1884, and for 10 succeeding years was mainly engaged in the banking business both at San Antonio and Eagle Pass, filling a position as cashier at the latter place. In 1894 with his wife he came north and located in the pleasant neighborhood of Powhatan Point, where he engaged in farming and cattle raising, accepting his present responsible position in December, 1901.

In 1886 Mr. Bowman married Vene D. Dorsey, a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Potts) Dorsey, the latter of whom was born in 1832 in West Wheeling, Belmont County, but was reared and married in Marshall County, West Virginia, near Moundsville. Michael Dorsey was one of the best known and most active business men in his section of Belmont County, and was born November 17, 1806, at Martin's Ferry, and died October 25, 1897. His parents came from near Baltimore, Maryland, to Belmont County

about 1801. Michael engaged extensively in farming and stock raising, also in milling, and at one time owned about 800 acres of land. Since the Civil War he resided at Powhatan Point, and he built the Dover mill on Captina Creek and held the position of postmaster under President Jackson, whose political views he zealously supported through life. Michael Dorsey's children were: Florence, deceased; Cora, the wife of W. C. Bergundthal of Martin's Ferry; Brady, of Dawson City, Alaska, and Vene D. (Mrs. Bowman).

Mr. Bowman has served in a number of offices in the gift of the Democratic party, and he is president of the School Board of Powhatan. Both he and wife are leading members of the Methodist Church and are also prominent socially.

JOHN T. SKINNER, one of the substantial farmers and highly esteemed citizens of Somerset township, Belmont County, Ohio, is a native of this township, born here in 1845, and is a son of Kinsman Skinner, one of the old residents.

Mr. Skinner was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the common schools of his locality. In all public movements and important matters in Somerset township he has taken an active and prominent part, devoting his life mainly, however, to agricultural interests. On February 27, 1864, Mr. Skinner offered his services in the Civil War, entering Company C, 60th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., at Somerton, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, receiving a gunshot wound at the latter engagement. He was permitted, however, to take part in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out of the service in that city on July 27, 1865. His was a loyal family, his older brother, James Skinner, also serving in the same company, participating in the same serious battles, and died some years after his return home.

After the close of the war Mr. Skinner resumed farming and has met with good success in the raising of sheep and other stock. His farm is well adapted to the production of fine crops and comprises 130 acres in section 15. Mr. Skinner also acts as agent for the Bradley Fertilizer Company, and is a director in the Belmont Insurance Association, having headquarters in Barnesville. This company is one of especial interest to farmers, as it insures farm property and stock.

On November 18, 1869, Mr. Skinner was married to Mary J. Wharton, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah A. (Cater) Wharton. Mrs. Skinner was born September 5, 1842, in Somerset township. She is a most estimable lady and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. The six children born to this union are: Luna, Mella, Violet, the widow of Camm Thomas of Somerton; Herman, a teacher; Lola and Mary.

In politics Mr. Skinner is identified with the Democratic party, and he has faithfully served in a number of the township offices, being trustee, treasurer and assessor, and a member of the Board of Education. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and has been post commander of the G. A. R.

JOHN H. SAMPSON, a well-known and highly esteemed farmer and merchant of Atlas, Somerset township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in 1854 in (West) Virginia, his ancestors having long been prominent in that State.

The father of our subject, George Sampson, was born in Marshall County, West Virginia, and died in Monroe County in April, 1902, at the age of 77 years. In 1862 he came to Barnesville, but a year later removed to Monroe County and there engaged in farming. In his early political life he was identified with the Democratic party, but later affiliated with the Republicans. He married Marjorie Thomas, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, and who died in 1894.

at the age of 72 years. She was a valued member of the Methodist Church. A family of seven children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, as follows: Rachel, deceased; Ellen, the wife of Joseph Hickenbottom; Elizabeth, the wife of Hugh Williams of Wood County, West Virginia; John H., of this sketch; Susan, the wife of Milton Adams, of Denver, Colorado; Marjorie, the wife of James Sullivan of Belmont County, and Eliza, the wife of George Gatcher of Monroe County.

John H. Sampson was reared on a farm and obtained an excellent common school education. Since 1893 he has been engaged in the mercantile business at Atlas and also engages in farming. He is well known as a man of reliability and substance and is active in all movements which promise to be of benefit to his community.

In 1876 he was married to Julia Wells, who was born in Monroe County in 1858, a daughter of Apollo and Sarah Wells. Three children have been born to this union, namely, William F., of Atlas; Ella, the wife of Ray Carter, of Belmont County, and Clyde, who is with his father in the store. Mr. Sampson is an active member of the Republican party. The family belong to the Christian Church.

MILES T. CARNES, the popular grocer and jobber in fruits and vegetables, conducts a store in Bellaire at No. 427 37th street, at the corner of Jefferson street. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in September, 1859, and is a son of Jacob and Mary F. (Tiernan) Carnes.

Jacob Carnes was a boy when he moved to Columbiana County with his parents, locating near Wellsville. He followed farming many years, but after his removal to Bridgeport engaged in the grocery business until 1879 or 1880, when he was succeeded in the business by his son. He now resides near Alliance, Ohio. He married Mary E. Tiernan, who was born at Carrollton, Ohio, and died

in 1895. To them were born four children, as follows: Miles T., Frank F., who lives near Alliance, Ohio; Mrs. S. P. Wells, who lives near Alliance and with whom her father makes his home, and Mrs. A. C. Branum, of Kirkwood.

Miles T. Carnes was five years old when his parents moved to Wheeling Island, where the soldiers were then camped out, and then went with them to Bridgeport, and from the time he was 11 years of age assisted his father in the grocery store, finally succeeding him in 1879 or 1880. He established himself in business in Bellaire in 1886, and in spite of adversity through fires and lack of capital, he has attained a high degree of success. He branched out in the produce business soon after locating here, oftentimes walking to Wheeling to order goods for early sale in Bellaire. For many years during the season from May 1st to September 1st of each year he has made trips up the river every Monday and Thursday for produce and has done an extensive business. He does not depend upon the local supply, but buys from Wheeling, Marietta, Pittsburg and Cleveland, and has the reputation of having the first and last goods in season. He has a complete line of staple, but particularly of fancy, groceries, carrying nothing but the finest. He is a man of untiring energy and enterprise, and his fellow citizens value him and his efforts at their true worth.

Mr. Carnes was united in marriage with Amelia Oberman of Wheeling and they have eight children, the four oldest having been born at Bridgeport and the others at Bellaire. They are as follows: Margie, who has conducted the store largely during the absence of her father for the last five years; Mary, who graduated in 1899, was a cadet during 1901 and is now a teacher in the city schools; J. Will, who was born July 22, 1883, is clerk for the Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. in the freight office and is making marked advancement; Regina, who is attending school and also assists in the work at the store; Elizabeth, Ross, Roy, deceased, and

Ralph, also deceased. Mr. Carnes is a Republican in politics and has served as councilman from the Fourth Ward. Fraternally he is a member of Black Prince Lodge, K. of P.; is charter member and was trustee of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., and a member of the K. O. T. M. of Bridgeport. His wife and children are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has served as trustee and treasurer.

ROBERT W. FARIS, chief clerk at the Bellaire plant of the National Steel Company, was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1859, a son of Joseph A. and Mary E. (Pratt) Faris, who are residents of Wheeling Island, their pleasant home being located at No. 44 Kentucky street. Joseph Faris was born and reared in Belmont County and has reached the age of 70 years. His wife was born in Wheeling 65 years ago. Mr. Faris followed the trade of marble cutting in his younger years at Wheeling, and served through the war with a fine record as a member of the 1st West Virginia Infantry, but since the close of the Civil War has been employed in portrait painting, being a talented artist. Occasionally he also does a little work at his trade, although feeble health precludes any steady employment.

Robert W. Faris of this sketch is one of the family of ten children born to his parents, six of whom still survive, namely, Joseph A., Jr., who is engaged with the West Virginia Printing Company; Frank M., who is employed in the National Exchange Bank of Wheeling; Fred F., who is a member of the architectural firm of Giesey & Faris, with offices in the Masonic Temple, Wheeling; Thomas H., who is employed in the office of the City Water Board at Wheeling, and Mary E., who resides at home.

Our subject was educated in the Belmont County schools, and his first active work was with the Wheeling Hinge Company, later entering the old Star Foundry, belonging to Mr. Fisher, and there learned the machinist's

trade. In 1884 he came to Bellaire and for nine years was employed in the freight office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with J. A. Greenfield. Following this service he entered the office of the National Steel Company, and his efficiency moved him from one position to another until he was made chief clerk.

The marriage of Mr. Faris was to Maggie M. Minamy, a native of Belmont County and a sister to Rev. Albert B. Minamy, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. A family of four sons and two daughters has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Faris, viz., Robert B., Morgan M., Charles N., Frank C., Mary Elizabeth and Mildred L. The family home is located at No. 3245 Washington street, Bellaire, where Mr. Faris takes his greatest comfort and welcomes his friends. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. The religious association of the family is with the Presbyterian Church.

ELISHA B. STEER, a well-known representative farmer of Belmont County, Ohio, residing on his fine farm of 94 acres, located on section 7, range 3, Colerain township, was born on a farm which adjoins his own on the south on June 2, 1850. His parents were Israel and Rebecca (Bracken) Steer, more extended mention of whom will be found in another part of this volume.

Our subject was educated in the local public schools and at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, assisting his father in the latter's farming operations much of the time. When about 25 years of age he began his own agricultural career and has been very successful, raising the usual products of this locality, making wheat a specialty. In growing this grain Mr. Steer has demonstrated that proper knowledge of soil, seed and fertilizer has much to do with its yield in Ohio, his own being very satisfactory. He has raised over 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, and as this is an unusual yield for Belmont County, much credit must

be given for his intelligent methods of cultivation.

On May 22, 1876, Mr. Steer was married to Ellen C. Gilbert, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of George and Hannah (Cope) Gilbert, both of whom are deceased, the former dying in 1872. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Steer, as follows: Louisa, wife of Wallis J. Bundy; Alfred G., a graduate of Westtown Friends' Boarding School, who has been for four years with a Philadelphia firm engaged in the sale of dairy machinery; Wilmer I., a graduate of Bliss Business College in 1902, is employed as head bookkeeper for the Belmont Telephone Company of Bridgeport, Ohio, and Alice R. and Florence H., at home. Mr. Steer has been a prominent factor in educational advancement in his township, serving as school director and promoting educational enterprises to the best of his ability. His interesting family is one to do credit to the county and all are most highly esteemed and all are birthright members of the Society of Friends, of which Mr. Steer is a recognized minister.

Mr. Steer is not only one of the best farmers of Belmont County, but he is highly respected in business and social relationships, ranking with the leading and reliable men of this section.

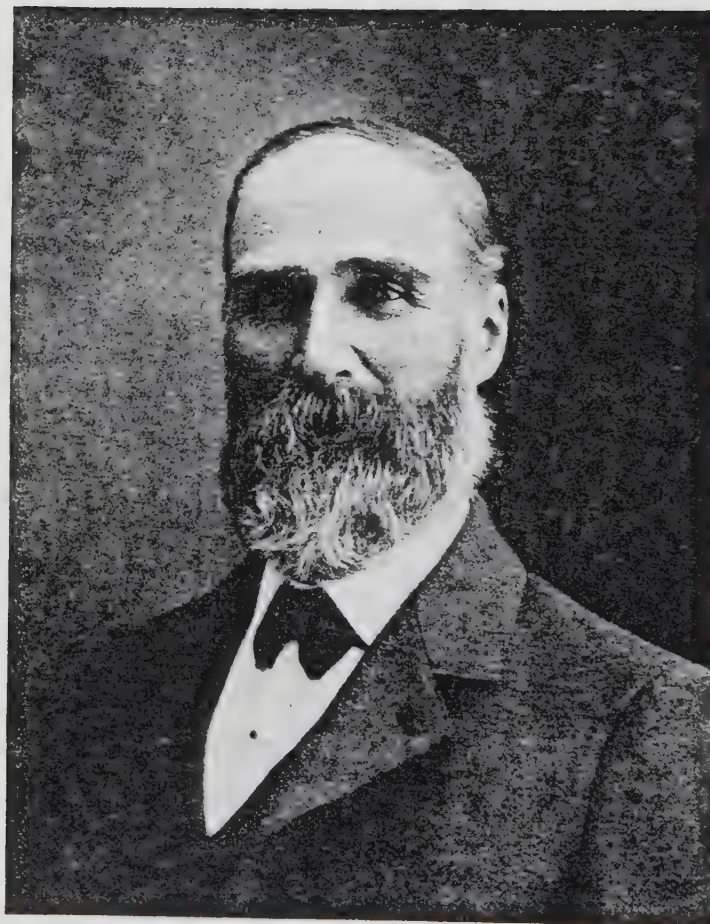
JOHN R. ROBINSON, who was for many years prominently identified with the steel and iron interests of Wheeling, West Virginia, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1829, and is a son of Henry Robinson.

Henry Robinson was born in England and came to this country as a young man. He was a physician and surgeon by profession and during his lifetime traveled extensively in this country. His wife was born by the River Tweed in Scotland and came to this country during her girlhood.

John R. Robinson was reared mainly in New York City, and when a boy came to

Pittsburg, where he met the young lady who was to be his wife in after years. He returned to New York and remained until he was nineteen years of age, when he again located in Pittsburg, being married the year following to Sarah Jane Oxley, who was of English-Irish parentage, but born in Scotland. He entered the rolling mill in that city and later continued in that work in Wheeling. He was engaged in the Belmont Mill, then with Norton, Bailey & Company, and later with Bailey, Woodward & Company. He made the first heat of iron ever made in the LaBelle Mills in that city, and later was twice made manager of the plant. He went to Harrisburg, Pa., and managed the Chesapeake Iron Works during 1870 and 1871, then returned to the LaBelle as manager. He bought a farm in Pultney township, Belmont County, Ohio, upon which he located with his family. He continued in the steel business until 1891, since which time he has been retired and has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Cordelia Nelson, of Pultney township.

Mr. Robinson and his wife became parents of ten children, as follows: Janet, George O., Edgar Sutton, Elmer, Irving, Winfield Scott, William Wright, Clarence, Cordelia A. and Sadie. Janet married and moved to Mississippi, where she died. George O. was formerly superintendent of the Bellaire Brick Works. Edgar Sutton, a Presbyterian minister at Oxford, Ohio, has been in the ministry since 25 years of age, receiving his education at Washington-Jefferson College; he married a daughter of Captain Smith of Mead township and has four children, Dora, who is in an educational institution in North Carolina, Alice, who is an artist, Edna and Andrew. Elmer, who was a druggist at Bellaire, married a daughter of Captain Smith; both he and his wife are dead, and their two children, John and Eleanor, reside with their grandfather, Capt. Andrew Smith. Irving died at the age of eight months. Winfield Scott, deceased, was a dentist and practiced for a time at



EDGAR A. BERRY.

Bridgeport, Ohio, and later at Trinidad, Colorado, then returned home and died about 1885. William Wright, secretary of the Elwood Glass Company of Indiana, married a Miss Adams of Belmont County, and they have one child. Clarence is a brick contractor of Bellaire, Ohio. Cordelia A., wife of R. Smiley Nelson, a dairyman of Pultney township, has four children, John Gordon, Sarah G., Estella May and Rachel Elizabeth. Sadie is the wife of John Futhey, a dairyman of Mead township,—they have five children, John, Robert, Hannah, Sarah and James. In politics our subject has always been a Republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont. Fraternally he was at one time a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

EDGAR A. BERRY, a prominent farmer of Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born on a part of the farm which he now owns and occupies in 1844, and is a representative of one of the old and most respected families of this part of the State.

Thomas Berry, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Belmont County about 1802-03 and located on a portion of what now constitutes one of the largest, as well as one of the most valuable grain, stock and fruit farms of the county. This land in the early days of settlement belonged to Thomas Berry, Horton Howard, Abigail Cope and Stafford Melton. The children of Thomas Berry were: Cyrus, Samuel, Jesse, Reece, Jordan, Hannah, Asenath and Eliza. Cyrus lived on a farm in Morgan County for many years. Jordan lived and died on the home farm. The former has been dead for 50 years, and the latter since 1865. In 1866 Jesse went to the West.

Reece Berry, the father of our subject, was born on his father's farm in 1817, and always resided at the old home, and at the time of his brother Jordan's death purchased the latter's portion of the estate. Reece Berry was

a farmer and was also a professional thrasher, having one of the best outfits in his locality. His death occurred in 1891, after a useful life in which he had served his township as trustee, and identified himself with the Republican party. His wife, who before marriage was Julia Anna Jobe, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, near Trenton, and also resided at Farmington, in Belmont County. She died in 1894, in her 71st year, most sincerely mourned by friends and neighbors. The three children born to this marriage were: Edgar A., Rachel R., who resides at Colerain, and owns one of the fine farms of Pease township, and Laura B., who is the wife of Theodore Clark, residing in Colerain, and also owning a valuable farm in that township.

Edgar A. Berry was reared and educated in Pease township and has been connected with agricultural pursuits all his life. He owns some 320 acres of land, divided into several farms, 170 being in the home tract, 90 acres in one farm and 60 acres in another, all of them being improved with substantial buildings, fruitful orchards and attractive surroundings. These farms are rented to responsible parties, although Mr. Berry attends to the management of the home place. In 1876 he erected a handsome dwelling house which he remodeled in 1890, making of it a 10-room house, and fitted it in a most comfortable and convenient manner.

In 1876 Mr. Berry was married to Mary A. Dungan, who was born and reared near Colerain. She was a daughter of B. Ellis and Sarah (Fox) Dungan, both deceased, members of old established families in the county. The four children of this union are: Mamie, Eugene E., Blanche and Ethel. Mr. Berry actively supports the Republican party, and from 1880 to 1888 was its choice for township trustee. His interests in agricultural matters made him a member of the Grange, but he belongs to no other organization. The religious membership of the family is in the Society of Friends. They belong to the most highly esteemed residents of the township.

and few men are more thoroughly respected or relied upon than Edgar A. Berry. His pleasant home, situated on a bluff overlooking Colerain and a wide extent of country, is not only admired by the family friends for its beautiful location, but also for the kind hospitality and genuine courtesy dispensed under its roof.

J. W. JONES, senior member of the prominent general contracting firm of Jones & McGraw, of Bellaire, Ohio, and one of the leading and representative residents of the city, was born in Moundsville, Marshall County, West Virginia, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits and acquired a good common-school education. Coming to Bellaire to select an avocation, he chose that of carriage-making, which he followed for some three years, later entering the planing mill of Carroll & Armstrong. This mill was subsequently burned and was replaced by the present mill of DuBois & McCoy. Our subject worked for a few months in Wheeling for the firm of Armstrong & Cohen, and then entered the firm of DuBois & McCoy in Bellaire and continued there until 1885.

In the latter year Mr. Jones took a trip to the West, making it both a business and social journey, and looked over the country at and in the vicinity of Leavenworth, Kansas, and Platte City, Missouri, but found no attractions in the way of business opportunities to excel those offered by Bellaire, Ohio. Returning to this city, he entered into contracting about 1888 and formed a partnership with J. H. McGraw, the firm being exclusively building contractors, and for the past few years has done more work in that line than all others combined. They constantly employ from 16 to 30 men and on large contracts many more, some of their work being the most extensive and substantial ever done in this city. Among the handsome and stately residences which this firm has erected in Bellaire may be noted those of James T. Kelley, J. C. Tallman, William Siddall and

Harry McDonald. In the building of the Fifth Ward Hose House, the Carroll Building and the remodeling of the Buckeye Building, their work deserved and received universal commendation. This firm erected with very noticeable and creditable celerity the building known as the Columbia Theater, upon which work was commenced December 1, and was opened for business early in March, notwithstanding inclement weather during the greater part of the time. The contractors employed in this work as many as 60 men at one time, and its completeness and appearance has done much to still further emphasize their just claim as leading contractors. Another of the attractive examples of the work of the firm is the modern and comfortable residence of Mr. Jones, located at No. 3752 Tallman avenue, in which he has established his business office also.

The marriage of Mr. Jones was to a daughter of ex-Mayor Strahl of Bellaire, and the three children born to this union were Edith, Nellie and Frank. The eldest daughter married William Siddall, who is master mechanic at the steel works; they have one daughter, Ella, and reside on Harrison street in Bellaire. In politics Mr. Jones is identified with the Republican party, and he is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias, Arlington Division, No. 92, Uniform Rank. In religious views he is attached to the Methodist Church. Mr. Jones is widely known in Bellaire, it having been his home since 1873, and is held in high esteem as an upright, public spirited man and a leading representative of one of the most important lines of industry in the city.

W. S. BARTON, a very prominent and most highly esteemed citizen of Colerain township, located on section 4, was born on the old Barton homestead in Belmont County on November 12, 1842, a son of Judge Jesse and Catherine (Mulvaney) Barton.

Judge Jesse Barton, for many years an honored magistrate in Belmont County, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the site which is now occupied by the city of Chester, on Christmas Day, 1804, and came to Belmont County in 1814. He became prominent both in agricultural and political life, and under the old law served as judge from 1844 to 1852, and also served a term of three years as county commissioner. He was the active Democratic leader in Cole-rain township, and was known all over the county and through the State. His death occurred on August 3, 1887, and his burial was conducted by the Belmont Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he had long been a valued member. His remains lie in the old family cemetery on his farm. He was also active in religious matters, was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church at Farmington, and for many years was one of the elders of that body. In 1827 he married Catherine Mulvaney, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1804, and died in February, 1846, aged about 42 years. A family of 12 children were born to Judge Barton and wife, as follows: Abner, John P., James, Abram, Robert, William J., W. S., Nathaniel, Andrew P., Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary. Abner Barton was born January 5, 1828, and died at Gold Valley, Butte County, California, on June 14, 1894, aged 64 years. He was a member of Governor Shannon's party that sailed around Cape Horn in 1848-49 and arrived in San Francisco when but a few houses marked what now is a great and flourishing city. He engaged in mining and ranching. John P. Barton died March 20, 1890, in his 61st year. James Barton resides in Nebraska. Abram Barton was killed near Harrisville, Ohio, being thrown against a tree by an unmanageable horse. He was a successful teacher. Robert Barton resides on the old homestead. He is a jeweler by trade and was associated with Mr. Bishop, in Wheeling, for a number of years, but has been on the farm for the past 25 years, and with him resides his brother, William. Nathaniel Barton died in

1847, a child of four years, and Andrew P. died in 1846, at the age of three months. Elizabeth Hannah was born January 24, 1836, and died September 2, 1888. She married J. W. Moore and left two sons, Jesse and Robert W., the former of whom is a conductor on the Pan Handle road and the latter occupies a similar position on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. She had many friends who deeply mourned her death, an amiable spirit and kind, Christian disposition making her a universal favorite. In her religious life she became attached to the Congregational Church. Sarah is the widow of Eli Seibert and resides at Harrisville, Ohio. Catherine Mary died December 7, 1870, aged 31 years.

Our subject was educated primarily at the home public schools and completed his education in Philadelphia, after which he joined the geological survey, connected with General McGee, chief government officer, who was establishing the boundaries now accepted as those of the State of Colorado, which occupied three years. He then went to Arkansas and became connected with the Iron Mountain, Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, and was employed as assistant division engineer in the construction of those roads. He operated the first train ever run along the Arkansas Valley. Five adventurous and useful years were passed by Mr. Barton in that locality. About 1873 he returned to Belmont County and soon became interested in farming, and has followed agricultural pursuits ever since. He has become one of the prominent, worthy and substantial farmers of the county. With his brothers he owns the land on which the town of Barton stands, which now possesses in the neighborhood of 2,000 residents, is a most excellent coal mining point, the mines being operated by different companies of Pittsburgh. The town was named in memory of our subject's father, by C. L. & W. Railway Company, when it was first built.

Mr. Barton is well known as a Democratic politician, and wields a wide influence in fa-

vor of his party. However, although he may have many political antagonists, there are none to assail his personal character, for few citizens are more generally esteemed.

The first marriage of Mr. Barton was to Rebecca J. Hawthorn, a daughter of David and Margaret (Majors) Hawthorn, on October 15, 1874, and to this union was born one daughter, Mabel H., who is a nurse in the Wheeling Hospital. Her mother died December 21, 1876, at the early age of 24 years. Since her 15th year she had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and was noted for her modesty and her amiable, unselfish disposition. The second marriage of Mr. Barton took place March 6, 1884, to Jennie Cope, a lady of culture and pleasing presence, and a favorite among a large circle of acquaintances. She was born in Ohio, a daughter of George and Sallie (Massey) Cope, the former of whom died in 1875, at the age of 55 years, and the latter in 1846, at the age of 48 years. The father belonged to the Hicksite Friends, and the mother to the Presbyterian Church. They reared a family of seven children, as follows: Alexis, who resides in East Liverpool, Ohio; Charles, who resides in Sacramento, California; Mrs. Barton, the wife of the subject of this sketch; Albert, who resides near Sacramento; Oliver, who lives in San Francisco; Belle, who married Samuel P. Vickars, of Colerain; and Carrie, who is Mrs. Morris P. Vickars, of the same locality. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barton were the following: Robert C., Flora Blanche, Jessie M., Beatrice, and Charles H. Robert C. Barton was born on New Year's Day, 1886. Flora Blanche was born March 20, 1887, and died November 23, 1891, of membranous croup, her death casting a deep shadow over the lives of those who survived. Jessie M. was born August 10, 1888, Beatrice on August 13, 1893, and Charles H. on January 9, 1896.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Barton take a most commendable interest not only in their own

family and its welfare, but also in the neighborhood, and seem to feel a kindly interest in all with whom they are thrown. For years their hospitable home has been a favorite rendezvous for the young people, and here Mr. and Mrs. Barton are as young as the rest, their sympathy with youth and enjoyment of the innocent pleasures making them not only delightful hosts, but also exerting a refining influence upon all. Esteem does not properly represent the feeling entertained for these good people in their neighborhood, for it is a combination of affection and reverence.

The Barton family is of old and honorable ancestry. Its founder, Thomas Barton, came to America from the north of Ireland as early as the beginning of the 18th century. His life had been a seafaring one, commanding his own ship, but he left the water and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Chester, Pennsylvania. Thomas and wife, Sarah, were interred in the Barton Cemetery in Chester. This Thomas Barton was our subject's great-great-grandfather. His son, Edward Barton, was born in 1729 and died in 1806. He married Mary Archer, a native of Sweden, and they are both buried at Chester. James Barton owned a tract comprising 700 acres of land in the vicinity of the town of Chester. Of his son, James Barton (2), but little is known, except that he had a son, Abner, who became our subject's grandfather. Abner Barton came to Belmont County, Ohio, in the early part of the 19th century, and his farm was the one which required the first deed recorded in Belmont County, and the record may still be read, on page 1, volume A, its location being described as a part of section 24 and a part of section 19, in Colerain township, Belmont County. Abner Barton died December 26, 1827, at the age of 70 years. His wife, Sarah Pyle, survived until April 27, 1865, lacking but a few days of completing a century of life.

ALEXANDER NEFF, who has extensive business interests in Pultney township, Belmont County, Ohio, is also largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, being located on a fine farm near Neff's siding and post office. He is a native of this township, the date of his birth being February 11, 1848, and is a son of Andrew and Jane (Alexander) Neff.

Andrew Neff was born in 1808 and died in 1852. He was a large farmer and stockman and at the time of his death owned some 800 acres of land. He married Jane Alexander, a daughter of Robert Alexander, the Alexanders being one of the first families of Pultney township. She was born in 1814 and died in 1883. Our subject is one of three sons, his two brothers being: John W., who is largely interested in the lumber business and is located on a farm near Neff's; and Andrew J., who owns and resides upon the old home farm, in Pultney township.

Alexander Neff was reared and resided on his father's farm until 1883, when he purchased the farm of James Dixon, the first white child born in Pultney township, and here he has since made his home. He owns about 430 acres of land, all of which is devoted to general farming and stock raising. He has erected a comfortable home and good, substantial out-buildings, and has made all the important improvements upon the place. In addition to farming he is engaged in merchandising and in the lumber and coal business. He is president of the Standard Stone & Brick Company, and president of the Neff Coal Mining Company, of which John W. Neff is vice-president, A. J. Neff treasurer, and Franklin Neff, secretary. In April, 1901, Alexander Neff sold the Standard mine to the Empire Coal Company, which operates it as the Empire No. 6. The Neff Coal Mining Company owns about 1,500 acres of coal land. The lumber business of Mr. Neff includes the handling of brick, plaster and all other building materials, doing a large amount of contract work. In all his different enterprises he handles

from 20 to 40 men. He is vice-president of the Enterprise Telephone Company, and of the Ohio Valley Milling Company. His office is now at Neff's, but will soon be moved to St. Clairsville Junction.

Mr. Neff was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Wallace, of Utica, Licking County, Ohio. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been an elder in Coal Brook Presbyterian Church since 1875. He is a man of the highest type and enjoys the friendship of everyone.

JOSEPH BARNES, a prosperous farmer of Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born on his present home farm, September 1, 1830, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Kennard) Barnes.

Joseph Barnes, the father, was born in Maryland and was a son of John Barnes, who came to Belmont County early in the 19th century and located on the home farm, which was then wild government land. He built the brick part of the present home, and a most substantial log barn, which was unfortunately destroyed by a fire in June, 1902, having been in continuous use. The grandfather died before the birth of our subject, and the father died when our subject was nine years old. Mary Kennard, wife of Joseph Barnes, Sr., was born and reared in Maryland and died in the "fifties." Seven children were born to them, three sons and four daughters, of which number two died young. They were as follows: Joseph; J. W., a retired shoe merchant of Iowa City, Iowa; Mina M., who married Samuel Berry, has been dead many years; Lucinda, who died at Loydsville, Belmont County, was wife of Samuel Vickers, deceased; Elizabeth died in her teens; Mary died in infancy, and Levi K., who died in 1892. The last named resided on a farm with our subject, owning it jointly. Levi K. Barnes married Elizabeth Dungan, of Harrison County, Ohio, and she lives on the farm with her family of six children. Her children are: Mary Ella, widow of J. W.

Fowler, of Martin's Ferry; Margaret D., who married J. Ross Pickens and lives in Denver, Colorado; Ulysses G., who resides on the farm, married Elizabeth Pickens; Jessie V., and Ada L.

Joseph Barnes has never been married. He and his brother originally owned 154 acres, and to this he has added 12½ acres, all of which is devoted to general farming. He is a stanch Republican in politics. He was reared as a member of the Society of Friends, but now is a Presbyterian.

JAMES JOHNSON, deceased, who during his life was a prosperous farmer in Pultney township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born November 29, 1823, and died in 1892. He was a son of John and Jane (Gordon) Johnson and grandson of William and Martha (Giffen) Johnson.

William Johnson was a native of Ireland, and located on Short Creek near Wheeling, (West) Virginia, where he lived until the time of his death. About 1795 he was united in marriage with Martha Giffen, of Scotch nativity, and they had two sons, John and James. John Johnson, subject's father, was born in Virginia in 1800, and resided in his native place until his mother married John Allen, of Belmont County, Ohio, whither the family removed. They located on a farm on High Ridge, in Pultney township, and in time John Johnson accumulated a large amount of land.

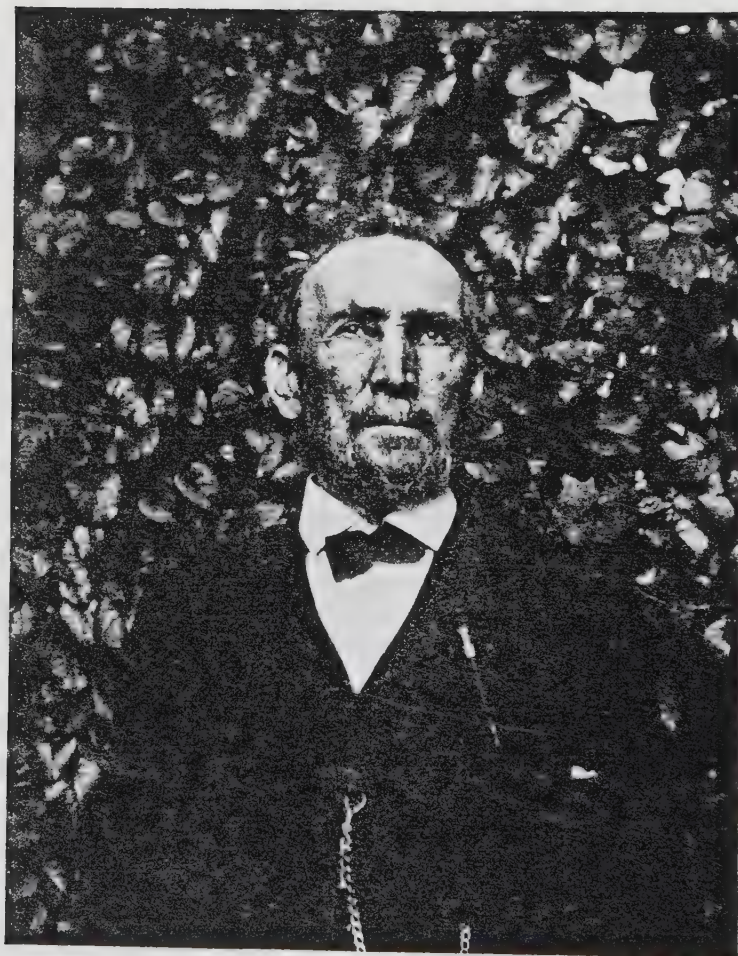
John Johnson first married Jane Gordon, the mother of our subject; she was a native of Maryland. Three children blessed their union: Martha, widow of Rev. J. Y. Ashenurst; James, our subject, and William, who was accidentally drowned in Wheeling Creek while bathing. The mother of these children died in 1825, and several years later their father was united in marriage with Nancy Pattison, of West Virginia. She died in 1854, and a second time subject's father mourned the loss of a companion. About

1859 he contracted a third marriage, this time with Mrs. Nancy (Nichol) McGaw, who died in 1899.

James Johnson spent his early life attending school, and later followed the fortunes of a farmer. December 31, 1850, he married Nancy Gordon, who was born in Belmont County March 16, 1829, being a daughter of James and Martha (Nichol) Gordon. Mrs. Johnson still survives her husband. Her mother was a native of Ireland and was brought to this country by her parents when young. James Gordon was born in Maryland, and his father was a native of Scotland.

Mrs. Johnson still conducts the farm on High Ridge, in Pultney township, where her husband's death took place. The farm contains 180 acres and is well improved, containing a comfortable house and good buildings. She is the mother of six children, most of whom reside in the same township. Their names are William A., James G., Martha J., John A., A. Ross, and Elmer N. William A. Johnson resides on the home farm with his mother. He married Sarah Sophia Cook, who was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa. While still a child she removed with her parents to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and later came to Belmont County, Ohio, where the past 35 years of her life have been spent. She and her husband have seven children, namely: James Harry, Anna May, a twin sister to Nannie Belle, the latter being deceased; John Cook, deceased; Elmer Roy, Leslie Gordon, and George Orville.

James G. Johnson resides principally at home. Martha J. married James Wise, of Pultney township, and they have two children, Philip and Nancy Laura. John A. Johnson also resides in Pultney township. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary McCloy, a Pennsylvanian by birth. She died in 1899, and John A. contracted a second marriage, this time with Margaret Patterson. A. Ross Johnson is a resident of Linesville, Pennsylvania. He also has been twice married. His first wife was Margaret Johnson, and after her demise Hannah



A. J. McFARLAND, M. D.

Johnson became his wife. Elmer W. Johnson died at the age of 27 years.

Mrs. Johnson deserves great credit for her judicial management of the farm, and she is one of the most highly esteemed ladies in the community.

A. J. McFARLAND, M. D., one of the most honored citizens of Belmont County, Ohio, is esteemed in his home at St. Clairsville, both for his ability as physician and surgeon, and for those attributes which go to make a kind neighbor and a trustworthy friend.

Dr. McFarland was born in Colerain township, Belmont County, and is the eldest of the family of 11 children of William and Elizabeth (Henderson) McFarland. All his grandparents were of Scotch descent.

William McFarland was born in Ireland, and was brought, when one year old, to America, by his parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Ferguson) McFarland, who settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Robert McFarland was a brick-mason and stone-mason, and a builder of chimneys. He worked at his trade in Washington County until his son, William, was about nine years of age, and then moved to Belmont County, Ohio. His only brother, Andrew McFarland, was murdered near Belfast, Ireland. Robert lived to the age of 93 years.

William McFarland, the father of Dr. McFarland, was a farmer and owned an estate located near New Athens, in Harrison County, Ohio, where he died at the age of 87 years. The family was a long-lived one, his sister Mary having lived to the age of 80 years, when she died in the home of her brother, William. The mother of the Doctor was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Both father and mother belonged to that branch of the Presbyterian Church which in their day was known as "Seceders." They were most worthy, Christian people, and reared a family which reflected credit upon them, and also upon the country which a number of the sons assisted

in its hour of need. The names of the children born to William and Elizabeth McFarland were as follows: A. J.; Mary; Martha and Elizabeth; James; William H.; Margaret; Nancy J.; Robert; and Sarah. Mary is the widow of James McLane, who served during the Civil War, located in Kansas, and died there in 1883. Martha and Elizabeth were twins. The former died childless, although she reared several of the children of Elizabeth, who was the wife of Rev. John Patterson. James, a minister, rendered four years of service to his country during the Civil War, and died while traveling through Arizona in a railway car. Rev. William H., D. D., also served four years in the army during the Civil War, and had charge of a congregation at Cambridge, Ohio, for 40 years. He is now building up another congregation in Cambridge, and erecting a church. Margaret is a resident of Cadiz, Ohio, and is the widow of Rev. James McCready, whose death occurred as the result of a wound received at the battle of the Wilderness. Nancy J. lives with her sister, Mrs. McCready. Robert, who is a farmer near New Athens, in Harrison County, was also a soldier during the Civil War. Sarah resides with her sister, Mrs. McCready, at Cadiz.

Dr. McFarland obtained a very fair preparatory education and then entered Franklin College, where he remained about three years. For three years, he had private medical instruction from Dr. William Mills, of New Athens, and then came under the care of the distinguished Dr. Hullihen, of Wheeling, West Virginia, who, at that time, had a surgical reputation which was hardly excelled by that of any other practitioner in the world. So eminent was he considered, that he was honored by the city of London, England, with the flattering offer of a position as its chief surgeon. His answer was typical of the man: "Wheeling received me when I was without surgical reputation or fame, and Wheeling will keep me until I die." It was under this noted specialist that Dr. McFarland entered upon his medical and surgical career in the Wheeling Hospital,

where his ability was recognized by his assignment to the care of an important ward. Dr. McFarland worked here faithfully until his marriage, and then decided to engage in farming, the demands of his profession having even then made inroads upon his health. In 1859 he settled on the farm and remained there until 1880, although during this time he was obliged to practice to some extent, as patients insisted upon his attention. In 1864, Dr. McFarland, following the example set by other loyal members of his family, enlisted and was sent to Washington City. There he was immediately detailed as a nurse and was very soon made an army surgeon, in which capacity he acted at Mansfield, and later at Fort Sumner. At the latter point he was placed in charge of over 500 patients. The stress and strain were too much for a physician so conscientious as Doctor McFarland, and he appealed to General Augur for release. He was then given the exclusive care of 100 patients, in serving whom the faithful practitioner himself almost broke down. Dr. McFarland suffered a sunstroke on the day of the burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, by the Confederates, having been much exposed in his work, and from that time he has been, more or less, incapacitated by a form of heart trouble. On this account Dr. McFarland has not practiced as actively as he otherwise would have done, and restricts his efforts to the limit of his strength. Dr. McFarland returned home September 9, 1864, in time to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. McCready. Until July, 1880, he remained on the farm, and then moved to St. Clairsville, which has been his residence ever since. He still owns a small farm which he operates for the pleasure it gives him, and also does a little practice, as before mentioned. In his earlier days his capacity for work was wonderful, and his war record speaks volumes not only for his skill, ability and endurance, but also for the qualities which endeared him to the sufferers to whom he so faithfully ministered.

Dr. McFarland was first married to Margaret Smith, who died in 1873, while visiting

her sister in Iowa. The three children of this union were Lizzie G., Luella M. and William S. Lizzie G. is now Mrs. William E. Clark, of this neighborhood, whose children are Margaret, Frances, Samuel Mc., Nannie, Cora and Eleanor. Luella M. is the wife of Thomas A. Clark, a cousin of William E. Clark, and they have one child, William J. William S. is a college graduate and a leading physician at Wellsville, Ohio, who married Lutetia Darrow. In 1875 Dr. McFarland was united in marriage with the widow of Captain Richard M. Lyons, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. She is a daughter of Moses Coe, and is of Welsh descent. Both the Doctor and his estimable wife are leading members of the United Presbyterian Church at St. Clairsville, in which he was an elder during a number of years. His interest in the Sunday-school has been active and constant, and he has served as a teacher and in other capacities for a long period.

During late years the Doctor has not taken a very active part in politics, although in his earlier life he was a leader of prominence. He has been urged to accept many responsible positions, and was even proposed as a Congressional candidate, but declined the honor. He holds the respect and confidence of the public, and enjoys the personal affection of those who have been permitted to know him intimately.

WILLIAM McCUNE, for many years a prosperous farmer of Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, now living in practical retirement, was born in 1836 in the southeast corner of Jefferson County, near the Belmont County line. He is a son of Thomas and Martha (Dunlap) McCune, and is the only one of the family residing in this county. His mother died when he was very young, and his father did in 1848. His great-uncle, Colonel McCune, served in the Revolutionary War.

William McCune was reared on a farm and has followed farming all his life. For

11 years prior to 1901 he conducted a dairy business and then sold out. He and his wife live alone upon the farm, which is largely leased to tenants.

In January, 1858, Mr. McCune married Elvira Alexander, who was born in the house now occupied by our subject in 1839, and is a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Mitchell) Alexander, and granddaughter of Judge James Alexander. Peter Alexander was born on the farm adjoining that of Mr. McCune on the west, on the Burlington Pike. He died in August, 1862, at the age of 57 years. He conducted a store in St. Clairsville for some years prior to 1832, when he located on the farm and built the house in which our subject and his wife now live. The house was all hand work, and is in an excellent state of preservation. He also purchased another farm adjoining, which he rented, and during his lifetime accumulated considerable wealth. His wife lived to reach the age of 76 years, dying in 1885. They were parents of the following children: Albert James, who died young; Elphénor, who had traveled largely in business, died at Miles City, Nebraska; Ross died young; Josephine C., who died at the age of 14 years; Elvira, wife of Mr. McCune; Adelaide (McKim), a widow, residing in Kansas City, Missouri; James, who served in Holmes' Battery during the Civil War, in which he was wounded, now resides at the National Military Home at Danville, Illinois; Martha Melissa (Munslow) resides at Knoxville, a suburb of Pittsburg; and Mary (Irwin), of Nevada City, California.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCune, namely: Mary Catherine, Elwood Clyde and Pearl Amsden. Mary Catherine, who died in April, 1885, was the wife of Dr. Aleck McManus, who died in April, 1886. They left one son, Roy E., who is traveling representative for the Ohio Valley Savings & Loan Association, of Wheeling. Elwood Clyde, who died at Beatty's Memorial Hall, Allegheny City, in April, 1885, was prepar-

ing for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church and would have graduated in two weeks. Pearl Amsden is the wife of Rev. William Mintier, a United Presbyterian minister, by whom she has two children: Wilma McCune and Wendell Reid, aged four and two years, respectively. Politically our subject is a Democrat; he served in office as pike commissioner, and it was largely through his efforts that the Burlington Pike was constructed. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member all his life.

JOHN COSS, a successful farmer and well-known resident of Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born at Shepherdstown, Ohio, in 1821, and is a son of Abram and Margaret (Barkus) Coss.

The father of Abram Coss came from Germany and located in Ohio early in the 19th century, dying here in 1842. He was probably a farmer, as all his sons followed that occupation. He was father of the following children: Abram, Jacob, Benjamin, David, Adam, James, and Daniel.

Abram Coss resided in Belmont County during his entire life, dying in Pease township, near the farm of our subject, at the age of 45 years. He married Margaret Barkus, who died at Martinsville, and to them were born the following offspring: William, who is 85 years of age and lives at Maynard; Matthias, who died in 1900; John; Ebenezer, deceased; and Benjamin, who resides in Pease township.

John Coss was reared in Belmont County, where he has always lived. He lived at home until he became of age, and then started out for himself. He purchased his present home from Clark Moore about 1875, the latter having acquired it from Mr. McWilliams. He has about 93 acres in section 25, which he devotes to general farming, it being under the management of his son. In 1893 he built his present home, which is neat and

attractive in appearance and comfortable in its arrangement. The old brick house was built by Mr. McWilliams, the brick having been burned on the farm.

Mr. Coss was united in marriage with Isabelle Walters, of Colerain, who died in 1894, having given birth to the following children: Alfred, who resides near Mt. Pleasant and has one child, Roxy; Ella, wife of David McKim; Margaret, wife of George W. Craven, of Dillon, Ohio; Robert, who resides with his father; George; John, who manages his father's farm; Annie, wife of Fred Coss, of Martinsville; Rachel, wife of Elmer Lawrence, of Steubenville; and Elizabeth, wife of George Cunningham, living in Illinois. Politically, Mr. Coss is a Democrat. Religiously, he is a member of the M. E. Church and attends services at Martinsville.

JOSEPH W. HEATHERINGTON, chief engineer of the city water works of Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in 1850 and is a son of Ralph and Margaret (Dixon) Heatherington.

John Heatherington, grandfather of our subject, with his son, John, Jr., came from Durham County, England, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1829. The remainder of the family arrived at Philadelphia, July 10, 1830. They came to Wheeling in 1832 and there followed lead mining for a time, after which they went down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River to Galena, Illinois, where John Heatherington died at the age of 45 years. He was an expert at locating coal mines, known in England as "blossom finder." He had five sons and four daughters, as follows: John, deceased; William, deceased; Jacob, who resides in South Bellaire; Ralph, father of our subject; Edward, deceased; Jane, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; Isabel, deceased; and Mary, a widow, residing with her two daughters in Southern California.

Ralph Heatherington was born July 13,

1817, and came to this country with his parents. During the year 1833 he worked for Captain Fink, and later went to Illinois when the family moved thither. All of the Heatherington family were coal miners but Edward, who followed tailoring and moved to Iowa, where his sons still reside. The latter and two sons served in the Union Army during the Civil War. Ralph returned to Bellaire from Illinois in 1846 and formed a partnership with a Mr. Erick, later conducting alone the mines now known as the Schick mines. He opened numerous mines for others and actively managed them, among them being the old Sullivan and the Barnard Mine. He was a man of great physical strength and lived to reach the age of 78 years, dying July 26, 1895. He married Margaret Dixon, a daughter of George Dixon, a former coal and river man of Bridgeport, for whom he ran on boats for a time. She survived her husband until April, 1898, when she died at the age of 79 years. Six children blessed their union, as follows: Mrs. Stephen Hipkins, of Martin's Ferry; George, who has been in the lumber business at St. Paul, Minnesota, since 1881; Joseph W.; Mrs. Virginia Burkle, of Martin's Ferry; Mrs. Della Rigsby, of Belmont County; and Mrs. Emma Dessell, of Pittsburg.

Joseph W. Heatherington started at the machinist's trade in 1867 in the old C. & O. shops, and subsequently followed his trade at different places. For a period of 18 years he was employed in the steel plant, and since 1893 has been chief engineer of the Bellaire Water Works. He has rendered the most satisfactory service in that capacity, and is unexcelled as a skilled mechanic and engineer.

Mr. Heatherington was joined in marriage with Miranda Blackburn, who was born at Wheeling and is a daughter of O. T. Blackburn. They have six children: Oliver, a painter, who is married and has four children; Minnie (Krieder), of Bellaire; Howard, who is engaged at the Novelty Stamping Works; Margaret, who lives at home; Rus-

sell, and Ralph. Our subject resides with his family at No. 4554 Jefferson Street. In politics he is a Republican and served as a member of the water board from 1887 to 1890, and is now serving his sixth year as member of the Board of Education, of which he is president. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellow lodge and encampment, and the Knights of the Maccabees. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

HARRY E. DEMENT, editor and proprietor of *The Barnesville Republican*, and also a police justice, is one of the city's well-known and prominent citizens. The birth of Mr. Dement occurred in Barnesville, Ohio, May 21, 1867, and he is one of a family of 11 children born to William H. and Elizabeth (Jones) Dement.

His great-grandfather came from Calais, France, as a soldier in LaFayette's army. The grandfather of our subject laid out the town of Calais, Ohio, naming it for his father's birthplace in France.

The father of our subject was born in Calais, where he was engaged for many years as a merchant, later becoming interested in the buying and selling of stock. He moved from Calais to Iowa and later to Barnesville, embarking in the hotel business, and there his death occurred in 1887. His widow survives and resides with her children.

Mr. Dement acquired his education in the public schools. When 13 years old, he engaged in cigar-making, continuing in the same until 1890, at which time he entered into the printing business. In 1899 he became the owner of *The Barnesville Republican*, which is now one of the influential journals of Belmont County, with a circulation of 1,900 copies. This newspaper was established by Hanlon Brothers & Company, and its first issue made its appearance on June 14, 1883. It is a five-column, quarto, and as its name indicates is Republican in its politics, although as now conducted it caters more especially to the general interests

of the community. The paper has changed hands several times, its original owner disposing of it to C. C. Carroll, who conducted it until he received a government position, when it was purchased by its present able and wide-awake proprietor.

Mr. Dement served very acceptably as city clerk from 1890 to 1902, and in the spring of the latter year was appointed police justice by Mayor White. He is highly regarded as a reliable citizen, while his party is well satisfied to have him at the head of so important a journal as *The Republican*. He wields a facile pen and believes in out-spoken Republicanism, but at the same time has the best interests of his section at heart and uses the power of the press to promote worthy enterprises.

Mr. Dement was married in Barnesville to Frona F. Mayberry, a daughter of Edward Mayberry, and the two children born to this union are named Robert and Mary. Mr. Dement is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, in both of which he is actively interested. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Church, and is a liberal contributor to its support. Few men in Barnesville are better known or more highly regarded, for his whole life has been spent here, and he enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of both public and personal friends.

ALVA A. WISE has an attractive 95-acre farm in Pultney township. He was born in Pultney township in 1841, and is a son of William A. Wise, who was for many years a well-to-do blacksmith of that place.

William A. Wise came from York County, Pennsylvania, as early as 1830, locating in Belmont County, where he remained for some time. Later he returned to Pennsylvania, but soon afterward decided to take up his abode in Ohio. He disposed of most of his belongings, and taking the rest with him, drove with a horse and wagon across the county to Belmont County, where in

Pultney township he located, upon the farm now occupied by R. S. Nelson, the dairyman. Here he opened a blacksmith shop, and followed that trade with marked success for the rest of his active life. He died July 7, 1886. At an early date he married Jane A. Wise, of Pultney township, a woman who proved an excellent helpmeet throughout his life. She died January 3, 1896. By this marriage there were eight children: Margaret Jane married George Thompson, and they had one daughter, now Mrs. George O. Robinson, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume,—both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are now deceased, she dying in 1856 and he in 1862; Kezia married Robert McAllister, and they reside on a farm near that of Alva A.; John H., a farmer, married and resided for two years in Gallia County, and later in Delaware County, where he died February 25, 1895; Mary Ann married a Mr. Wallace, a farmer and miller of Wallace's Mill; Alva A. is mentioned below; Angeline, the widow of J. W. Sheets, resides in Bellaire; William, a steel worker, is living on Gravel Hill, at Bellaire; and Arminta E., who married D. A. Shields, lives near Delaware, in Delaware County, Ohio. A niece of Alva A., now the wife of George O. Robinson, was reared in the Wise family.

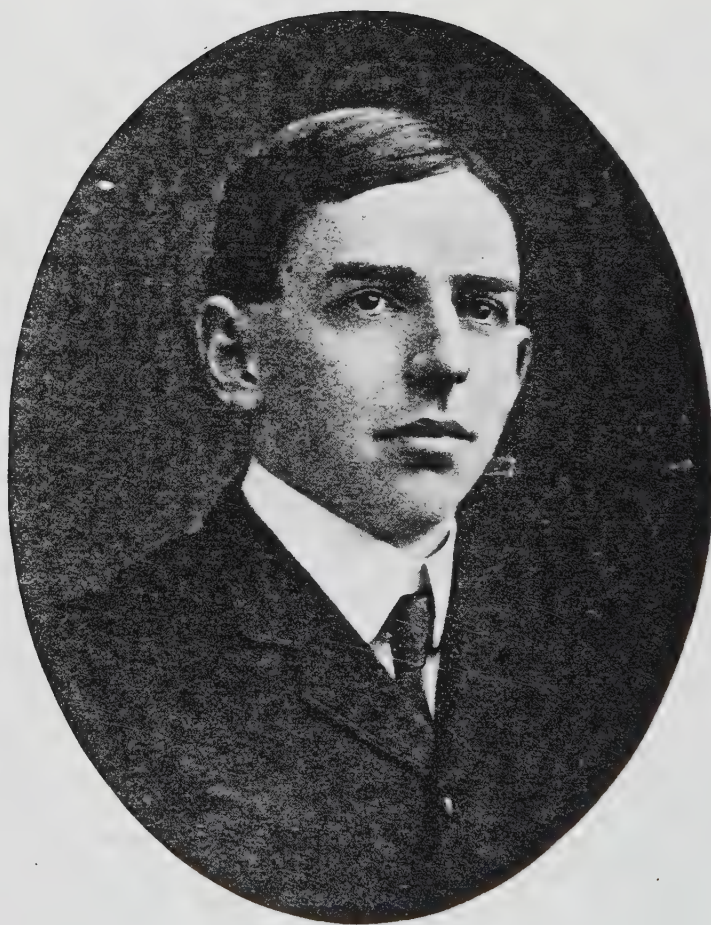
Alva A. Wise received the ordinary rearing and education of a farmer's boy and grew to manhood on the family homestead in Pultney township. He remained under the home roof until he was 24 years old, and assisted in the farm management. Upon leaving home he purchased of Dr. Livingstone the fine farm where he now resides. This property had long been in the possession of the Livingstone family, who were probably its original owners. Under Mr. Wise's capable management it has been greatly improved. He has erected a new house, barn and other buildings, and has set out a large orchard. He is making a thorough success of his work, and realizes good profits from the industry.

Mr. Wise married Retta Cunning-

ham, a daughter of George Cunningham, a farmer of Belmont County. As a Republican Mr. Wise is active in local affairs, and has served his township very efficiently as trustee. For nearly 40 years he has been an esteemed member of the Presbyterian Church.

CYRUS H. STRAHL, a respected citizen of Bellaire, Ohio, is agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, with which he has been identified since 1870. He was born at Somerton, Belmont County, December 28, 1838, and is a son of Joel and Ann W. (Bailey) Strahl. His mother was a daughter of Charity Bailey, whose family was one of the early ones in Belmont County. His father was born and reared at Somerton, but lived at Bellaire at the time of his death. Our subject is the oldest of four children, the others being: Charles L., car inspector of the B. & O. R. R. at Bellaire; Joel Edward, a printer in the employ of a large publishing house at Allegheny, Pennsylvania; and Ella, wife of contractor J. W. Jones, of Bellaire.

Cyrus H. Strahl was one year old when his parents removed with him to Monroe County, Ohio, where he resided until 14 years of age, then moved to Martin's Ferry in 1852. In 1854 he located in Bellaire, which has been his home most of the time since. In the Civil War he enlisted in the 43d Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served for 19 months, and later re-enlisted for the 100 days' service in Company I, 170th Reg., O. N. G., in 1864. In 1870 he entered the transportation department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in a minor clerkship, passed successively through the various clerical positions of this territory, and during 1889 and 1890 was chief clerk at Wheeling. He was cashier at Bellaire, Ohio, during the years 1890-1891, and transfer agent at Benwood from June 19, 1893, when the station was opened, until August 10, 1900, when he as-



W. A. NICHOL.

sumed the duties of agent at Bellaire, and has since held that position.

Mr. Strahl was united in marriage with Clarissa Jane Terry, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and resides now at No. 3564 Guernsey Street. They have two children: Charlie F., who is transfer agent at Benwood, having succeeded our subject in that position; and Annie, wife of Louis J. Breshar, of Everett, State of Washington. Fraternally, our subject is a member of Bellaire Lodge, No. 267, F. & A. M.; Bellaire Chapter, No. 107, R. A. M.; and Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T., of St. Clairsville. His son, Charlie F., is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Scottish Rite, of Cincinnati. Religiously, Mr. Strahl was reared a Quaker, but is inclined to be liberal.

W. A. NICHOL, a well known jeweler, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, was born in that city, February 20, 1879, and is a son of Clark C. and Mary (Campbell) Nichol.

All that is known of the ancestry of the Nichol family, in the direct line of the subject of this biography, is recorded as follows: Thomas Nichol, of County Derry, Ireland, was one of seven brothers who came from Scotland at a time of persecution. He married Isabelle Cooke, and their son, John, who married Martha Love, lived in the same home, which was known as Nichol's Hill.

John Nichol (2), son of John and Martha (Love) Nichol, was born in 1763, and was the great-great-grandparent of W. A. Nichol. He married Anna Woodburn, who was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1763, and was a daughter of William Woodburn, of Churchtown, County Derry. This marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Brizzle, July 9, 1784, and the union resulted in the birth of 14 children, the eldest child,—Mary,—having been born May 1, 1785, and Thomas, the youngest child, having been born May 6, 1805. John Nichol and his wife came to this country in 1789. They first settled in Cumberland, and

later, in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. They came to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1800, where John died in 1829, and his wife in 1857. Their fourth child, and oldest son, William Nichol, was born in 1789, and died in 1885. His wife Harriet Mitchell, was born in 1789, and died in 1870. They were the great-grandparents of the subject of this sketch, and had eight children. Hon. Thomas M. Nichol, the oldest of these eight children, and the grandfather of W. A. Nichol, was a well known man of his day. He married Margaret Creamer, and they had eight children, the oldest being Clark C. Nichol, the father of W. A. This remarkable family, the descendants of John and Anna (Woodburn) Nichol, assembled at the St. Clairsville Fair Grounds in 1889, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the Nichol family in America. At the time of the reunion, there had been 94 grandchildren, 57 of whom were living; 366 great-grandchildren, 300 of whom were living; 428 great-great-grandchildren, 388 of whom were living, and 32 great-great-great-grandchildren, all of whom were at that date alive. The above shows a grand total of 935, a most remarkable record.

Clark C. Nichol was born in Belmont County, near Uniontown, and has been a farmer of this county for a number of years. He served as school director for 25 years, and was a prominent factor in educational circles. He married Mary Campbell, also a native of Belmont County. She has three brothers,—William, of Lucas County, Iowa; John, of Harrison County, Ohio, and George, of Belmont County, Ohio, all of whom are engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch is one of three children, the others being: Jessie, who died February 27, 1892; and Lulu, who is attending school.

W. A. Nichol attended the public schools of his native town, and then learned the jeweler's business. He clerked in a jewelry store for two months, and then bought a half interest. Later he purchased the entire business of the late George Brown, which was established in 1841. He has met with splendid success,

and carries a full and handsome line of jewelry and jewelers' supplies. Mr. Nichol is greatly interested in the welfare of the people in his community, and is always ready to assist in any public enterprise. He stands high both in a mercantile and social way, and is one of the rising young business men of St. Clairsville. Mr. Nichol was united in marriage June 4, 1902, to Blanche Hartley, of St. Clairsville, Ohio. Mr. Nichol is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, of St. Clairsville.

GEORGE C. McKELVEY, the well-known dairyman at Bellaire, Ohio, is also a farmer of recognized ability, residing at the present time on his place, formerly known as the Jeffers farm, four miles west of Bellaire.

Our subject was born in Mead township, Belmont County, in 1870, and is a son of George and Mahala (Stonebreaker) McKelvey. His mother was also a native of Belmont County and descended from one of the early families of this section. Her demise took place in 1889. Our subject's father was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and in company with several brothers, all young men, immigrated to America. He commenced life in the United States as a day laborer on the National Pike, the great gateway between the East and the West, and to whose existence is due the early development of the State of Ohio.

Some time later, in partnership with a brother, George McKelvey purchased a farm in Mead township. In 1876 he removed with his family to Monroe County, Ohio, where he purchased two farms, and spent the remainder of his life in that vicinity. He died in 1891 at the age of 81 years. He and his wife had 12 children. Several members of this family are now deceased. Mrs. Lizzie Clegg, the twin sister of our subject, resides in Monroe County, and two other sisters, Mrs. Mary Walton and Mrs. Isabella Sykes, are residents of the same county. Two other sisters, Mrs. Emily Holmes and

Mrs. Nancy Iams, live in West Virginia. One sister resides near Sistersville and one other in Richie County, West Virginia.

George C. McKelvey, from his sixth to his twentieth birthday, lived in Monroe County, where he was educated. He had exceptional advantages in that line, and was the recipient of a normal school education. After leaving school he taught four years, having received his first certificate when but 16 years old. He has been twice married. His first union was contracted with Miss Nettie McMahon, of Monroe County, who died in 1889, leaving one child, Forrest. The present Mrs. McKelvey was, prior to her marriage with our subject, the widow of K. F. Jeffers. To the second marriage have been born two children, Earl and Lucille.

About four years ago Mr. McKelvey opened a dairy business in Bellaire, and has been very successful in this business. He has a large patronage, and quality rather than quantity is his prime consideration. He also carries on general farming and stock raising. His farm is well improved, having a comfortable residence and many other substantial buildings. Socially, our subject is a member of Ionic Lodge, F. & A. M., and also Bellaire Chapter, R. A. M. He is a member of Mt. Zion M. E. Church. In politics he has always been a stanch Democrat, and was his party's selection as a candidate for sheriff of Belmont County, and in a county which usually goes Republican by 2,000 votes he was defeated by only 615 votes. He is well fitted for any position to which he aspires.

SAMUEL H. MCGREGOR lives near Bellaire, in Pultney township, Belmont County, Ohio. He was born December 2, 1843, and is a son of Alexander and Eliza (Harris) McGregor, whose marriage took place in 1837. His mother was born in Wheeling in 1814, and died in 1885. His father was born July 6, 1804, and died in

1851. Alexander McGregor was a son of James McGregor, who was a native of Scotland.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, while yet a tailor's apprentice, was pressed into the British Navy. Upon the arrival of the ship at Baltimore, he deserted his majesty's service and became an American citizen. He married a Miss Gordon and located near Baltimore, Maryland, on a farm which he purchased, and he was the founder of the McGregor family in America. In 1817 he moved his family to Ohio by wagon, and purchased a farm on Rock Hill, in Belmont County, the same farm being now owned by members of the Giffin family. In 1819 he purchased another farm from Samuel Clark, the written deed for the same being now in the possession of our subject, who is the proud owner of this ancestral farm, which passed from grandfather to father and in succession to our subject. This deed bears the date of August 10, 1819, and upon this farm the grandfather passed the remainder of his life. Our subject's father also passed his closing years there.

Alexander McGregor, the father, was one of a family of three sons, all of whom are now deceased. His brother James was born in 1789 and died in 1879. He served in the War of 1812, and received as his portion the farm now owned mainly by J. W. Giffin. Robert, the younger of the sons, never married, and died in Bellaire in 1863.

Our subject was third in a family of seven children. The others are Reuben J., Sarah E., R. E., J. M., Margaret, and Alexander, the latter two having died young. Reuben J. never married, and died June 8, 1879, at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, while holding a government position as inspector of harbor improvements. He was a graduate of Washington College, Pennsylvania. Sarah E. is the widow of Andrew Neff. She has three children, the eldest being married, and she resides with our subject. R. E. was for many years a hardware merchant at Windom, Minnesota, and died in February, 1894.

J. M. was formerly a druggist in Bellaire. He is now a resident of Windom, Minnesota, where for 12 years he was cashier of a bank. He is now retired from active life, and he has four children.

The substantial brick residence of our subject was erected by his father, but many improvements have been added by Mr. McGregor, who built his fine large barn in 1891. His home farm contains 124 acres and originally consisted of an additional 100 acres, which has recently been sold for coal and railroad purposes. The home farm has practically been conducted by him since early manhood, and for some time he also operated a coal mine on his premises, but this mine was sold some time ago. Mr. McGregor is a staunch Republican and has served in various township offices. He is not a member of any church organization, but is a regular attendant of the Coal Brook Presbyterian Church and contributes liberally towards its support.

GEORGE JEPSON, a leading merchant of St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, was born August 28, 1839, and is a son of John and Hannah (Hunt) Jepson, both natives of Lancastershire, England.

John Jepson was born in 1794, and with his family came to America in 1825. He settled in Utica, New York, where he followed his trade as a weaver until 1835. He then came to Belmont County, where he was engaged in farming until 1844. He then started a grocery store in St. Clairsville which he conducted until 1880. His death occurred in 1884.

George Jepson worked in his father's store until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, 98th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf. After serving three months, he was detached for duty in the adjutant general's office, where he remained until his discharge June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Upon his return home, Mr. Jepson resumed the grocery business at St. Clairsville, where he has since continued, with uninter-

rupted success. He is one of the most substantial business men of the community.

In 1871, Mr. Jepson was united in marriage with Rebecca E. Grove, by whom he has two children,—Nellie and Lucy. Mr. Jepson has been president of the First National Bank of St. Clairsville for three years. He has also been a director in that institution over 25 years. The subject of this sketch is a member of Drummond Post, No. 203, G. A. R. His family unite in worshipping at the First Presbyterian Church, of St. Clairsville.

JOHN STARBUCK, one of the most prominent farmers of Belmont County, whose large and commodious brick residence in Colerain township stands about one-eighth of a mile from the post office, has for the past 47 years been a resident of this township and for the last 27 years an occupant of his present abode. Of his thrift and intelligent management his attractive and highly improved farm speaks for itself. He is one of the old citizens of the county, having been born in Somerset township April 11, 1827, and he is a son of John and Ann (Lapping) Starbuck.

George Starbuck, grandfather of our subject, was one of those hardy pioneers who opened up to settlers the new State of Ohio. Coming to Belmont County with his wife and children in 1808, he settled upon a farm near Barnesville, where he afterward made his home. A man of force and determination, he bore his share of the battles with wild beasts and obstructing forests, and assisted greatly in making the place a safe and passable region. His wife, whose Christian name was Elizabeth, also helped bear the privations of the rude pioneer life. Mr. Starbuck died on the farm.

John Starbuck, son of George and father of John, whose name heads this sketch, was born in 1797, came to this county in 1808, and here for the most part made his home.

He followed farming throughout his mature life, at which he was very successful. Living to the age of 67, he died on the family homestead in 1864. His wife, Ann Lapping, died in 1853 at the age of about 53 years. By his marriage there were 11 children—Samuel, a farmer of Belmont County; William, who fought under Sherman in the Civil War, now a farmer in Somerset township; Ruth Ann, who married George Coffland of Loydsville, Ohio; three sons who died, as follows,—George, at the age of about 19 years; Hezekiah, from an accident at the age of 10 years, and Robert, at the age of 12 years. Thomas, a soldier in the 62nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., was taken prisoner at Fort Wagner, and sent to Andersonville, where it is thought he died of starvation at the age of 21; Daniel, who died at the age of 40; Elizabeth, who died in her 20th year, and Elisha and the other child, who died when young. Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck were both faithful and consistent members of the Society of Friends.

John Starbuck of this sketch procured his early education in the schools of Jefferson and Belmont counties, and later attended Mount Pleasant College. Well equipped for the work, at the age of 21 he began teaching and for two years carried on his professional pursuits in winter and followed farming in summer. In 1855 he came to Colerain township and settling upon a farm, engaged in agriculture for himself. By strict attention to his work and careful management he made the place pay well and in time became possessed of considerable means. In 1875 he purchased his present farm, a well improved tract of 126 acres, part of which is underlaid with coal from which he has derived material benefit. Here he carries on general farming and conducts a large dairy, making good profits by shipping the milk to Wheeling. The house is a large brick one, which was built in 1825, and has been kept in good repairs. It is a 13-room structure with an excellent cellar divided into three apartments.

August 23, 1854, Mr. Starbuck married

Sarah Bunday, who was born in Belmont County, daughter of Benjamin and Delitha (Bailey) Bunday. To Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck have been born 10 children: Benjamin F., Allison, Marietta, Anna, Eva B., Thomas, Lorena, Lizzie, Alice and Eunice. Benjamin F., now a farmer in Harrison County, married Sarah Millhouse, and after her death, which occurred March 19, 1885, Anna Lewellen became his wife. By the first marriage there were three children—Edith, who died at the age of 18 years, Albert and Lewis, who since the death of his mother has resided with his Grandfather and Grandmother Starbuck. By the second marriage there were four children—Martha, Mary, Emily and Jesse. Allison, whose wife officiates as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the owner of a greenhouse. He married Florence Savage, but they have had no children. Marietta, a resident of Colerain township, married Benjamin Cope, and they have had nine children—Amy, Anna, John, Caroline, Charlotte, Helen (now deceased), Darlington, Byron and Chalkley. Anna, who has never married, has been professor in an Indian school in New York for the last three years. Eva B., who married Aaron Edkin, is matron of this same school, which is under the management of the Society of Friends, and her husband acts as superintendent. Thomas, a farmer, married Abbie Hall, and they have one child—Mabel. Lorena, who has won for herself an excellent reputation for scholarship, methods and disciplinary powers, has for the past seven years served as an instructor in a Friends' school in Iowa. Lizzie, now residing at home, has taught in Iowa for some time, and Alice has been a teacher in Kansas. Eunice is the youngest child.

Mr. Starbuck is a man of influence in his community, and in 1890 served as land appraiser, filling the office with marked ability. As a Republican he is one of the leaders in local politics. He and his family belong to the Society of Friends.

Benjamin Bunday, father of Mrs. Star-

buck, was originally of North Carolina, and died in Ohio in 1875 at the age of 82. He married Delitha Bailey, who when a child came from Virginia to Ohio. She died in her 71st year in 1870. Both were good Christians and members of the Society of Friends. By this marriage there were 13 children—Jesse, now a resident of Kansas; Josiah, who died at the age of 66 years; Mary Ann, and Martha, who died young; William, a resident of Colerain township; Sarah, who is mentioned above; Edmund, a prominent farmer of this county; Rachel, who married Mason Thomas and resides in Barnesville; Ann, who married Robert Hampton and lives in Iowa; David, now deceased, married Esther Milligan, who now resides in Colerain; Matilda and Jane died young, and Charles is living in Barnesville.

RAYMOND A. TALLMAN, deputy clerk of the Probate Court at St. Clairsville, Ohio. was born in Washington County, Kansas, April 8, 1872, and is a son of James F. and Mary E. (Wilson) Tallman.

James F. Tallman was born March 30, 1844, and received his mental training in St. Clairsville. He studied law under his father, the late Peter Tallman, who was a practitioner of Belmont County. James F. Tallman practiced law for some time in Washington County, Kansas, and then moved to Belmont County, where he served as Probate judge for two terms.—from 1891 to 1897. He is now living in Chicago, Illinois. His wife, Mary E. (Wilson) Tallman, was born in Fulton County, Illinois, October 19, 1845. They reared five children, namely: Mabel E., of Chicago; Raymond A.; Adeline, who lives at home; Peter, who died at the age of 22 years; and Mary J., who is also at home. Mr. and Mrs. Tallman are remembered by a large circle of friends in St. Clairsville, where for many years they were active in social and business circles.

Raymond A. Tallman received his mental training in the schools of St. Clairsville, where

he graduated in the class of 1891. After leaving school he accepted the position of deputy clerk of the Probate Court, and has since then continued to serve in that capacity, being six years of the time in office with his father. The other five years he has served under Judge Smith. His long continuance in this position is conclusive proof of service well rendered, and as he is young in years, his future is one of promise.

On July 25, 1894, Mr. Tallman was married to Lucy V. Hartley, a native of West Virginia, and a daughter of C. E. Hartley, of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Tallman have three children,—Madge, Louis R. and Dorothy L. Mrs. Tallman is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Tallman stands high in the community, both in a business and social way, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

HON. C. W. CARROLL, who is postmaster of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and ex-judge of the Probate Court, was born in this city, in the house in which he lives, on April 8, 1834. He is a son of Carroll C. and Eleanor K. (Alvord) Carroll, both of whom were natives of Connecticut.

The late Carroll C. Carroll came to St. Clairsville in the early part of the 19th century. By profession he was a lawyer; he won many legal triumphs in Belmont County, and during his younger years was county prosecutor. His death occurred on Christmas morning in 1858, at the age of 52 years. In St. Clairsville the event turned this day of happiness into one of sorrow, not only to his family, but to the entire community, for he was a most worthy, scholarly and estimable man. He was one of the pioneers of Belmont County and assisted very materially in its higher development. His wife, who remarried Rev. John Moffat, of Wheeling, West Virginia, died in St. Louis, Missouri; she was a most devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. Four children were born to them, of whom the eldest is the subject of this sketch. The others were as follows: Clara C., who is the widow of Henry Balcom,

and resides in Winona, Minnesota; Eunice, who is the widow of John Crangle, and also resides at Winona; and Joel W., who was born in 1838, and died August 12, 1876,—by profession he was a druggist. In 1863, when troops were called for at the time of the battle of Gettysburg, he enlisted in a Philadelphia regiment. He married Elizabeth Woods, of Bellaire, Ohio, who survives him.

Judge Carroll was afforded excellent educational advantages by his father, who sent him first to Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, and later, to Washington College, in Pennsylvania. Answering the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, the subject of this sketch first entered Company K, 17th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., organized under the three months' call, and re-enlisted, in September, 1861, in Company E, 15th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he gallantly served for three and a half years. He was then commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 184th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war.

Judge Carroll is one of the men who served from the beginning to the end of the Civil War, upholding his country's honor on every occasion at the risk of his life. His first term of service was in the Army of the Ohio, and his second was in the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battle of Shiloh and all the battles in which the command took part,—such as Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and closed with the battles at Franklin and Nashville. He was at one period under constant fire, day and night, for three months. His entrance was as a humble private, but his promotion was rapid. He became second lieutenant in the 17th Ohio Regiment; then first lieutenant, and later, captain, in the 15th Ohio Regiment; and lastly, lieutenant-colonel in the 184th Ohio Regiment. During this long and severe service he was never taken prisoner and received no wounds. His place in march or battle was never vacant on account of sickness, and in fact he was a typical soldier, whose usefulness was proven on many occasions.



ELMER J. HUTCHISON.

Since his years of discretion, Judge Carroll has been interested in the law, and learned its underlying principles with his father. In 1854 he was admitted to practice, and this he resumed on his return from the army. In 1866 he was elected Probate judge, and served for nine years, having been re-elected three times. On December 12, 1899, he was appointed postmaster at St. Clairsville, since which time he has been the popular incumbent of that position.

On May 16, 1860, Judge Carroll was married to Mary B. West, who was a native of Belmont County, and a daughter of the late Dr. Henry West, who for many years was a leading physician of the county. The five children born to this union were as follows: Carlo C., who is employed in the Union Pacific Railroad office at Kansas City, married Carrie Asher, of said city, and has one daughter, Marguerite; Henry W., who is an employee of the Armours at Kansas City, and married Jessie Morton; Clara, who married George W. Dunn, managing editor of the *Columbus Citizen*, of Columbus, Ohio, and has four children, Carroll, Mary L., John and George; Clinton, who is a locomotive engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad; and Eleanor, who is the wife of Arthur S. Kuder, a commercial traveler, who resides at Columbus, and has one son, Harold B.

In Masonic circles, Judge Carroll has long been a very prominent figure, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery, in each of which he has held high official positions. He is a charter member of the G. A. R., Drummond Post, No. 203, in which he has filled the office of commander.

ELMER J. HUTCHISON, a well known business man of Barnesville, has, since 1895, been sole proprietor of one of the largest industries in the place,—the Barnesville Box Factory. Under his wise and conservative management the business has made rapid progress. That he has been able in so short a time to

accomplish a great work is largely due to the fact that he previously had years of valuable mercantile experience, and has inherited from good ancestors both mental and physical power. Born in Barnesville, March 2, 1855, he is a son of Asbury and Eliza J. (Taylor) Hutchison.

Asbury Hutchison belongs to one of the oldest and most respectable families of Barnesville, and was born there in 1821. During his youth he learned the trade of a carpenter, which upon reaching manhood he followed as a means of livelihood. The rapid growth of his own community, and of other places in the vicinity, furnished him with plenty of work and enabled him to command the highest wages. With a steadfast purpose, he continued the pursuit of his trade throughout his active life, laying by, from year to year, something for a time of need. Becoming possessed of considerable means he discontinued his labors a few years ago and is now living a life of leisure. His wife, Eliza J. (Taylor) Hutchison, died in June, 1890.

Elmer J. Hutchison obtained his mental training in the public schools of Barnesville, and afterward developed habits of self-reliance and close attention to business, which have so prominently characterized his mature life. Ambitious to advance himself, at the age of 21 years he went to Chicago and secured a position as private secretary to the traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Giving excellent satisfaction, he remained there for many years, acquiring much valuable knowledge of various lines of business. Later he was commissioner of the Merchants' Association. Ill health, however, in the course of time obliged him to sever that connection. About this time, March 1, 1892, he purchased an interest in the box industry in Barnesville, conducted by Talbot & Brothers and H. Campbell, where he remained as a partner for about three years. On January 1, 1895, he became the sole owner of the box factory, which he has since managed with such gratifying results. This business is one of the largest of its kind in the vicinity, is backed by a cap-

ital of \$7,500 and its output is valued at \$15,000 per annum. It furnishes regular employment to 20 skilled workmen, and is of much benefit to the place.

Mr. Hutchison married Lucy Talbott, a daughter of John D. Talbott, a real estate dealer of Barnesville, and they have had four children,—William A., Edwin J., Mary M., and Dorothy A. In religious belief the family are Methodists, and the children have been reared in that faith. Mr. Hutchison's remarkable success in business has won for him the popular confidence in his section. Socially he is highly esteemed, and affiliates with the F. & A. M. As a Republican, in politics, his word carries weight in local affairs.

DR. JOSEPH HEWETSON, deceased.

This address of Dr. J. M. McConahey on the death of Dr. Hewetson is taken from "The Transactions of the Belmont County Medical Society," printed in 1855.

Mr. President and Fellow Members:

As a general thing, the death of a fellow being produces but a momentary impression in the mind of the living; it excites but little sympathy, viewed as the fulfillment of a law of necessity, resting upon all terrestrial created beings. He is dead, a word familiar to all, from its daily use, is passed round the circle of the deceased's acquaintance, and it matters but little whether that circle be large or small, the sound dies away, and with it the name and memory of the individual are forgotten. And as the ravages of the destroyer increase, in a given time, the impression produced seems to decrease in the same ratio, as may be seen during and after the prevalence of a desolating epidemic.

Oblivion is sought and cherished, and the desire to forget the past increases, as death, the king of terrors, adds to the number of his subjects. This, while it should admonish the living to hold themselves in readiness to obey the same power, should not be called unfeeling or ungrateful, but the development of a wise and essentially necessary principle of our

natural organization. But, when man dies, do his works die with him? When he ceases to breathe, when his spirit returns to God who gave it, and his body to its primitive elements, do his influences cease? If so, he lives to no purpose. If so, life is not worth protection. On the contrary, does not every individual exert an influence, either active or passive in its nature, which in a certain sense is indestructible, and continues its effects to an indefinite extent? But he whose life has formed a link in the great chain of progression, which characterizes the generation in which he lived, may be laid in the grave, his name forgotten by the living, yet he has left behind him that which will live and teach by its formative influences, when time has reduced to dust the granite or the marble which marked the place of his repose. On the present occasion, we are under more than common obligations, associated together for laudable purposes, which are designed to accomplish both a general and a special good, and he whose death we deplore, was amongst the projectors of our association. He was with us from the beginning, teaching by his learning and experience, imparting to his fellow members the fruits of many years' labor and research. But he has passed from amongst us and lies, forgotten by the world, in the dark and narrow house, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary find rest." But with us he lives in memory—and will ever hold a hallowed place in the archives of this association.

Of the first periods of the life of Joseph Hewetson, the subject of this sketch, or his ancestry, we have nothing very definite. We learn, however, that his father, John Hewetson, was a farmer; and that his son was born August 18, 1804, upon the tenement occupied by his ancestors for more than three generations, some of them living to the advanced age of 100 years. This was near Thorn Hill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Joseph's elementary education was commenced at the parish school, situated near his father's residence. How long he remained there, we are not able to say. We next find

him, without dates, at Thorn Hill, which was probably a grammar school of such character as to prepare youth for entering college. We here lose sight of him until 1820, making him 16 years of age, we find him admitted to the senior humanity class, in the college of Edinburgh, for the session of 1820.

Accompanying his tickets, we find the certificate of Prof. James Pillans to his unexceptionably good conduct, his regular attendance and performance of all the written exercises prescribed.

The requirements of these time-honored institutions of learning being of such character, that the persons admitted to their college class would, in this country, be considered on advanced standing, the tickets of Prof. George Dunbar admitted him to the junior Greek class, November 16, 1820. Accompanying Professor Dunbar's tickets, are certificates, showing his regular attendance and his unexceptionable moral character, industrious habits and satisfactory proficiency up to October, 1824. But that his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages was above the ordinary standard cannot be doubted, as he retained his acquaintance with them to a degree rarely equalled amongst professional men, whose pursuits do not necessarily require their frequent use as reference. We ascertain from his papers that while prosecuting his collegiate course he combined with his classical studies the lectures of Prof. John Barclay on anatomy and surgery. His tickets and certificates show that during his collegiate course he attended four courses on these professional branches, under the teachings of Professor Barclay. Certificates also from the same professor, of his unexceptionable moral character, habits of industry and the most satisfactory proficiency in these professional branches. And in all the departments of surgery and medicine, tickets and certificates of his proficiency, morals and upright course, given by the respective professors of the various departments, are found with his papers, viz: anatomy, surgery and pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica and obstetrics, theory and practice of medicine, institutes of

medicine, principles, practice and operations of surgery, dietetics, &c. Also for practical anatomy in Dublin (Ireland) for a full term. We find also tickets of admission to the Royal Infirmary of Dumfries and Galloway, as assistant house surgeon for one year; also admission for one year to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, in the capacity of assistant house surgeon; and from the principal of each of these institutions certificates of approval as to moral deportment and professional skill in discharging the duties and obligations devolving upon one engaged in these highly responsible stations.

The names of the following professors are found upon his tickets and certificates: Pillans, Dunbar, Barclay, Milligan, Hope, Russel, Duncan, Allen, Thompson, Campbell and Spaulding. His diploma bears date 1826, given by the faculty of the Edinburgh college and signed by 11 of the royal professors. How long after receiving his diploma before he opened an office is not known to us. The first account we have of his opening an office is in a village near his father's residence, called, we believe, Monihive. There, it seems, he commenced his professional career in Dumfriesshire. But he did not remain in this location very long; but, of the cause of his change, we have no account. From there he removed to the town of Wigton, Wigtonshire, Scotland, where he remained in the practice of his profession until the spring of 1833.

Here he became acquainted with the present Mrs. Hewetson, who was his first patron at Wigton. She had been under treatment for spinal disease about 12 months prior to his locating in this town. They were married April 12, 1830. There are no incidents of special importance connected with his practice here. One circumstance, however, may be named, as characteristic of the man, and one which evinced but a natural trait, as those acquainted with him know to have been strictly observed in all his intercourse, both professional and relative in the transactions of life, showing a firm adherence to principle, and an unwillingness to yield to influences un-

founded on principle, whether those influences were calculated to operate for or against his own personal interest.

In the excitement connected with the passage of the reform bill by the British parliament, he and but one more of all the voters of the town of Wigton cast their votes for a particular candidate. Party spirit ran high and there were feelings indulged which threatened to affect adversely his pecuniary and professional interests. In this state of political turmoil and proscriptive feeling, a deputation came from a neighboring town where the vote had been thrown as strongly in favor of the Doctor's candidate, as in his own locality it had been against him. That deputation solicited his removal, making specious promises of reward, for his political opinions and firm adherence to these, under circumstances most discouraging in their nature. A wide field for developing his professional skill, with lucrative patronage sufficient to afford a rich reward, was held out. But they were mistaken in the man. His opinions were fixed in the belief, that the duty of medical men was to stand upon their professional merit alone, and under no circumstances to compromise the honor and dignity of the profession, for mere pecuniary or selfish considerations. Possessing these views and feelings, he declined accepting the offer. Time and sober reflection allayed the excitement, and having their confidence previously as a medical man, things returned to their old channels, without materially affecting his professional interest. But in consequence of an attack of acute disease resulting in a fixed chronic affection, he conceived the notion of quitting the practice of his profession. And always being favorably impressed with the simple and unmolested beauties of agricultural life, determined to adopt it; and with this conclusion, the notion of emigrating to America was matured. Accordingly, in the spring of 1833, he with his wife and two sons sailed in the ship "Britannia" from Liverpool. His original destination was for the then far West, by way of Pittsburg, where a portion of

Mrs. Hewetson's relatives were then residing. But from the opinions formed, of the portion of country through which they had passed, the design of going further west was for the present abandoned. They removed from Pittsburg to Washington County, Pennsylvania. The season being too far advanced to favor a commencement of agricultural pursuits, and not feeling satisfied to live unemployed, he concluded, for the time being, to resume the practice of medicine, until he could settle upon his future course and permanent location, where he could commence his contemplated occupation as a farmer. He continued to practice until the spring of 1835. In April of that year he removed to Belmont County and settled upon a farm near St. Clairsville, fully determined to abandon his professional pursuit, believing that his health would thereby be improved, and life more fully enjoyed. Soon after this, quite a number of cases of smallpox appeared in the vicinity of his residence. Some discussion, as to the true character or grade of the disease, amongst the attending physicians, was in existence; and, they not being able to agree, he was consulted, more perhaps from his supposed acquaintance with the disease, from its more general prevalence in the old country than in this, than from any knowledge of his professional skill or medical education. Another circumstance, as related by his neighbors, probably tended more to involve him again in practice than the one above. A neighbor, as I understand it, while attending a threshing machine had his hand and arm badly mutilated, by being drawn into some part of the machinery. A physician was called, and upon examining the limb seemed at a loss what to do. Dr. Hewetson having repaired to the house on hearing of the injury, and seeing what was needed, immediately amputated the arm. Whether the first occurrence, as related by Mrs. Hewetson, or the second, as related by a neighbor, became the cause of turning public attention towards him as a physician, is not known, but from this time he was gradually drawn into practice and his contemplated retirement broken up. His bodily

strength was frequently overtaxed by long rides, as a great amount of his practice consisted in consultation, both as a surgeon and physician.

There was in his nature no mercenary feeling to urge him to sacrifice ease and jeopardize health, neither was there any of the pinchings of poverty impelling him. His kind and generous nature, and the cheerfulness with which he ministered to the sufferings and wants of the poor, both with his means and his skill, would contradict the former, and against the latter he had ample competence. That class of persons, whose circumstances in life rendered them unable to afford even a small remuneration, received alike his kind and careful attentions, with those more fortunate; and in some instances I have known him to neglect the calls of the latter, for the benefit of the former. As a physician he was kind and evinced a most scrupulous regard for the feelings of his patients, but never allowed his feelings or interest to conceal his honest opinions as to the probable results when interrogated by relatives.

In his investigations at the bedside, he was minute, even in cases seemingly trivial, and where it might be thought a mere passing notice sufficient. As a diagnostician but few if any, having but the facilities of a country practice, excelled him, and his success in the treatment of disease was fully acknowledged by all his brethren, and happily appreciated by a widespread community who had been the recipients of his medical skill.

As a surgeon, but few opportunities in the country are afforded in this department of the profession, but a sufficient number of operations were performed by him to give him the credit due to a safe and cautious surgeon. It is more than likely he excelled in this department as it was to it he gave special attention in his studies, and which was his legitimate practice in his native country. As a counsellor, he was extensively known and his course as such was one of conscientious candor towards patient and attendant, carefully observing the strictest rules of professional etiquette, unless

waived by request; and where in the discharge of duty he had nothing to recommend or disprove, nothing afforded him more pleasure than an entire concurrence with the attendant, thus giving fresh confidence to the patient and his friends, and if the attendant be young, inspiring him to greater efforts to acquit himself with honor and honesty in the responsibilities of his calling. When solicited by friends or patients for his opinions respecting the final result of the case, his views of duty constrained him to answer their inquiries candidly, whether for or against their recovery. This course, we are all aware, is condemned by many, but he viewed it criminal to deal in evasion or dissimulation where honesty is of the most vital importance to the inquirer, and especially should this be the case where implicit confidence is placed in the opinions and candor of the physicians.

His manner was frank and courteous to all those with whom he had intercourse. His manner was to speak evil of none in the profession, while he exercised the right of preference; his opinions with regard to others rested with himself. If the envious insidiously assailed him, he suffered it to pass unnoticed; conscious of the uprightness of his course, he was willing to let the world form its own conclusions, satisfied that persons so unfortunately constituted as to suffer envy to lead them into trouble had at all times within them the elements of misery and discontent. But we have stated in this sketch his earnest desire and determination to retire from the profession; we have also stated the cause to be loss of health. In July, 1830, he was attacked with acute rheumatism which held him to January, 1831. It was very severe in its character, and affecting the system generally. After some time it affected the heart producing in this organ hypertrophy and valvular disease, and which no doubt contributed much to bring about a premature close of his useful life. After various fruitless efforts at relief, he proposed to his medical advisers bloodletting, to an extent beyond what they were willing to risk, but he expressed it as the only hope of relief in his

case. Willing to assume the responsibility of the measure, he was accordingly bled profusely by which he was greatly relieved and he gradually improved from this time; and it was always his opinion that, if the same treatment had been resorted to in the commencement of the cardiac affection, organic disease might have been obviated. In this, there is scarcely a doubt but that he was correct.

The bleeding must have been carried to an almost unprecedented extent, as it became necessary to fan him incessantly for three days afterwards, he was so faint. In giving a description of the feelings produced by this treatment, in conversing with a friend, for three days he stated the feeling to be such as would be experienced by lying on the back, and the feet raised up from the bed, to an angle of 45 degrees. This sensation was owing probably to the great and sudden reduction of the volume of the circulation affecting the contractile power of the heart, which had been overtaxed for so long a time, and in consequence of this an almost entire suspension of the circulation in the inferior extremities. He slowly, but steadily improved, and resumed business as strength returned. Nothing more is said of this affection until 1840, when there was a severe return of rheumatism, which no doubt aggravated and rendered more hopeless his cardiac disease. A friend tells me that, in 1842, he remembers well the Doctor's emaciated and feeble condition; says he has never seen in his face or cheeks so great a flaccidity at any time since. As the warm and settled condition of the weather came on in the spring of 1842, his improvement was more rapid, and again he resumed practice—which he had given up for near two years, having practiced none, except a few consultations, and in these he was under the necessity of frequently stopping by the way, to rest for a considerable time, to prevent complete prostration and a return to his bed. He wore a seaton over the region of the heart from this time, about one year, 1843 to 1844, at the same time attending to business as far as his debilitated condition would admit. His health was measurably re-

stored and continued so until about two years since, when evidence of the progress of disease began to manifest itself. Of the true state of his case he was fully conscious, and expressed the conviction that if there should even be some mitigation of his disease, nothing permanent could be expected. He was (he said) at all times liable to be injured sympathetically, and although a man of strong nerve, and mind above mediocrity, he was at times unwilling to examine the chest of a patient similarly affected, or to treat diseases of the heart or chest, because of the injurious effect it had upon himself. But for the last four months of his life, there was a serious and rapid failure, resulting in that complication which terminated in death. But he died at his post, and in the service of his profession. The last time he left his room was on a visit or consultation, some eight or 10 miles distant, at the same time feeling it unsafe to travel alone, and unable to drive his own carriage. This was eight weeks previous to his death. And even when confined to his bed, and up to within a few days of his death, his quiet was disturbed, his train of thought turned aside from his own concerns, to see some one asking his medical opinions, willing to share his small amount of precious time yet to come, in mitigating the sufferings of others. He tolerated it until within a brief period of his dissolution. He was fully aware that "the end of earth" to him was near at hand. A medical friend, wishing to encourage him, said: "You may recover again a comfortable degree of health, and, by proper care, live to old age." He replied: "Although I have always admired your judgment, I am compelled to differ with you in the present case. I am satisfied I will not recover. If," said he, "it were the Almighty's will, I should like to live a while longer, that I might more fully serve my Creator than I have done." Although his disease was one always connected with despondency and depression of spirits to a greater degree than almost any other, notwithstanding his sufferings were extreme, a degree of patience and quiet acquiescence was evinced by him, not often seen. But

he was an humble and consistent Christian. The truth of this was portrayed in his daily walk and conversation. Its doctrines were inculcated in his family. Its spirit was evinced in the practice of his profession, at all times relying upon and invoking the blessing and guidance of that power which erreth not. His religious views were Calvinistic. In Scotland, he was a member of the Established Church; his connection in this country was first with the Associate Presbyterian Church under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Clokey. After the removal of Rev. Mr. Clokey from his pastoral charge, he connected himself with the Associate Reform Presbyterian Congregation of St. Clairsville, under the care of Rev. Alexander Young. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of the Gospel as a revelation from God. He felt and took an active interest in the affairs of the congregation of which he was a member, and his prudence and zeal in reference to these interests will make his loss severely felt. His natural diffidence made him more retiring in his religious observances than many Christians would think justifiable. With his family alone he filled a Christian father's place, and as a physician felt that his success depended upon the direction and blessing of God. "Diffident as he was, I have," says Rev. Mr. Young, "known him, at the desire of his patients, conduct prayer on their behalf. In his illness it was a pleasure to be reminded of the truths and hopes of the Gospel." His wife often read to him from the Scriptures, and friends and neighbors enjoyed the privilege of engaging in prayer with him and for him at his request. A mind as well informed, and a conscience as sensitive as his, could not look forward without realizing the importance of eternal things nor backward without much cause of regret. In Christ alone can the penitent one find peace. Mr. Young says: "Circumstances beyond my control deprived me of the privilege of seeing him during the last four days of his life. This I shall ever regret, esteeming and loving him as I did. I would have been profited by seeing the tokens of regard shown in the feelings of

those to whom he was a beloved physician. Men do not live usefully and remain unappreciated in this world. We may be misunderstood, we may misunderstand others, but there is something in that well doing for Christ's sake, in what sphere soever it may be undertaken, so akin to the nature of God himself, and so in harmony with all his purposes of love, that his own arrangements hinder it from being lost." And though death may cause the good man to tremble, how striking the contrast when compared with one whose course has been entirely on the other side. The motto of our friend was duty, his life was spent in its active and conscientious discharge. His hopes were founded upon a rock, against which the storms and trials of time may beat in vain. He is conscious that the shades of death are gathering round him, but the presence and the promises of Him in whom he has confided forsake him not. He leaves the world, calm and serene as the approach of twilight on a summer's eve.

While he of the opposite course can see but little in the review of life but selfishness, can find no balm along the path of his labors wherewith to soothe the sorrows, or allay the fears of his dying hour. If he look forward, death inevitable meets his view, and as the ebbing pulse declares its near approach, hope that has been his support from the cradle until now quits the scene and leaves him to complete despair. Although in the discharge of duty from Christian motives, we toil hard and wait long, yet the reward will come, we will have tokens of it here, and if we die as friends of Christ, weeping friends as they stand round our grave feel that while the departed may inconceivably gain, the world and the church sustain a loss, and they cry: "Help, Lord, for the Godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail from among the children of men." And as the professional excellence of the world is taken away, whether of ours or any other profession, may we, as a society, be led to seek that good part which shall never be taken from us.

LAWSON E. EMERSON, a lawyer by profession and a prominent resident of St. Clairsville, Ohio, is clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was born in Goshen township, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1863, and is a son of William and Jane (Wright) Emerson.

William Emerson was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1819. Coming to America, in 1837, he remained here two years, and then went back to Ireland, to settle up the estate of his father. Upon his return to America, he was accompanied by his brother, John. He located in Belmont County, Ohio, and for three years was employed by Ira Lewis, at an annual salary of \$85. He subsequently bought a farm in Goshen township, and was engaged in farming and stock raising all his life. His death occurred January 8, 1900. His first wife was Jane Danforth, a daughter of Ambro Danforth, of Washington township, Belmont County. She died at an early age, leaving three children,—Maria (Wright); Mercy L. (Turner); and Thomas W., who is an attorney at Ouray, Colorado. Mr. Emerson married, secondly, Jane Wright, a daughter of Edward Wright, of Goshen township, and they have four children, namely: Mary; John, who died at the age of three years; Lawson E.; and Charles E., superintendent of the Denver (Colorado) Street Railway Company. William Emerson was originally a Whig, in politics, and later a Republican.

Lawson E. Emerson received his mental training in the Bethesda public schools and the Barnesville High School, after which he took a teacher's course at Valparaiso, Indiana. At the age of 18 years, he began teaching, and continued thus for seven years, in Warren and Goshen townships. He then began to read law at St. Clairsville, first, with his brother, Thomas W. Emerson, and later with Capt. L. Danford. Subsequently, he completed a two-years' course in the Cincinnati Law School, and was graduated June 4, 1889. His brother moved to Colorado in June of that year, and the subject of this sketch settled up his business. In January, 1890, he was appointed deputy county clerk under H. M. Davis, and

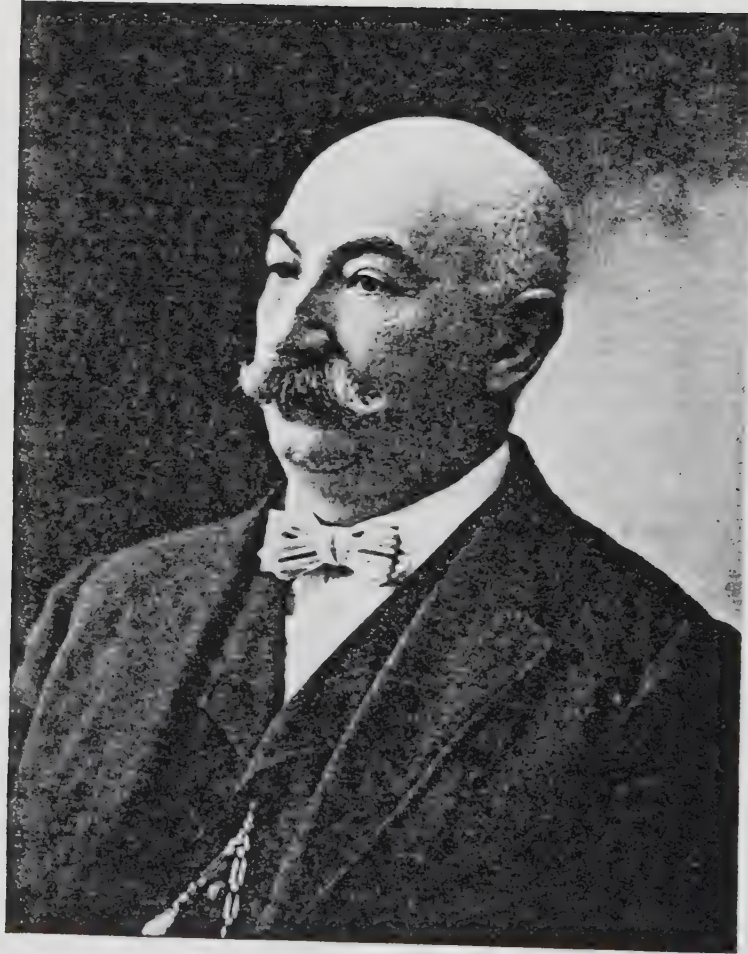
served as such through two terms. In 1895, he was nominated by acclamation for the office of county clerk, and elected by a majority of 1,100 votes. He was re-elected in 1898, his majority being increased to 1,814 votes. He was solicited by prominent attorneys to run for a third term, but refused, and became a candidate for clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was nominated on the first ballot from among 10 candidates, was elected, and assumed the duties of his office, in Columbus, on January 1, 1902. Mr. Emerson is a man of sterling worth and the strictest integrity, and stands very high, wherever known.

Lawson E. Emerson was married, in 1892, to Laura Ferren, a daughter of James Ferren, of St. Clairsville, and they have two sons,—Wayne Kennon, who was born in 1893; and William Glen, born in 1895. Fraternally, Mr. Emerson is a member of Lodge No. 109, K. of P.; Blue Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 54, R. A. M.; Commandery No. 26, K. T.; and Columbus Lodge, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 419, B. P. O. E.

JOHN K. MCFARLAND, who is efficiently serving as recorder of Belmont County, Ohio, is one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of St. Clairsville. He was born in Union township, Belmont County, February 19, 1871, and is a son of William G. and Cynthia W. (Kennon) McFarland.

William G. McFarland was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, and in 1871, after marriage, moved to Union township, Belmont County. Here he followed farming until 1901, since which time he has lived in Warren township. He married Cynthia W. Kennon, a native of Belmont County, and a daughter of Abner Kennon. They had but one child, John K.

John K. McFarland received his mental training in the public schools, and lived on the farm until the fall of 1896. He then moved to St. Clairsville, to accept the appointment of deputy county recorder, under A. S. Taylor.



A. KLOTZ.

Mr. Taylor died in office, and Mr. McFarland was appointed by the county commissioners to fill the unexpired term. The satisfactory discharge of his duties resulted in his nomination by the Republican party, and his election to the office of county recorder, in 1900.

In 1895 Mr. McFarland was united in marriage with Gertrude Taylor; they have had three children,—Mary, Kennon and Charles. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a Mason, and a member of Lodge No. 419, B. P. O. E.

A. KLOTZ. Among the prominent and representative citizens of Bellaire, Ohio, this well-known merchant and banker takes a leading position, identified as he is with many of the most important business enterprises, educational projects and public-spirited movements of the city.

The birth of Mr. Klotz occurred in France June 13, 1846; he is a son of Moses Klotz, who was a butcher by trade, with whom our subject worked for some years after finishing school, so thoroughly learning the business that he was able to pursue it for himself in the city of Paris, where he continued until February, 1868. This has been one of the elements of Mr. Klotz's success, to do thoroughly and well whatever came under his notice. After the death of the father in 1867, the family scattered, a number of them coming to America. There were 12 children in all, six of whom still survive, these being, exclusive of our subject: Mrs. Charles Mayer, of Cincinnati, whose husband was a partner with Mr. Klotz at Bellaire, from 1868 to 1883, but is now living retired; Mrs. A. L. Rice, whose husband was formerly in the wholesale millinery business at Wheeling, but is now engaged in the slate business at Slatington, Pennsylvania; Elise, who resides with Mrs. Rice; Samuel, who was formerly engaged at Bellaire in the gents' furnishing business, in 1884 went to Piscoe, Peru, where he is engaged in exporting; and one sister who still resides in France.

Some members of Mr. Klotz's family had

located in Wheeling, West Virginia, and hither our subject came in September, 1868, with no capital except ability, industry and good habits, and from such a foundation Mr. Klotz has built up his fortunes. Engaging with his brother-in-law in the gents' furnishing business at Bellaire, Ohio, under the firm name of Mayer & Klotz, the young man soon demonstrated his business acumen and in 1885 purchased Mr. Mayer's interest and ever since has been the largest dealer in his line in the city. In 1877 the business was moved to its present location at No. 3211 Union street, where three floors are utilized; the building contains the only passenger elevator in use in the city. Mr. Klotz has greatly enlarged the scope of his business, which now embraces a full line of dry goods, carpets, ready-made clothes, and gents' furnishing goods, requiring the assistance of 10 capable salesmen and much outside help. The equipments are all of a modern character, the cash-carrier system is in use, and the business is carried on with dispatch and accuracy which is very gratifying to its many patrons.

Mr. Klotz has been identified with many of the leading business interests of the city, notably the Dollar Savings Bank of which he is president, in which he has been interested from the start and served a number of years as its vice-president; he is also vice-president of the Novelty Stamping Company, and has long been connected with the Enterprise Enamel Company, a very successful business venture.

The marriage of Mr. Klotz was to a daughter of E. C. Morris, who is the retired proprietor of the Globe House, of Bellaire. One son, Charles L., was born to this union, who is a very able young business man; at the age of 17 years he was conducting a successful livery business at Bellaire, and is now engaged in the grocery business at Altoona, Pennsylvania. Since 1870, Mr. Klotz has been a Mason, and belongs to Ionic Lodge, F. & A. M., and Bellaire Chapter, R. A. M. He has always shown a liberal public spirit, has participated in the public affairs of the community and has been liberal along both private and religious lines.

On the Board of Trade he has been active for many years and for the past 10 years has served the city on the Board of Health. In his business career he has made many friends, but they are more than equaled by those who esteem him in private life.

JACOB RIETZ, a prominent merchant at the corner of 37th and Noble streets, is one of the oldest grocers who has carried on a continuous business in the city of Bellaire, having started here in 1878. During all this time his business dealings have been marked by the strictest honesty and highest integrity. In directing affairs of the city he has been honored with a place in the Council and in other ways favored by his fellow citizens. He was born in Germany in 1841 and is a son of Jacob Rietz, Sr.

The elder Mr. Rietz came to this country from Germany in 1846, and coming directly to Ohio, settled upon a farm in Washington County, near Lowell. For ten years he carried on a flourishing industry, deriving from his labors large profits. At the end of this time, possessed of considerable means, he went to Lowell and opened a sawmill, of which he also made a success. He died in 1894 at the age of 79 years. He had three children, two sons and one daughter.

Jacob Rietz, Jr., was about five years old when his parents came to this country, and received his education mainly in the common schools of Washington County. In early life he entered his father's mill in Lowell and there worked for some time. With an eye to something better, however, in 1874 he came to Bellaire and secured a position in the B. & O. R. R. shops. Giving good satisfaction, he remained here for three years. Then, seeing a good opening for a grocery store in the growing community, and having laid aside a small sum of money, he secured a building and put in a moderate stock of goods. Wise management and good service enabled him to succeed, and he con-

tinued the business, increasing from time to time his stock of goods to keep apace with the growing demands of the community. In 1883 he erected the store where he has since carried on his trade. It is a large double building, and he uses the rear as a residence. He keeps in his store a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, and also handles produce and general provisions. His trade is a large one and highly profitable.

Mr. Rietz married a Miss Schramm of Washington County, Ohio, who has two brothers now residing in Bellaire. To Mr. and Mrs. Rietz have been born three children. Albert, now in business with his father, is married and has one child. Lena married Charles Kaiser, of Bellaire, and they have four children. William has a position in the Dollar Savings Bank of Bellaire.

Mr. Rietz is especially influential in the public affairs of his city and has served the Fourth Ward for six years in the City Council. In politics he is usually a Democrat, but somewhat independent. Fraternally he affiliates with the I. O. O. F. He belongs to the German Reform Church.

HARRY C. FUHR, the popular Fifth Ward councilman of Bellaire, and a man of attainments, is now filling the position of superintendent of the Bellaire Steel Works of the National Steel Company. Both by education and inherent ability he has been prepared for this work, as is shown by the perfect regularity and attention to details with which everything in his (the electrical) department is managed. With nothing but his own resources and a vast stock of energy to rely upon, he has attained his present position. Born in Wheeling, West Virginia, he is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fuhr.

Charles Fuhr, now deceased, was a baker by trade and followed that occupation in Wheeling for many years. His wife is still living in that place.

Harry C. Fuhr was but three months old

when his father died, and was reared in Wheeling under the careful guidance of his mother. He secured his early education in the public schools of the Eighth Ward, from which he graduated. Later he took a course in electrical engineering at Scranton, Pennsylvania, which he completed at the very early age of 17. After a short stay in his native city looking about for an opening, he secured a lucrative position with the General Electric Company, the headquarters of which are at Lynn, Massachusetts. Thorough knowledge of his work and strict attention to business secured him at once the confidence of his employers, and he remained with the company for three years, traveling through the East and putting in electric plants. The general satisfaction which he gave while with this firm and his experience with it enabled him to rise in his profession, and in 1895 he secured the superintendency of the electrical department of the Bellaire Steel Works of the National Steel Company. Here he has 18 men constantly under his charge. He is popular both with his employees and with the company. Under his supervision the first electric mining machine in Belmont County was placed in position.

After severing his connection with the General Electric Company at Lynn, Massachusetts, Mr. Fuhr returned to Wheeling, where he married a Miss Rigner of that place. They have had two children—Irvin H. C., who is now seven years old, and Wayne Charles, now an infant. The family reside at 4482 Jefferson street, but Mr. Fuhr is about to erect a splendid new residence on Harrison street.

Mr. Fuhr is a well educated man, reads and writes German with accuracy and speaks it fluently. As a Republican he has been exceedingly active in politics both in Wheeling and Bellaire. In 1900 he was elected a member of the City Council from the Fifth Ward, and the efficient way in which he is performing his duties promise excellent chances for re-election. He is colonel of the

Eleventh Regiment, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of Black Prince Lodge, No. 19, of Wheeling, and of the D. O. K. K. He has served four years in the West Virginia National Guards, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

JOHN D. HAYS, treasurer of Belmont County and a prominent resident of St. Clairsville, Ohio, was born in Wheeling township, Belmont County, in 1857. He is a son of Henderson and Catherine (Downing) Hays.

Henderson Hays was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1821, and was the eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Irwin) Hays. By the death of his parents he was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of 12 years. He resided in his native county until a short time after his first marriage, when he moved to Wheeling township, and there following farming until his death. In 1842, he married Olivia Coulter, who died in 1852, having given birth to the following children: Euphemia E., who was born in 1845, and married John Caldwell in 1872; Cynthia A., who was born in 1846, and was married in 1876, to John Gillespy; and Mary T., who was born in 1848, and was married, in 1874, to R. E. Dool. Henderson Hays formed a second union in 1854, with Catherine Downing, a daughter of John and Eleanor (Lee) Downing, both natives of Ohio. Five children were born to them, namely: William G., born in 1855, who resides at Bannock, Ohio; John D., the subject of this sketch; Irwin L., born in 1858, who resides at Bannock, Ohio; Olivia E., who was born in 1862, and died in 1863; and Lena M., born in 1867, who was married, in 1889, to Rev. Thomas E. Holliday, both of whom are now missionaries in India. Mr. Hays died January 1, 1890, and Mrs. Hays, who was born March 21, 1827, now resides in St. Clairsville.

John D. Hays was reared and schooled in his native township, and followed farming until 1894. In that year, having been ap-

pointed deputy county treasurer, he necessarily moved to St. Clairsville, where he discharged the duties of that office for two successive terms. In 1901, before his term of office had expired, he was nominated by acclamation for county treasurer, and his election followed in November of that year. He is a man of recognized ability, and is held in high esteem.

Mr. Hays is a member of Flushing Lodge, F. & A. M.; Chapter, No. 54, R. A. M.; and Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T.

SEBASTIAN WIMMER, now residing at his pleasant home at the corner of 31st and Union streets, is one of the wealthy retired business men of Bellaire, having for many years conducted a sample room and cafe in the place, and later, in partnership with Conrad Rumbach, engaged in the wholesale liquor business. He is now deriving a large income from his investments in various flourishing industries in the place, among them the Enterprise Enameling Works, the C. L. Dorer Foundry and the Bellaire Bottle Works.

Mr. Wimmer's success in life is entirely due to his own well directed efforts, coming as he does of poor parentage. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1857, and is the son of a common, hard-working miner. At the early age of fourteen, in 1871 young Sebastian came to this country and settled in Wheeling, West Virginia, where, preparatory to a life work he learned the cigar-makers trade. This line of work, however, he made but little use of, turning it to account merely as a stepping-stone to something better. By 1873 he had managed to get a little something ahead, and, coming to Bellaire, opened a sample room and cafe. After this he made money fast and continued the business for many years. In 1892 he formed his partnership with Conrad Rumbach and engaged in the wholesale liquor business. So rapidly did he accumulate wealth in this industry that in 1901, though

not far advanced in years, he decided to discontinue the business and lead a less strenuous life. As fast as he has been able to lay aside money he has always invested it where it would bring in large returns, and he now owns stock in three of the largest concerns in the city, which are mentioned above, and is a director of the C. L. Dorer Foundry Company.

Mr. Wimmer married Miss Madden, who was born in Bellaire, being a daughter of John Madden, a stone-mason and contractor, who has long resided in the place. Mr. and Mrs. Wimmer have three children, two daughters and a son, all of whom are living at home.

Mr. Wimmer has long been influential in local affairs, and has served for four years as a member of the City Council. In politics he is a Democrat, but takes issue against free silver. Fraternally he affiliates with the Turners and B. P. O. E., and in religious sentiment he is a Roman Catholic.

MADISON ALDREDGE, formerly a well known resident of Martin's Ferry, and auditor of Belmont County, Ohio, and now residing in St. Clairsville, Ohio, was born at Martin's Ferry in 1858, and is a son of Madison M. and M. A. (Chaffin) Aldredge.

Madison M. Aldredge was born in Eastern Virginia in 1816. At an early age he became a mechanic and continued thus for many years. He was for a considerable period a government storekeeper. He moved from Eastern Virginia to Wheeling, (West) Virginia, in 1846, and resided there until 1861, with the exception of a short time in 1850, when he lived in Martin's Ferry. In 1861, he took up his residence in Martin's Ferry, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1890. He was united in marriage with Miss M. A. Chaffin of Wheeling, who was born in 1822, and died in 1895. They reared the following children: Stanton and Sanford, deceased; Madison; and Edgar of Moline, Illinois.

Madison Aldredge was reared and schooled at Martin's Ferry, and there learned the trade of a pattern-maker, which he followed until the fall of 1895. In that year he was elected auditor of Belmont County. He assumed his official duties in October, 1896, and his manner of discharging them won for him the approval and support of the people, as was evidenced by his re-election in the fall of 1898.

Mr. Aldredge was united in marriage with Dora E. Moore, of Bellaire, Ohio, and they are parents of the following children: Ewer P.; Edna M.; Hattie G.; Madison, Jr.; and Frank. In politics, Mr. Aldredge is unswerving in his adherence to the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 486, F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 54, R. A. M.; Hope Commandery No. 26, K. T.; Aladdin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Lodge No. 54, K. of P.

DR. SAMUEL L. WEST is a prominent physician of Belmont County, Ohio, and a resident of St. Clairsville, where he was born February 23, 1860. He is a son of Dr. Henry West, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, near the Belmont County line, in 1810.

Dr. Henry West received his medical training in the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and began his practice at Bridgeport, in Belmont County. In 1840, he removed to St. Clairsville, where he continued in practice until his death, in 1887. He was married three times, and Dr. Samuel L. West was a son of his second wife, Agnes Parker, who died in 1867, leaving four children, as follows: Lura, the wife of R. R. Barrett, of Moundsville, West Virginia; Dr. James P., of Bellaire, Ohio; Dr. Samuel L., the subject of this sketch, and Henry, deceased. The first wife of Dr. Henry West was, before marriage, Adaline Kirkwood, by whom he had the following children: Mary B. (Carroll); Joseph H.; Sarah (Askew); John E.; Benjamin F.; William K.; and Adaline K. (Lane). Dr. Henry West's third marriage was with Mary Jane Douglas, by whom he had five children, as fol-

lows: Ella D. (Enoch); Agnes (West); Simon B.; Homer S.; and Honor B. (Shaw).

Dr. Samuel L. West received his primary education in St. Clairsville, where he attended the High School. He studied pharmacy there, and was engaged in a drug store for six years. He then took up the study of medicine at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, and was graduated with the class of 1883. He immediately began the practice of his profession at St. Clairsville, where he still follows it. He has a large and lucrative practice, and is ranked among the foremost physicians of Belmont County. He has a thorough knowledge of the science of medicine, and is worthy of the confidence placed in his ability.

The subject of this sketch was married, July 18, 1902, to Lulu M. Hutt, of Waverly, Pike County, Ohio.

Dr. West is a member and ex-vice president of the Belmont County Medical Society. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

FRED WASSMAN, JR., is manager of the firm styled Fred Wassman & Son, which conducts the flourishing shoe store at No. 3267 Belmont street, Bellaire.

Fred Wassman, Sr., was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wassman, both natives of Germany. The elder Mr. Wassman and wife came to this country before marriage and settled at Wheeling, where they were married. Though practically without capital, having a good trade upon which to rely, he soon afterward opened in the Eighth Ward of that city a boot and shoe store, which he conducted with success for many years. About 1870, however, he disposed of this business and moved to Bellaire, where he erected a large building—the one now occupied by Seller's music store and the Wassman tailor shop—and there he opened another boot and shoe store, and also engaged in some manufacturing. The last named industry, though having realized from

it large profits, he discontinued in 1885, and turned his attention exclusively to the mercantile business. In 1891 he erected the large and elegant building on Belmont street where the business is now being conducted and a year later moved there. A wise financier, successful in his line, he always derived from his business a large income, part of which he invested in city property. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1900, in his 71st year, he owned besides his shoe store four other large shops on Belmont street extending to the Carroll corner. Mr. Wassman and his wife had six children, whom they reared, all but one of whom were born in Wheeling—Louisa, who married a Mr. Braunlich; Minnie, Fred, Jr., William, who is married and is a merchant and tailor in Bellaire; Charles, who is also married, and who is cashier of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. at Bellaire, and Carrie. The family now reside in the building partly occupied by the store. Mr. Wassman was a man of pronounced political views and affiliated with the Democrats. Fraternally he belonged to the I. O. O. F.

Fred Wassman, Jr., has for some time been connected with the shoe store which he is now, with the help of his sisters, Minnie and Carrie, so ably conducting. The building in which he is carrying on his business is a large three-story structure, 33 by 110 feet, and his store is on the first floor. The Bell Telephone office is on the second floor, and the Masonic Hall on the third. Mr. Wassman handles the best grade of goods, a thoroughly up-to-date stock, and the largest probably of its kind in the city. His show window is certainly the most attractive and draws a large and paying custom. As a business man he stands high in his community, and by his honesty and square dealing, as well as marked ability, he has won the confidence of all who know him.

Besides attending to his store, Mr. Wassman finds time for the performance of public and social duties, and he served the Third Ward very efficiently for four years as a mem-

ber of the City Council. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally he affiliates with the K. of P.; Uniform Rank, K. of P.; the B. P. O. E. and the F. & A. M., Lodge No. 267, of Bellaire. Though the parents were Lutherans, Mr. Wassman and his brothers and sisters are Presbyterians.

JOHN GIFFIN, a representative farmer and most highly esteemed citizen of Pultney township, Belmont County, Ohio, who is also a survivor of the Civil War, was born in Pease township, on High Ridge, April 26, 1842, a son of Robert and Sarah (Hinkle) Giffin, and a brother of Hugh Giffin, in whose sketch in this volume appears extended mention of the Giffin family, which originated in Scotland and was founded in Virginia 116 years ago.

Mr. Giffin was reared on the home farm and secured his education in the district schools of Pease township. His life has been an agricultural one, broken into by a service of five months in the army in Company A, 170th Ohio Vol. Inf., during the Civil War, and he now recalls those experiences as a member of Branum Post, G. A. R., No. 221.

In 1866 Mr. Giffin married Margaret C. McAllister, who is a sister to the wife of Hugh Giffin. After marriage our subject and wife resided on High Ridge until 1878, and then moved to Franklin station, Richland township, where Mr. Giffin was engaged for three years in farming, returning then to Pease township, where he operated very successfully for 16 years the place known as the Alexander farm. The tract known as the Nelson farm was then for sale, and this Mr. Giffin bought and farmed it for five years, selling then in order to purchase his present most desirable farm located in section 2, Pultney township, to which the family removed in April, 1902.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Giffin were nine in number, namely, Andrew Chal-



CHARLES ARNOLD.

mer, who died at the age of seven months; Joseph A., who resides in Pease township, married Emma Wise and has two children, Carl and Russell; Anna M., who is the wife of Charles Wise, resides on the Keyser farm and they have three children, Nellie F., Florence and Theodore; Frank Merwood, who married Gertrude Cunningham, resides near Bellaire, their children being Lelah, Frank, Ralph and Edith, deceased; Lizzie D., Martin Wilbur, Everett J., Calvin Earl and Margaret Helen, all at home, making a pleasant, happy family circle.

Until 1880 Mr. Giffin voted the Democratic ticket, but since that time he has actively supported the Republican party. While a resident of Richland township he served acceptably as township trustee and is now president of the Pultney township school board. Mr. Giffin's fraternal membership is in the order of Knights of Pythias. His ancestors have all been earnest workers in the Presbyterian Church, and in that faith he was reared by a careful and pious mother. He is an elder in the Rock Hill Church and is clerk of the session. Mr. Giffin is a public spirited man.

CHARLES ARNOLD, one of Bellaire's eminent and valuable citizens, is a member of the drug firm of Charles Arnold & Company, whose first-class establishment is at No. 3123 Union street. Mr. Arnold has been connected with this drug business since July 5, 1892, having purchased at that time the store of D. H. Darrah, which had been established for a number of years. A full line of the best pure drugs is carried, in addition to the numerous large and small articles usually found in a store of the kind; the compounding of prescriptions constitutes a large part of the firm's business.

Mr. Arnold is a son of Adam and Barbara (Rice) Arnold, was born in 1867 near Bealls-ville, Monroe County, Ohio, and spent his youthful days in that vicinity. Adam Arnold was born in Fulda, Hesse-Darmstadt, Ger-

many, and immigrated to the United States while still a boy, proceeding to Wheeling, (West) Virginia, upon his arrival in this country. He spent only a short time in that city, however, going from there to Bellaire, where by diligence and study he mastered the English language. Removing from Bellaire in 1852, he worked in the southern part of Belmont County at various places and finally went to Monroe County and began farming there. In this he met with the best of success and at times he also superintended the loading of coal barges, and made trips on the river.

Adam Arnold was united in marriage with Barbara Rice, a daughter of John Rice, one of the pioneer settlers of Belmont County. She was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and her death, as well as that of Mr. Arnold, took place in 1895. They had a large family, consisting of 12 children, of whom 10 are still survivors and are widely separated by their respective homes. One child resides at Whatcom, Washington; one daughter lives in Butler, Pennsylvania, and one in Pittsburg; two daughters and one son are still inmates of the old homestead in Monroe County; a son, George Arnold, is an attorney-at-law in Bellaire, having his office over the Post Office. He is accounted one of the most able and eloquent barristers of the city and has a good general practice. His birth took place February 5, 1863, in Monroe County; after his early education, he studied law at Woodsfield, Ohio, in the office of Hunter & Mallory, being admitted to the bar in June, 1890. At that date he came to Belmont County, became a teacher and followed that profession for 10 years, beginning the practice of law in 1900. His marriage with Louisa C. Zink, of Monroe County, was prolific of three children, namely, Minnie N., Paul E. and Esther A. The family now reside at Powhatan Point, York township, Belmont County, of which town Mr. Arnold is the present mayor. He supports the Democratic party in politics and has served creditably as justice of the peace in Pultney township. Fraternally he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, being a member of Black Prince Lodge of Bellaire.

Our subject was reared upon his father's farm and attended public school at Beallsville, Ohio, afterward taking a course at the normal school in that city, also. He then became a school teacher and pursued that calling for three years in Monroe County. In 1888 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and two years later completed the course in pharmacy. In 1890 and 1891 he was employed as a pharmacy clerk at Ravenswood, West Virginia, and in 1892 he purchased his present business from Mr. Darrah. In his business career he has shown good judgment and marked ability; he has become popular among his fellow citizens and has secured a good patronage.

Mr. Arnold is a member of and worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bellaire, and in fraternal circles affiliates with Black Prince Lodge, No. 57, K. of P., and Arlington Division, No. 92, Uniform Rank; K. of P., both of Bellaire.

MRS. MARY E. CLEMENS. One of the beautiful, historic old residences of Belmont County, Ohio, is located in Pease township, near Blaine, and is owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Clemens, who inherited it from her well-known father, the late Joshua Burley. This residence was probably built by the Patterson family, as early as 1827, and it, with the surrounding farm and the stone mill, came into Mr. Burley's possession from the Ogleby estate in 1867.

The birth of Mrs. Clemens took place in Marshall County, West Virginia, then Virginia, a daughter of Joshua and Catherine (Rosebury) Burley, the former of whom was born in Marshall County, Virginia, in 1814, and died in Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1883. His father was one of the first sheriffs of Marshall County and Joshua served for a long period as his deputy, and later succeeded to the office, which he held for two terms. Mr. Burley was also a capitalist, and was one of the most sub-

stantial men of his township. As noted, he purchased the farm now occupied by his daughter, in March, 1867, and as this property lay in the proposed path of the C., L. & W. Railway, his granting of the right of way proved very profitable to him. The company, with other considerations, gave him an engine for his grist-mill, it formerly having been operated by water power. Mr. Burley did not live long to enjoy his pleasant country home; moving upon it in 1880, he died in 1883. He married Catherine Rosebury, who was born in 1813 in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and died in 1888. Joshua Burley and wife had four children, namely: Mary E., who became Mrs. Clemens; James L., who lived on the farm and operated the mill for some years, but now resides at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, a civil engineer by profession; Frank, who is engaged in business at Bridgeport, Ohio, and Sarah, who married Robert Sweeney, an uncle of the present Mayor A. T. Sweeney, of Wheeling. Both of them, with their infant child, are deceased. Mrs. Clemens' brother, James L., is a man of large business interests and is engaged in platting property at Lock Lynn, Maryland, having done the same previously at Mountain Lake Park. When he first went there he lived in a tent, while now it has been made a delightful resort. Mr. Burley's wife died a number of years ago, leaving him six sons, three of whom have since died.

On January 30, 1867, Mary E. Burley was married to Jeremiah Clemens, who was born at Wheeling, and died January 16, 1894, aged 53 years. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious membership was with the Methodist Church. He was a charter member of the Knights of Honor lodge of Wheeling, and for a number of years was its financial reporter. In August, 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Clemens moved to Muscatine, Iowa, where the former opened up a grocery business, but two years later returned to Wheeling, where for 12 years he conducted a prosperous shoe business on the corner of Main and 11th streets. When Mr. Burley

bought the farm he sold his business and retired to the country and remained there, caring for his wife's parents until their death. He was a man of most estimable character and numbered among his intimate friends many of the leading men of this locality. The three children born to our subject and husband are: Burley, aged 31 years, engaged in the wholesale liquor business at Moundsville, West Virginia, married Mrs. Charles Weaver, formerly Emma Shoemaker, of Woodsfield, Ohio; Frank B., aged 29 years, engaged in the Laughlin Mill, resides with his mother, and Otie, aged 20 years, married William Britton, and they also reside with Mrs. Clemens and have one child, Jessie Hollingsworth, who was named for Judge Hollingsworth, of Belmont County, this distinguished jurist being a close personal friend of both the child's grandfather and great-grandfather.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN, one of the successful farmers, large land owners and prominent citizens of Belmont County, is located in the southwest corner of Pease township, on a well appointed and finely cultivated farm of 500 acres.

Mr. Allen is a native of both Pease township and Belmont County, and was born in 1858. He is a son of John and Sarah (Greenlee) Allen, the former of whom was also born in Pease township, in 1814, and died in 1886. John Allen, the grandfather, was one of the pioneers who settled Belmont County and secured a large tract of land, at the time of his decease owning about 1,000 acres in Pease and Pultney townships. Here he carried on large farming operations and engaged extensively in sheep raising. Grandfather Allen was born in Scotland, but married a Miss Giffin in America and reared two sons and three daughters. These were: John, William, Margaret, Isabel, and Martha. John and his son William, the subject of this sketch, now occupy his farm, which lies in Pease and Pultney townships. Mar-

garet married a Mr. Hinkle. Martha married a Mr. Greenlee. All are now deceased.

John Allen, son of John, also engaged extensively in farming and stock raising, and amassed an ample fortune. In political belief he was a Democrat. In 1848 he married Sarah Greenlee, who was born in Belmont County in 1822, and died in 1861. She was the mother of seven children, of whom only two lived to reach maturity, our subject and a sister, Martha J., who married F. D. Bailey, and resided at St. Clairsville until her death in 1884. The others were: James, John, Lizzie Bell, and an unnamed infant.

William A. Allen has always resided on the home place, which is excellently improved and one of the most valuable estates in the county. He engages in general farming, operating his farm with great success, being a thorough agriculturist. In politics Mr. Allen has always been identified with the Democratic party.

The lady who became the wife of William A. Allen was a Miss Annie Warrell, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania. A son and daughter complete the home circle, Sarah Janet and William A., Jr. Mr. Allen and family are valued and consistent members of High Ridge United Presbyterian Church.

H. GREELEY BRANUM, successfully engaged in business as a wholesale grocer in Bridgeport, Belmont County, Ohio, was formerly a member of the well-known firm of A. Branum & Sons. He is a son of Alexander and Lydia (Lash) Branum, the former a native of Toronto, Canada, and the latter of Belmont County, Ohio.

Alexander Branum did much to benefit his fellowmen, and was widely known and respected in Belmont County, whither he removed in 1840, from his home in Canada. He followed the business of a contractor and builder for many years and his first work was in Wheeling where he was employed in the Top Mill. He

afterward worked at the Kinsey Mill for some time, and built many buildings over West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio, until April 9, 1852, he became a member of the firm of Harden & Branum, wholesale grocers. They continued under this name until 1855 or 56, when Mr. Harden went west and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Branum then formed a partnership with Samuel Junkins and William Alexander, which firm did a successful business until 1871. He then rented the present building and established a new business with his two sons, H. G. Branum and A. C. Branum as partners, continuing until 1883. At this time he sold his interest to his sons and retired from active business life, enjoying his rest until the date of his death, December, 1886, aged seventy years. As a contractor and builder he was everywhere recognized as a skilled workman; as a merchant he had wonderfully good business sagacity; as a citizen he was always earnest and active in his work, honorable and popular. He was one of the founders of the Belmont County Bank, which subsequently became the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Ohio. He always took an interest in young men and boys, and gave them much good advice. His many little acts of kindness in this regard are yet well-remembered though he has long since passed away. In his religious belief he was a Swedenborgian, as is also his wife, who is now eighty-three years of age, a resident of Bridgeport at the old homestead. She and her husband had eight children; namely, John M.; Mrs. Robinson Frank; A. P.; H. Greeley, our subject; A. C.; P. D.; Velma; and Anna. In July, 1862, John M. Branum enlisted in the 98th Reg. Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the breaking out of the Civil War, leaving his studies at Hopedale, in order to serve his country. He served until March 19, 1865, when he was killed at Bentonville, North Carolina, this being one of the last battles of the war. A. P. is also deceased, having departed this life at the age of twenty-six years. P. D. Branum is one of the firm of Dillworth Bros. Co., wholesale grocers of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Velma Branum is now Mrs. F. A.

Mayberry, and is a resident of Tiffin, Ohio, where her husband is connected with a boot and shoe company. Anna married A. J. Smith, manager of the West Virginia Glass Co. at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Our subject is a native of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and received the greater part of his education in the schools of Wheeling and in Belmont County. He is a most successful business man and has been in business since boyhood. He is a member of the M. E. Church in his religious opinions; in politics he has very little interest, voting for the man who, in his opinion, is most capable to fill the position or office.

Mr. Branum was united in marriage with Nannie Rhodes in 1874. She was a native of Bridgeport, and they had one child, Charles H., who departed this life, December 21, 1899, at the early age of twenty-five years and seven days. His loss was deeply mourned as he was a young man of much promise, and an excellent salesman.

HUGH GIFFIN. There resides in a pleasant home on one of the fertile and well-improved farms of Pultney township, Belmont County, an esteemed citizen in the person of Hugh Giffin, who is a representative of a family which was established 116 years ago in the vicinity of Wheeling, (West) Virginia. Its founders came as pioneers from Scotland, bringing with them the robust health and thrifty habits of that land, and not only increased in numbers, but prospered in worldly affairs in proportion.

The birth of Hugh Giffin occurred on October 19, 1834, at High Ridge, Pease township, and he was a son of Robert and Sarah (Hinkle) Giffin, both of whom were natives of Belmont County, Ohio, the former of Pease township and the latter of Pultney township. The mother was a daughter of Christopher Hinkle, who was a soldier in the War of 1812 from Ohio, in which State he located, coming from Pennsylvania prior to 1800. His death took place about 1860, his life having been devoted to farming and

milling. Mrs. Giffin was born September 21, 1807, and died in 1894. Robert Giffin, the father of Hugh, was born in 1804, and his father was a native of Roney's Point, Virginia. After marriage Robert Giffin first settled in Pultney and later lived in Pease township, but in the spring of 1851 they moved to a farm located on Moss Run, near McMechen's Creek, where they resided until death. Mr. Giffin died in 1868. The children born to Robert Giffin and wife were the following: George, who resides in Bridgeport; Mrs. Sarah Donley, who resides near Quincy, in Pultney township, on McMechen's Creek; Christopher, who is a farmer and truck gardener, who resides near Garfield school house, in Pease township; Daniel, who died in 1855 in the West; Hugh, of this sketch; Robert, who is a brickmason of Bridgeport, Ohio; William, who is a farmer of Moss Run, in Pultney township; Rebecca, who is the wife of William Church, of Bridgeport; John, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work; Mary Jane, who is the wife of Gilbert Neelon; Susan, who married V. McFarland, moved to Oregon about 1872 and died there in 1888, and James A., who is a truck farmer of Pultney township, on Moss Run. The first born was Mary, who lived to be but two years old.

Hugh Giffin attended the district schools in his boyhood, and was early taught the duties pertaining to life on a farm. Until 1877 he resided on High Ridge, but then purchased and located on his present farm, in section 31, Pultney township, a property which was formerly known as the James Tarbet farm. Here Mr. Giffin has successfully carried on general farming and dairying for 23 years, becoming in the meantime one of the most highly respected as well as most substantial men of his township. He was reared in the Democratic faith and is still identified with that party. For generations the Giffins have been pillars of Presbyterianism, and for the past 36 years our subject has been a trustee of the Rock Hill

Presbyterian Church. His grandfathers were the organizers and the first elders of the old High Ridge Church.

In 1858 Mr. Giffin was united in marriage with Isabelle McAllister, who was born in Pultney township and was a daughter of John and Elizabeth McAllister. This marriage has resulted in the birth of nine children, who, with their children, make up one of the happiest family circles in Pultney township. The youngest child has reached the age of 32 years, and the grandchildren number 28, and with Mr. and Mrs. Giffin as the center, make up one of the most vigorous and intelligent aggregations of kindred in this part of the county. Our subject and estimable wife had the pleasure of seeing them all gathered together around the home board on a recent occasion, when it was decided and later carried out to have the family group photographed at Bellaire.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Giffin are the following: Sarah A. married John Finney, son of James Finney, and they reside near St. Clairsville; John Wallace has a fine home near his parents and carries on a dairy business, and is the father of these children, Ella, Myrtle, Margaret, Laura, Josephine and Ernest; George D. resides at Fairmont, West Virginia, married Ida B. Blackburn and has four children, Isabel, Hugh, Louis and Elizabeth; Albert James resides near his father, married Mary B. Hopkins and has two children, Edna and Harold; Robert Milton also resides near his father, married Mary Jane Keys and has two children, Bessie and Edith; Ross L. resides in Steubenville, Ohio, married Maggie Kinney and they have four children, John, Howard, Catherine Isabelle and Margaret Edna; Fannie Luella married George Pierson, and they reside at the home and have three children, Mary Lucille, Herbert M. and R. Francis; Nannie Bell married Edgar E. Wise, of Pultney township, and they have two children, Luther A. and Elsie May, and Mary Olive married William Garner and they reside on the Frank Bell farm, near St. Clairsville.

FRY BROTHERS, the present proprietors of one of the foremost business houses in Bellaire, Ohio, are men of unusual business propensities. The firm is composed of William H. and James L. Fry and their business was established in 1894, since which time it has so largely increased as to make it necessary to have a different building, causing the erection of the fine new structure at the corner of 18th and Belmont streets. It is 37 feet by 64 feet and is three stories high, the first floor being devoted exclusively to the business, while the other floors are used for residence. Throughout the building may be found the latest modern improvements, such as electric lights, etc., and a Bell 'phone, No. 1,002. Their stock consists of all kinds of staple and fancy groceries, the best brands of flour, and provisions, country produce, hay, grain and mill feed, much of which is solicited by 'phone. They employ from four to five men to take care of their large trade, which extends not only throughout Bellaire, but through the suburbs and in many towns all over the county.

William H. Fry was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Isaac and Louisa Fry, residents of the First Ward, Bellaire, who came to Belmont County in February, 1872. The father is now retired from active business life, but followed the coal mining business until about six years ago. William H. Fry received his education in the Bellaire schools, and when but 17 began his business career by clerking in a grocery store, being employed first by Samuel Moore and later by J. A. Green, with whom he remained five or six years. At that time he knew the business thoroughly and embarked in the same for himself, taking his brother, James L., in with him as a partner, and they have continued since then, working their way to the position they now occupy.

William H. Fry chose Emma L. Long for his wife. She was a native of Belmont County, and they have six children and re-

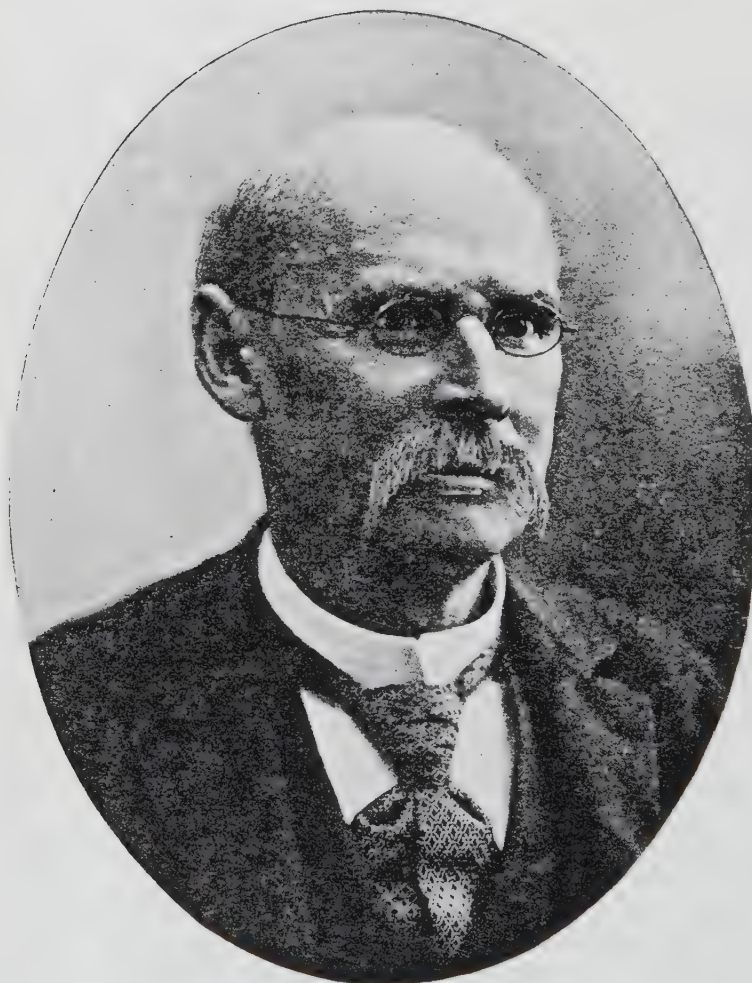
side on 18th street. The names of these children are as follows: Thelma, Gracie, Katie, Clyde, Orma, and Earl.

James L. Fry was united in matrimony with Emma Schramm, of Belmont County, and they have one son, Ray. In political opinions the brothers are strong adherents of the Republican party, and in fraternal circles they are members of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the O. U. A. M., James L. being a member of the Knights of Pythias also. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CARTER BROTHERS is a leading firm of Bellaire, Ohio, in the wholesale and retail line, dealing in grain, hay, feed and seeds, and having commodious quarters at No. 3454 Belmont street. The firm is composed of Robert J. and William H. Carter, who are equally active in the management of the business, which was established in July, 1892. They are practically the only seed dealers in the county, and carry a complete assortment. Their attitude to the trade is cordial and friendly, while they maintain excellent relations with the public generally, their methods as well as the quality of their goods having gained them this satisfactory standing.

In 1900 they erected the present large building, which covers a lot 33 by 120 feet and is three stories in height. Two hands are employed and a number of teams are needed for delivering and hauling. The business has made a very prosperous advance during the years since it was started, and is the largest as well as the most reliable in this locality.

William H. Carter was born in 1853, in Wheeling, (West) Virginia, a son of John Carter, who, with his wife, came from County Meath, Ireland, about 1850, locating first at Wheeling. Robert J. Carter was born in 1864 at Bellaire, where his father, John Carter, was an early brick manufact-



JAMES SYKES ELY, M. D.

urer, his plant occupying the present site of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway depot. The one living daughter born to Mr. Carter is Mrs. Annie Carrick, the widow of M. J. Carrick,—she resides in Bellaire.

The Carter brothers first engaged in the manufacture of brick, with their father, after they had finished the common school course, and later established and conducted for five years, from 1887 to 1892, the Carter Dairy, disposing of the same upon entering into their present enterprise. Both are yet unmarried and reside in pleasant apartments on the upper floors of their building. In politics they are Democrats, but pay much more attention to the proper and successful conduct of their business than they do to political activity. They were reared in the Roman Catholic Church and are regular in their attendance upon its services. Both are solid, sensible, reliable business men, whose success means just so much more prosperity to their city, as they are interested in all that assists in its growth and development.

JAMES SYKES ELY, M. D., is one of the most prominent physicians and citizens of Belmont County, Ohio. He is one of the organizers, and the present president, of the Barnesville People's National Bank. He is also one of the founders of the Barnesville Gas Company, and the owner of valuable property interests. Dr. Ely was born August 22, 1832, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Brown) Ely, of Harford County, Maryland.

In 1832, Jacob Ely removed his family to Morristown, Ohio. There he followed his trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker until 1838. At that date he removed to Loydsville and embarked there in a general mercantile business which he followed through the balance of his life. Both parents were members of the Society of Friends.

Dr. Ely was educated principally in the local schools, attending a seminary for a short time,

and was but 17 years of age when he began the study of the profession in which he has become so prominent. His first preceptor was Dr. C. Schooley, then of Loydsville, and later, of Martin's Ferry, and he completed the entire course in three years under this skilled physician. He finished his medical studies too early, however, to permit of practicing, as the public would hardly place confidence in one so young. Until he was judged old enough, the talented young physician engaged in teaching, but in 1856 he located in the village of Somerton, Ohio. In 1862, he attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and graduated in the following June. He was commissioned as assistant-surgeon of the 126th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., November 14, 1862. He joined the regiment at Cumberland, Maryland, and when the Federal forces were driven out of Martinsburg, he volunteered to remain and care for the suffering Union soldiers. Consequently, he fell into the hands of the enemy, from whom he received good treatment and was soon paroled. While at Martinsburg, two corps of General Lee's army passed through en route to Gettysburg, and as a matter of curiosity he counted 256 pieces of artillery in their train. On their return through Martinsburg, he also noted that none of the artillery passed through. On February 8, 1864, Dr. Ely received a commission as surgeon of the 126th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and on April 21, 1864, he received a commission from the President as assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers. The Wilderness campaign was, however, then imminent, and the Doctor withheld his acceptance and remained with his regiment. Later, he was assigned to the operating staff of his brigade, and here his work was incessant, and was of such a nature, that young physicians of today, with modern antiseptics and discoveries at hand, are forced to look with profound admiration on the successful surgeons of the Civil War.

Upon the arrival of his regiment at Cold Harbor, Dr. Ely reported at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and was mustered in as assistant surgeon of United States

Volunteers, and was detailed for duty with the department of field hospitals at White House, Virginia. In June, 1864, these hospitals were removed to City Point, Virginia, and the Doctor was there on duty until December 22, 1864. Then he was placed in charge of the cavalry corps hospital, principally to accomplish its reorganization. In the following January, he was placed in charge of the depot field hospital, of the 6th Army Corps, and held that position until the surrender of General Lee, when all the hospitals at that place were broken up. On May 26, 1865, having continued on duty until the last moment, Dr. Ely transferred all the remaining hospital inmates aboard the hospital steamer "Connecticut," in charge of Surgeon of U. S. Volunteers, J. B. Hood, for transportation to Washington. Although much suffering was endured by various patients, none can ever realize the unselfish devotion displayed by Dr. Ely, or the efforts he put forth at all times in their behalf. His valuable services were appreciated, however, by the government. On August 12, 1865, he was placed in charge of the City General Hospital at Indianapolis, and was finally mustered out of service on October 16, 1865.

After these years of faithful service, under the hardest possible conditions, Dr. Ely returned to his home, and on November 7, 1865, located in Barnesville, where he has ever since resided. In 1868, he received an appointment as United States examining surgeon for pensions, a position he held under the administration of President Cleveland.

In 1854, Dr. Ely was married to Emily E. Hogue, a daughter of Samuel Hogue. Three children were born to this union, the only survivor being Ernest S., who is a graduate of the Cincinnati School of Pharmacy, and is engaged in the drug business as a partner in the firm of Ely & Wilson in Barnesville. As noted in the opening of this article, Dr. Ely has been a very important factor in the development of the various commercial and financial enterprises of this city, and has become one of the most substantial citizens of Barnesville. His friends are met, and old battles talked over,

in G. A. R. Post, No. 220, of which Dr. Ely is a valued member. He also enjoys fraternal relations with the Masonic order.

JAMES WOODS, a well-known and successful business man of Bridgeport, Belmont County, Ohio, is identified with many of the leading enterprises in this locality. While his office is located in Bridgeport, his home is situated on the Cadiz Pike and is one of the new and elegant residences along this highway.

James Woods was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, some 53 years ago, a son of John Woods, who was for many years prominently identified with the progress and development of Belmont County. John Woods was also born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in 1816, and was a son of William Woods, a native of Ireland. Grandfather William Woods married Elizabeth Harness, who was a daughter of a wealthy planter of Virginia. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio. His son John came to Belmont County March 26, 1863, and located in Pease township on a farm which was secured from Gen. Robert E. Lee, and it was land given by the government to the famous Harry Lee for services rendered in the Revolutionary War. John Woods accumulated both land and property, became a sound financier and was one of the directors of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, severing his connection of 25 years shortly before his death. He died August 7, 1897. He was widely known, as he engaged in a number of business enterprises and accumulated the most of his large means by industry and keen business judgment. In his earlier years he dealt in cattle and drove them himself from one county to another; he was long a large wool buyer and handled sheep extensively for this purpose. For a number of years he was closely connected with Mr. Hogg, a wealthy business man of Mount Pleasant. He settled up his own

estate and adjusted his affairs two years prior to his death. His widow still resides on the large farm which he occupied on the Cadiz Pike. The children of John Woods were four in number, namely, James, of this sketch; John and William A., both residents of Pease township, and Mrs. Anna S. Litten, of Colerain. Mr. Woods was prominent in the Democratic party, also in the Masonic fraternity, and exerted a wide influence in both bodies.

James Woods was married in 1900 to Jetta Hayes, and they reside in the beautiful home recently completed. Mr. Woods is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Bridgeport, and through his energy, capital and influence contributes materially to the development and prosperity of Bridgeport and vicinity.

T. BRADLEY SMITH, prominently known in Bridgeport, Belmont County, Ohio, as a member of the W. B. Hall Furniture Company, is also serving his county in the office of county commissioner, having been elected in 1896 by the Republican party.

Our subject is a native of Jefferson County, West Virginia, born September 18, 1840. He is a son of Frederick C. and Mary E. (Sharff) Smith, natives of the states of Virginia and Maryland respectively. Frederick C. Smith was a merchant miller by trade and was known throughout the county as one of its most enterprising business men. In 1857, he removed from his home in the Valley of Virginia, and resided in Wheeling until 1862, but at that date removed to Belmont County, Ohio, and here lived many years, doing the farmers in this district great service by trading with them and furnishing them a home market for their grain. He served in some of the minor offices to the satisfaction of his party, and in his religious convictions was an attendant of the M. E. Church. He died April 12, 1883, at the age of sixty-nine years and nine months.

Our subject's mother, who was Mary E. Sharff before marriage, lived to the age of 83 years. She was a member of the M. E.

Church. Her death took place November 9, 1898. She had five children, all living at the present time, T. Bradley being the eldest.

T. B. Smith received his education in the public schools of Wheeling, and in the schools of Jefferson County. At the close of school days he took up the occupation of a merchant miller, and establishing a business at Elm Grove, carried on the same for four years with much success. In 1866 he left Elm Grove and entered into partnership with his father, in the same business, at Bridgeport, Ohio, the firm name being Smith & Son. This continued until the death of the elder Mr. Smith, in 1883, when the business was carried on by our subject until 1898; at that date the milling business was discontinued, and no other business was established until 1902. In March, 1902, the W. B. Hall Furniture Company commenced business, the partners being W. B. Hall, Madison Aldredge and T. B. Smith, our subject. Their furniture room is very large and is one of the finest in the county. The company carries a heavy stock, and are enjoying the best trade of the city. In addition to their furniture department they have an undertaking department, which is also one of the best in the city, and their stock includes a fine line of wall paper.

October 8, 1867, Mr. Smith was united in matrimony with Nannie A. Lash, a daughter of Abram and Nannie (Powell) Lash, people who were well known throughout the county. Mrs. Smith is a native of Belmont County and she and her husband have two children, Fred L. and Mary Eloise. Fred L. is an electrician in charge of the electrical work in the plant of the American Tin Plate Company at Martin's Ferry. He was united in marriage with Minnie Morgan, a native of Bridgeport, Ohio, and they have one child, Morgan B.

Mary Eloise is now doing excellent service as saleslady in the employ of the W. B. Hall Furniture Company; she has the advantage of a very good education, and has a knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting and stenography, being a graduate of the Bridgeport High School, class of 1901.

Mr. Smith has done his best to serve the Republican party since the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1861. For several years he served as school director, and is now doing excellent service as county commissioner of Belmont County. He and his worthy wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Smith is considered one of his county's most substantial citizens and has unquestionably good business qualifications.

MORDECAI NELSON, a well-known railroad man and an esteemed citizen of Bellaire, Ohio, was born in Pultney township, one mile west of this city, in 1842. He is a son of Joseph and Theresa (Wheatley) Nelson, the former of whom was of Irish birth and parentage.

Joseph Nelson, the father of Mordecai, came to the United States when but a small boy, with his parents, who located at West Liberty, Ohio County, (West) Virginia, and when he had reached maturity he removed to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1811, just following his marriage, and located on the farm where his son, our subject, was born. Here he carried on farming all his life, dying in 1851, aged 61 years, his widow surviving until 1876, dying when over 75 years. Seven children were born to Joseph and Theresa Nelson, three of whom, including our subject, are living, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, who remains on the home farm; and Joseph C., who is time-keeper for the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton, Ohio, where he has a family. The members of the family who have passed away are: Mrs. E. R. Gill; Mrs. George Mertz; John, who died 14 years ago; Robert, who died in 1884; and Isaac, who died in Nebraska in 1892,—his two sons still reside in Nebraska.

Until the age of 21 years our subject remained at home, occupied with agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the public schools. About two months after reaching his majority, he entered the employ of the C. & P. Railroad as fireman, between

Bellaire and Pittsburg, and five years later, in 1868, he was promoted to the position of engineer, and has served as such continuously ever since. He is fortunate in having a short and pleasant run, between Bellaire and Martin's Ferry, as this enables him to enjoy home life, which, in his case, is appreciated, as he is devoted to his home and family. Since 1878 this home has been located at No. 3632 Guernsey street, Mr. Nelson having purchased it at that time.

In 1870 Mr. Nelson married Annie E., a daughter of Thomas Anderson, of Ohio County, West Virginia, and three children were born to them, namely: Edna May, who died at the age of 16 years; Alice Lulu, and William E. In politics Mr. Nelson has always been a Republican, his father having been an old line Whig. Our subject is serving his fifth term of three years each as a member of the city water board of Bellaire. Since 1865 he has been a Mason, and belongs to Bellaire Lodge, No. 267, and Bellaire Chapter. In 1870, at Allegheny, he joined the order of B. of L. E., and belongs to Wellsville Division, No. 170.

As citizen and business man, as well as an attendant of the services of the Christian Church, of which his family are members, Mr. Nelson has so lived as to gain the regard of his fellow citizens, and he is able to number among his warm personal friends a large proportion of the leading men of Bellaire and vicinity.

HUGH M. MERRITT, who laid out the town of Merritt, in Belmont County, Ohio, is a native of Pultney township, which is still his home, having been born July 19, 1842, within two miles of his present residence. He is a son of Robert and Eveline (Milligan) Merritt and grandson of William and Mary (Long) Merritt.

William Merritt was born in 1780 and followed farming as his vocation through life. He purchased the farm upon which the Suburban Brick Works are located, near Bel-

laire, and lived there until his death, which took place in his 55th year, January 12, 1835. December 18, 1806, he was united in marriage with Mary Long, who was born September 7, 1783, and died February 21, 1840, in her 57th year.

The paternal grandparents of our subject had seven children, namely: Mary, Robert, Harriet, James L., Sarah Ann, Elizabeth L., and Benjamin A. Mary was born December 1, 1807, and lived to the advanced age of 80 years. She married George Milligan on the 18th day of November, 1824. They moved into West Virginia, locating for a time near Triadelphia, and they reared a large family. In later years they moved to a farm near Mt. Vernon, where both spent their last years. Harriet was born January 16, 1812, and died at the early age of three years. James L. was born June 17, 1814, and died June 15, 1815. Sarah Ann was born January 20, 1818, and her death took place April 23, 1879. She married John W. Milligan and they resided some years in Harrison County, but subsequently returned and purchased the old homestead, known as the George Robinson farm, which was their home until death. Elizabeth L. was born April 20, 1821. Benjamin A. was born September 2, 1825, and came to his death by drowning in McMechen's Creek, May 23, 1850. He married Mary Thomas.

Robert Merritt, the father of our subject, was born March 6, 1809, and died July 26, 1884. On the 18th day of October, 1831, he was joined in marriage with Eveline Milligan; she was born February 19, 1812, and died January 11, 1901. About 1847 Robert Merritt moved with his family to the farm just east of subject's present home, and the same is now owned by Charles Rosser. There the father engaged in farming and reared a large family. The children were as follows: Mary A., Eliza Ruth, James L., Hannah J., William W., Hugh M., Sarah E., Josiah, Benjamin A., and Robert Mitchell.

Mary A. is the widow of Samuel Alexander, who died about 1883. During his life

they lived at the Robert Alexander homestead, which is still the home of the widow. Eliza Ruth married Alfred Stroman. They lived in Southern Illinois until the death of her husband. Mrs. Stroman has returned to her old home, but now resides on the Hutchison place in Pultney township, near St. Clairsville. James L., who was a minister of the Presbyterian faith for many years, died in 1883, leaving a widow, who resides in California.

Hannah J. is the wife of James W. Mellett, of Richland township, near Glencoe. William W. died in 1862, during the Civil War, at Tuscumbia, Alabama, at the early age of 22 years. Sarah E. died in 1864, aged 20 years. Josiah died in 1890, aged 40 years. He was twice married, and left a widow, who resides in Atlantic, Iowa. His death took place near Griswold, Iowa. Benjamin A., who lived in Nebraska and was a candidate for Representative at the time of his death, was killed in Cass County, Iowa, in 1894. Robert Mitchell is single and resides in California.

Hugh M. Merritt, from his fifth year, was reared on the old homestead, of which he now owns a part. For several years he lived in the old log house, which was over a century old. His farm consisted of 77 acres of land adjacent to the town of Merritt, which he laid out. He has added many improvements to his place, now having a nice residence and a fine set of farm buildings. He has devoted his life exclusively to his farming interests. He has been twice married. His first marriage took place March 24, 1869, with Sarah V. Payne. She was a native of Frederick County, Virginia, and a daughter of Joseph E. and Sarah A. C. Payne. She died January 7, 1873, leaving three children: Anna Roberta, Joseph William, and Sarah E. V.

Anna Roberta was born April 29, 1870. She married William Crim, of Frederick County, Virginia, and they have two children, Lois and Hugh M. Joseph William was born July 26, 1871, and resides near

our subject. He married Carrie Dunlap and they have reared four children. The eldest two, George William and Charles Robert, are twins, and the others are Joseph P. and Helen. Sarah E. V. was born December 13, 1872. She is the wife of Charles Ridgeway, of Berkeley County, Virginia, and they have three children.

April 29, 1875, Mr. Merritt was joined in marriage with Rachel A. Fisher, daughter of Louis and Hannah Fisher, of Smith township. This marriage is without issue, and the present Mrs. Merritt was born May 3, 1845. Politically our subject is firm in his allegiance to the Democratic party. The family attend the First Presbyterian Church of Bellaire.

WILLIAM LIPPHARDT. Among the successful and rapidly expanding business concerns of Bellaire, Ohio, is that known as the Enterprise Enamel Company, which, since its organization in October, 1897, has grown into one of the leading industrial plants of Belmont County. The officers, directors and stockholders are, in the main, responsible and prominent citizens of Bellaire and vicinity.

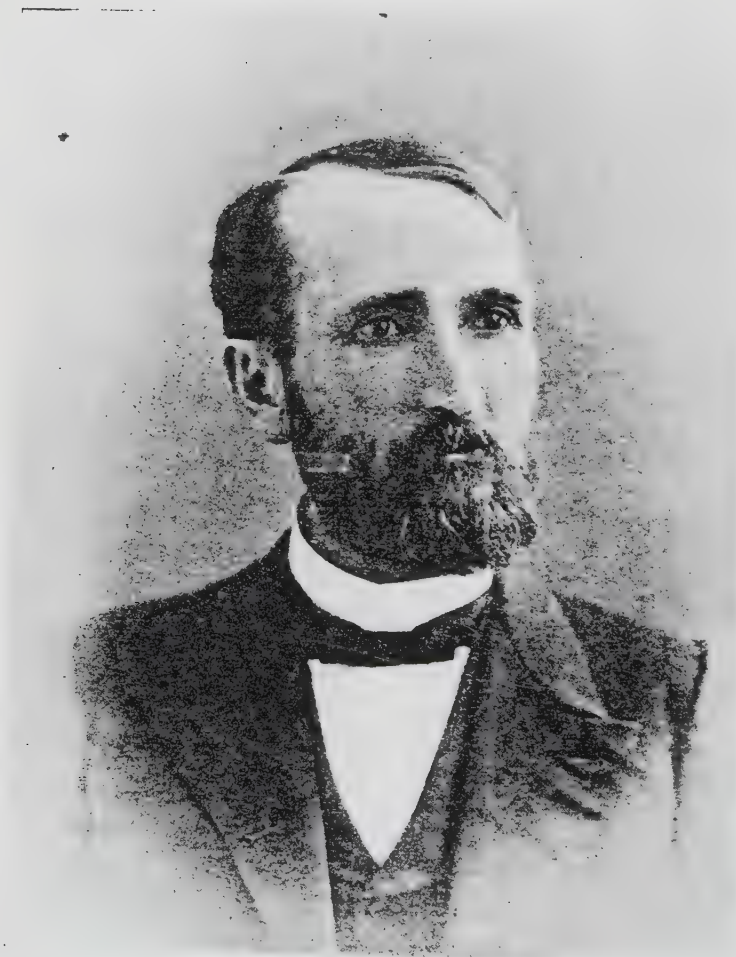
The first meeting of the board of directors of the new enterprise convened on December 13, 1897, with William Lipphardt as president; Carl L. Dorer, vice-president; James F. DuBois, secretary and treasurer, the other members being F. H. Eick, J. A. Green, Theodore Neff, and Theodore Rossbach. Since that first meeting some re-organization has taken place, and the present officers are as follows: William Lipphardt, of Martin's Ferry, president; Thomas L. Strong, vice-president and general manager; R. C. Faris, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors is composed of the following leading citizens and capitalists: William Lipphardt, Thomas L. Strong, Theodore Neff, C. L. Dorer, J. A. Green, William A. Howell, and John R. Gow.

In February, 1899, new buildings were erected to permit of the use of modern machinery, and now some two acres of land are included in the plant. The imposing main building, three stories in height, with dimensions of 60 by 120 feet, contains the offices, the packing department and store rooms. The furnace room, where the burning and baking is done, is a one-story building, with dimensions of 120 by 78 feet, while the drying and shipping rooms require another one-story building, of 120 by 100 feet. The building of another large structure, in which will be installed machinery for pressing iron into shape, shows that this enterprise is living up to its name, its business continually expanding until almost every part of the country is demanding the products of the Bellaire plant. The location of the Enterprise Enamel Company works is on Union street, between 17th and 18th, a situation which affords the best of railroad facilities, the Baltimore & Ohio road being on one side and the C. & P. on the other. The necessary number of employees reaches 220. The distributing point for the completed work of the Enterprise company is Chicago, the trade being handled through jobbers.

That this business should have reached such large proportions in comparatively so short a time, must, in a great measure, be attributed to the business energy of its officers, who have all contributed to the success of this industry, which shows every indication of continued prosperity.

W. C. BERGUNDTHAL, a citizen of Bellaire and ex-treasurer of Belmont County, Ohio, was born in 1851 in Monroe County, near the Belmont County line.

W. C. Bergundthal was reared in Belmont County, and for many years prior to 1897 was connected with the Lantern Globe Company of Bellaire, Ohio. In the fall of 1897, he was elected county treasurer on the Republican



HON. JOHN SALISBURY COCHRAN.

ticket, and in 1899 was re-elected, his term expiring in 1901.

Mr. Bergundthal was united in marriage with Cora V. Dorsey of Powhatan, Ohio, January 20, 1881, and they have two children: Wilma, born in 1886; and John, born in 1891. Fraternally, our subject is a member of Moriah Lodge No. 105, F. & A. M.; Bellaire Chapter No. 107, R. A. M.; Hope Commandery No. 26, K. T.; Ohio Consistory S. P. R. S. of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cincinnati. Mr. Bergundthal is the present cashier of the German Savings Bank of Martin's Ferry, which institution was incorporated under the laws of Ohio in the spring of 1902.

HON. JOHN SALISBURY COCHRAN, Probate judge for Belmont County, secretary of the Board of Trade of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, a lawyer of prominence and a highly esteemed citizen, is a worthy representative of a family of unusual prominence in the military life of the country, for generations.

Robert Cochran, the grandfather of Judge Cochran, was a direct descendant of Sir Archibald Cochran, the ninth Earl of Dundonald, England, and a son of William Cochran, who was a pioneer settler in Virginia, east of the present city of Wheeling. In company with William Boggs, William Cochran was sent from Fort Van Meter as a scout to ascertain the results of the battle of Fort Henry, and in this adventure was killed and scalped by the Indians, east of Wheeling. William Cochran also was associated with the noted scout and Indian fighter, Louis Wetzel, and accompanied him in many of his famous expeditions.

Robert Cochran was a contemporary of Elizabeth Zane, the noted heroine whose tale has been told in song and story, who carried the powder at the battle of Fort Henry when it was attacked by the combined forces of English and Indians, September 13 and 14, 1782. It will be remembered that this was the last battle of the War of the Revolution and was fought after peace was declared, no electric

messages then flashing the news of peace almost as soon as it was declared, as would be the case in modern warfare. At this time Robert Cochran was 20 years of age and Elizabeth Zane was 16. Although history does not reveal the existence of any romantic attachment between the brave girl and our subject's ancestor, it is known that they were friends and companions, the family farms adjoining on the hillside back of Martin's Ferry. On the Zane farm, Elizabeth died in 1828, while Robert Cochran lived to within three months of 100 years, his tomb being the oldest one in the old Weeks Cemetery. He was a large landowner, his possessions extending from Bridgeport to Glen's Run, the same being now divided into many good farm homes. His wife was Rebecca Pierce, who was a relative, a cousin in fact, of President Franklin K. Pierce. Her death, at the age of 59 years, was caused by an injury to her throat, accidentally inflicted by the horns of a cow.

Judge Cochran was born in Colerain township, Belmont County, Ohio, September 9, 1841, being a son of Robert and Susanna (Davis) Cochran, both natives of Ohio, the former born in 1813 and the latter in 1814. Robert Cochran, like his father, was a large landowner and was a successful stockraiser. During the Civil War he saw six of his brave sons serving at one time in the Union Army, all of them being under 21 years of age, except the eldest, who had cast his maiden vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Through devotion to a son, Mr. Cochran lost his own life. One son was lying dangerously sick within the Confederate lines and the father hastened to endeavor to secure his release, and contracted typhoid fever, from which he died, in 1863, the sick son recovering and arriving safely at home. The mother survived until 1893, dying at about the age of 80 years. Both parents were devoted in their attachment to the Methodist Church and their home was open to every minister of their religious faith. They were what this modern age, in its desire to express its highest type of Christian living, denominates, sometimes, as "real" people, and exerted

an influence which is still felt by those who came within their acquaintance. A family of 13 children was born to them, two of these dying in infancy. The names of the 11 that grew to maturity are as follows: Robert H.; Lucelia; John S., subject of this sketch; Wilson and Watson, twins; Crowner C.; Anna B.; Cordelia; Fenimore P.; Alfaretta B.; and Sumner F. Robert H., who was judge of the County Court of Ohio County, West Virginia, and one of the prominent men of the State, was born June 25, 1836, and died in Toledo, Ohio, February 22, 1895, aged 59 years. He was a member of General Negley's staff and was provost marshal of that division. He participated in the battle of Stone River and other engagements. After the war, he was at different times supreme dictator of the Knights of Honor, a member of the executive board of the Army of the Cumberland, and made the first annual address of the meeting of the society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He projected and constructed the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, also the Wheeling Terminal Railway, and he built the bridge spanning the Ohio River at Martin's Ferry. At different times he was president of both of these roads. Lucelia, who married John Brown, was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and died in 1864, aged 58 years. Both Wilson and Watson belonged to the 52nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., both enlisted twice, both were sick and were discharged, and on recovery both re-enlisted. Wilson removed to Creighton, Cass County, Missouri, where he is a justice of the peace and mayor of the town, while Watson resides in Severance, Doniphan County, Kansas, a successful builder and contractor. Crowner C. enlisted in the Union Army, in 1862 and served through the war as a private, and now resides in Bridgeport, where he is paving contractor. Anna B. married Robert Woods and died when about 40 years of age. Cordelia married Dr. John Major, who is deceased, and she resides in Severance, Kansas. Fenimore P. ran away from home when a little over 13 years of age, enlisted as a drummer boy, was promoted to be orderly at

General Wood's headquarters and served until after the close of the war. He now resides at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and has been prosecuting attorney of the county for a number of years. Alfaretta B. married William Strain, superintendent of the schools of Brooke County, West Virginia, and is deceased. Sumner F. resides in Martin's Ferry, an employee of the Laughlin Tin Mill.

Our subject had completed his course of study in the Martin's Ferry High School, when the great wave of enthusiasm passed through the loyal North at the call of the President for troops to subdue the rebellion. On July 16, 1861, he enrolled his name as a soldier in Company K, 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. The death of his father recalled him home after a service of a little less than one year, during which period he saw no small amount of active service. For a long time he was occupied in settling up the estate and in arranging his late father's affairs and then engaged in teaching while he pursued his law studies under ex-Supreme Court Judge Kennon, Sr., of St. Clairsville. In December, 1863, he was admitted to the bar and began practice at once in St. Clairsville, one year later removing to Sedalia, Missouri, where he became prosecuting attorney of Pettis County and was subsequently elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas. After four years in Missouri, Judge Cochran returned east and entered into a law practice with his brother Robert H., at Wheeling, West Virginia, the partnership of Cochran & Cochran existing until 1880; when Robert H. Cochran was elected president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, his removal to Toledo following. Our subject remained in Martin's Ferry as the attorney for that road and later for the Wheeling Terminal Railway, but in 1882 he bought a farm on the hill overlooking Martin's Ferry, near the old ancestral home, and removed thereto, although he still continued his practice in Wheeling. Judge Cochran has a large clientage in Martin's Ferry and the eastern counties of the State, his reputation as a fair and impartial adviser in complicated questions of law, as well as his knowledge and

experience of almost every form of litigation, having gained him increasing practice as the years have gone by. At the recent election, occurring November 4, 1902, Judge Cochran was elected Probate judge for Belmont County by a majority of 1,829 votes, leading all candidates on the Republican ticket, whether national, State or county.

On March 22, 1867, Judge Cochran was married to Martha A. Weldin, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, a daughter of Jacob and Alice Weldin, both of whom are deceased. One son was born to this union, Arthur Weldin, who died in infancy. Both Judge Cochran and his wife are valued members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is an ardent member of the Republican party, while fraternally he is associated with the Knights of the Maccabees.

DEWITT DANFORD, senior member of the law firm of Danford & Danford, of Bellaire, Ohio, is not only a representative member of his profession, but he is also a leading citizen, whose usefulness in civic affairs was shown by his election to the position of president of the City Council, and his selection as city solicitor, for three succeeding terms. Mr. Danford is a Buckeye, born in Washington township, Belmont County in 1843.

His grandfather, William Danford, came to Belmont County, with two brothers, in 1799, and he made the first permanent settlement on Captina Creek, the farm now being occupied by John Danford. William Danford died in Sandusky when his son Samuel was but a youth.

Samuel Danford, the father of our subject, was born in Belmont County in 1804, and died in 1899. By occupation he was a farmer, but during the War of the Rebellion he was a mustering officer in Belmont County, his father having been in the War of 1812, with the rank of lieutenant. The family through three generations have dis-

played a loyal spirit and have served faithfully and well. The mother of our subject was a daughter of John Mechem, and crossed the Alleghany Mountains with her parents when she was but two years old. She was born in 1800 and died in 1891. Three sons and three daughters were reared by Samuel Danford and wife, one son, our subject, and two daughters still surviving. Lorenzo Danford, lately deceased, a very prominent citizen of Ohio, was elected a member of Congress in 1894, prior to which year having been a law partner with his brother Dewitt. Another brother, John, gave up his life at Stone River, during the Civil War.

In June, 1861, Mr. Danford, of this sketch, entered into the service of his country, enlisting in Company E, 2nd Virginia Regiment, afterwards "mounted infantry," and remained in the service for three years, being mustered out as a member of the 5th West Virginia Cavalry. His regiment participated in many engagements and skirmishes, a part of the time in an independent brigade, and during the winter of 1863-64 it was under the command of General Averill during his raid across the mountains. The last fight in which our subject took part was at Floyd Mountain, under General Crook.

Upon his return home, Mr. Danford entered upon the study of the law at St. Clairsville, and he was admitted to the bar of Belmont County in 1866, locating for a time at Bellaire. In 1867 he took a trip to the West, visiting Gentry County, Missouri, where he taught school for a few months and then entered the offices of the county clerk and collector, remaining so connected for seven years. When Mr. Danford resumed his residence in Bellaire he began a law practice in partnership with J. F. Anderson, which existed until 1884, but the failing health of both himself and wife made removal to a farm a matter of importance. Three years later he came back, invigorated and in 1887 formed a law partnership with his brother, Lorenzo Danford, which con-

tinued until the latter was elected to Congress, as noted previously.

In 1874 Mr. Danford married Laura Cook, a daughter of Dr. John Cook. She was born in 1841 at Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio, but the family removed to St. Clairsville some years prior to her marriage. Her death occurred in 1897, at the age of 56 years. The one son of this marriage was born at Bellaire in 1875, and is the junior partner in the firm of Danford & Danford. There are few young men in this city who have so quickly come to the front in public life as has Cook Danford. He read law for two years with his father, and then spent two years at the Ohio State University in the Law School, and in 1896 was admitted to the Ohio bar. He is serving his second term as city solicitor. By marriage he is connected with the family of John Timberlake, prominent in Washington township, and has one daughter, Laura Elizabeth.

In politics our subject is an active Republican, and has efficiently served in many local offices. For a considerable period he was a member of the City Council, and a portion of the time its president, and as city solicitor he gave satisfaction during three terms. Mr. Danford is a Methodist in religious belief. His acquaintance is large in Bellaire, and the firm of Danford & Danford has the confidence of the public in no small degree.

HUGH M. PICKENS, who is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native township, was born September 25, 1833, in Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, in his father's cabin in the northern part of the township. He is a son of John Clark and Martha (McConahey) Pickens, and grandson of William and Agnes (Alexander) Pickens.

William Pickens, grandfather of our subject, was born September 15, 1762, in Scotland, and with two of his brothers came to this country, locating in Maryland. He came

to Belmont County, Ohio, early in the nineteenth century and secured land in the northern part of Pease township from Robert and Elizabeth Woods. It was a tract of 220 acres extending to the Jefferson County line and located in section 33, township 4, range 2. The deed to this property bears date of October 21, 1821, and has since been in possession of the Pickens family. In 1822 William Pickens built a house which is still standing and is used now by S. A. C. Pickens. He was a cabinetmaker by trade, also a millwright, and made doors, mouldings, etc. He built and conducted the first sawmill on Deep Run. Later he moved to Mount Pleasant, where he became a large property holder, and there he lived until his death, April 24, 1841. William Pickens was first married to Agnes Alexander, who was born in Scotland in 1762, came to America in 1771, and died April 4, 1817. He formed a second union with Margaret DeMent, who was born August 3, 1779. By his first wife he had the following children: Margaret, born March 5, 1790; Thomas, born February 26, 1792; James, born June 13, 1794; Ellen, born October 20, 1796; William, born April 10, 1799; Janet, born November 14, 1801; Nancy A., born February 3, 1804; John Clark, born August 15, 1806, and Alexander, born August 31, 1811.

John Clark Pickens was born in Pease township and reared on the home farm. He purchased the farm now owned by his son, S. A. C. Pickens, from the other heirs, and died in the residence where he had lived from the time he was 17 years of age. He was married February 9, 1831, to Martha McConahey, who was born April 12, 1807, at Warrenton, Ohio, and died March 23, 1881. Their children were as follows: William, Hugh M., Margaret E., James Calvin, Thomas M., Agnes Eliza, Martha J., and Samuel A. C. William, who was born March 7, 1832, and died in 1884, married a daughter of Dr. Caldwell, who survives him. They had the following children: Rev. John, who is a Presbyterian minister;

Hugh, who lives with his mother; Harry, who is married and lives at Adena, Ohio; Herbert, who is a druggist of Pittsburg; Paul, who is in the hardware and general agency business at Colerain; Mrs. Maude (Dungan), who lives on a farm near New-castle, Pennsylvania; Ora (Edwards), deceased; Bessie, who is at home, and Blanche, Walter and Sadie, who died young. James Calvin was born April 22, 1838, and died October 3, 1839. Margaret E., born June 9, 1836, died March 1, 1847. Thomas M., born February 20, 1840, died September 20, 1849. Agnes Eliza, born April 23, 1843, widow of Rev. Dr. Alexander, who died in Virginia, resides in Wheeling. Martha J., who was born February 9, 1845, died October 28, 1876.

Samuel A. C. Pickens was born in 1848 and has resided on the old home farm all his life. He owns a tract of 181 acres, and since his father's death in 1887 has built a fine new ten-room house. He was married in 1873 to Mary J. Finney, a daughter of Robert J. Finney, and granddaughter of Joseph and Mary (Mitchell) Finney. Joseph Finney came to Ohio from Pennsylvania early in the nineteenth century. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Robert J., John M., who resides on the old home place; James C., deceased; Jane, who resides with John; Elizabeth, wife of George Parks, living in Iowa; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of William Darrah, and Margaret A., whose death occurred recently. Robert J. Finney was born near Martin's Ferry, October 9, 1823. He married Rebecca Gow, a daughter of William Gow, whose family came from Ireland, and she died December 25, 1896, at the age of 69 years. They had twelve children, Margaret A., wife of Frank Jordan, living near Bridgeport; Mary J., born in 1853, wife of Samuel A. C. Pickens; Louise, wife of I. N. Talbot of Martin's Ferry; Janette C., who is at home; William J., who married Emma West and lives in Pease township; Joseph A., who married Eva Shears and lives in Pease township; Laura

R., wife of Dr. Burdette of Burgetstown, Pennsylvania; one who died in infancy; Robert L., who married Jane McCune and resides in Pease township; Val I., wife of W. Taylor of Pease township, and John C., who is single and lives at home. Samuel A. C. Pickens and wife have five children, as follows: Elmer E., Mattie I., Robert C., Ada R. and Mary E.

Hugh M. Pickens was reared on the farm now owned by S. A. C. Pickens and lived there until his marriage in 1857. He started for himself and lived on a farm near the old home place for some years, then was located on a farm near Mount Pleasant for a period of eleven years. Disposing of that place, he moved to Scotch Ridge, in Pease township, where he continued until 1882, when he purchased and located upon his present home farm on the Burlington Pike, about four miles northwest of Martin's Ferry. He is a very prosperous farmer and one of the respected citizens of his section.

December 24, 1857, Hugh M. Pickens was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Margaret M. Jamison, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 25, 1841, and is a daughter of Alexander and Mary Jamison, both of whom are deceased. Thirteen children have blessed this union: Martha Ada, born August 25, 1859, died September 8, 1864; James Alexander, born March 2, 1861, died September 19, 1863; Mary Margaret, born September 29, 1862, died September 6, 1864; John Ross, born July 21, 1865, resides in Denver, Colorado; William Clark, a twin brother of John Ross, is employed in the large department store of Stone & Thomas at Wheeling; Barclay Jamison, born June 18, 1867, is employed at the Hub clothing store at Wheeling; Samuel McConahey, born April 4, 1869, died July 29, 1870; Athelbert Hugh, born February 7, 1871, married Nevada Darrah and resides with our subject; a son, born February 17, 1875, died on October 5 of that year; a daughter, also born February 17, 1875, died on June 20, 1875; Martha Jane, born August 4, 1876, married

William Irwin and resides at Steubenville, Ohio,—they have a son, Hugh P.; Agnes Jamison, born March 16, 1873, is the wife of Walker McConnell, a farmer near Steubenville,—they have one child, Mary T., born in September, 1902; Lizzie Lawton, born May 26, 1880, is the only child at home with our subject and his wife. Seven of the children, with their families, are members of the Presbyterian Church, which the Pickens family has always favored.

DR. P. E. HEPLER, prominent as a physician and surgeon in Bridgeport, Ohio, as a man of discreet judgment, skilled in the profession he has chosen for his life-work, is an essential citizen of Bridgeport. He is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Money) Hepler, both natives of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and descended from old and well-known families of that State.

Mr. Hepler, father of our subject, is now a retired farmer, residing at Fairmount City, Pennsylvania, and reached his seventy-eighth milestone on May 20, 1902. His marriage with Elizabeth Money resulted in three children, Dr. A. J., Margaret, and Dr. P. E., our subject. For years, the parents were prominent, working members of the German Reform Church. A. J. Hepler is now a leading physician and surgeon in New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and is examining physician on the United States pension board, and also occupies the position of president of one of the banks of the city. His enterprise and activity in business affairs are a credit to his ability and spirit as a citizen. Margaret Hepler married Gabriel Stallman, a resident of Limestone, Pennsylvania, who is extensively engaged as a farmer. The mother of these children is still living and was 67 years old, June 18, 1902.

Like his parents, our subject is a native of Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and was born May 10, 1872. His educational advantages were many, he being a student at the Clarion State Normal School at first, subsequently taking a course at the Western University of

Pennsylvania, and afterward attending a university in Tennessee, and graduating in a class of twenty-two members in 1895.

Dr. Hepler, then a full-fledged physician and surgeon, chose Fairmount, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, as his first field of labor and enjoyed a good practice until his removal from there to Bridgeport, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1895, where he has since been most successful, and the general practice which he has built up in this city should be a credit and honor to the ability and purpose of any physician.

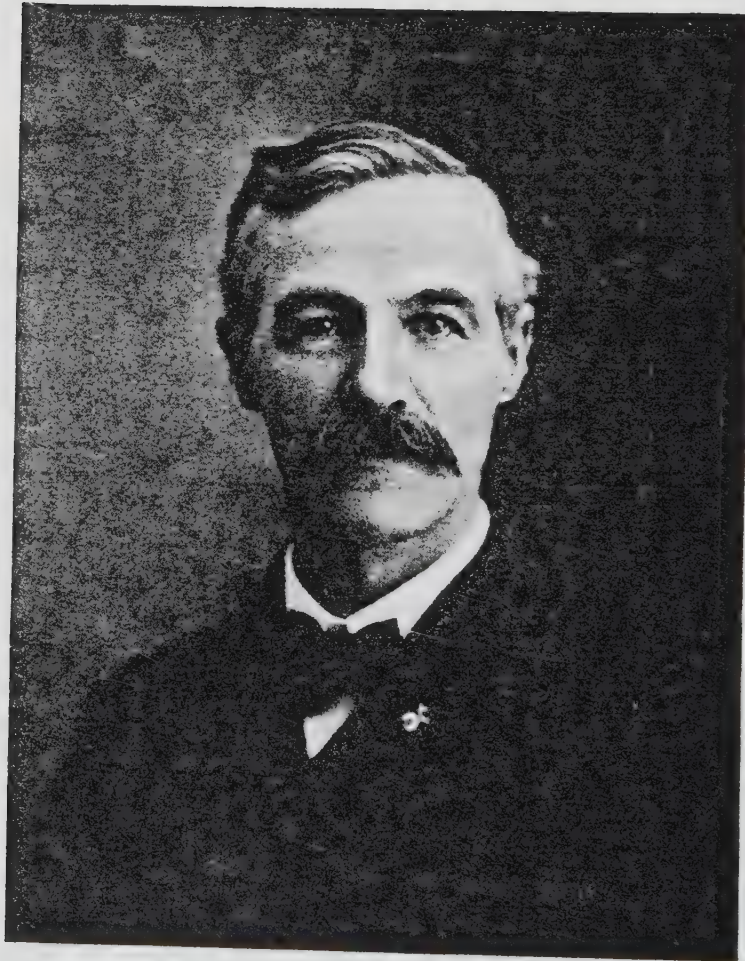
Our subject is still enjoying a life of single blessedness. In fraternal circles he affiliates with a large number of organizations, and is also examiner for some of them, among them the A. O. U. W., the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and both Junior and Senior orders of the United American Mechanics. In religious belief he is a member of the German Reform Church.

The Doctor stands high both as a citizen and as a practitioner. He is a gentleman of courteous, refined bearing, the picture of health and strength, is well read in his profession and the literature of the day, and takes great interest in what is daily taking place.

ALLEN BAILEY, a progressive farmer and dairyman, of Warren township, Belmont County, Ohio, is also one of the county's most substantial and reliable citizens, highly esteemed for his integrity wherever known.

The birth of Allen Bailey took place on June 11, 1859, in Goshen township, Belmont County, one of the seven children born to Jesse and Asenath (Patterson) Bailey, three of whom still survive. Our subject was reared and educated in Goshen township and still owns a valuable farm of 100 acres in that township. Since 1889 he has resided in Warren township and here owns a farm of 150 acres, devoting much attention to dairying interests, in connection with extensive farming.

The marriage of Mr. Bailey took place in 1880, to Eva L. Patterson, a daughter of



E. E. McCOMBS.

David Patterson, a carpenter by trade, and a member of one of the highly respected county families. The children born to this marriage are: Ethel E., Clifford J., Ernest D., Edna A., Mary A., Dorothy and George Wilson. Our subject and family are all members of the Society of Friends. For several years Mr. Bailey has served on the School Board, and belongs to the Grange, taking a deep interest in the movement. His political opinions make his vote an independent one, bound by no party tie. His Warren township farm is the one formerly owned by Hon. William Bundy, and is known to be one of the most valuable in this part of the county. Mr. Bailey, as previously mentioned, is a man who is held in the highest esteem, and has a wide circle of friends.

E. E. McCOMBS, attorney-at-law and notary public at Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, is president of the German Savings Bank Company and president of the School Board. His parents were Hiram M. and Sarah M. (Kemple) McCombs, natives of West Virginia, and our subject was born August 23, 1860, in Marshall County, West Virginia.

Hiram M. McCombs followed agricultural pursuits in West Virginia until 1877 and then located near Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, where he lived until 1880, when he moved to Martin's Ferry and was interested in the grain and feed business until he went on the farm previous to being again engaged in the grain and feed business with his son. Mr. McCombs never held office, but was often of service in helping his friends to office. He and his wife were active members of the Presbyterian Church in West Virginia, before coming to Ohio, and he served quite a while as deacon. His death took place January 2, 1894, but his widow still survives, a much respected resident of Martin's Ferry, where she makes her home with her son, the subject of this sketch. She was the mother of five children, as follows: Charles W.; Ida Bell, who died in

1881; E. E.; Etta A., wife of G. G. Sedgwick, postmaster of Martin's Ferry; and Bessie A., who died at the early age of five years in 1882, a few months after the death of Ida Bell.

The common schools of West Virginia and Ohio furnished our subject with the education he possessed prior to his locating in Martin's Ferry, where he was graduated from the High School in the class of 1883. Shortly after this, he accepted a position as bookkeeper and teller in the Exchange Bank, now known as the People's Savings Bank, and there remained for about two and a half years, at which time he decided to study law. Securing a certificate, he taught school for one year and read law, and finally enrolled himself among the students in the law school at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1887. He was graduated in the class of 1890, and was admitted to the bar May 29, 1890. He immediately opened an office in Martin's Ferry, and has met with success in building up a good practice. He has been identified with quite a number of important cases so far in his career, but prefers office rather than court practice. He was early admitted to practice in the State and Federal courts. He has identified himself with many of the leading interests of the city, and is held in the highest regard.

January 15, 1891, Mr. McCombs was united in marriage with Cassie B. Chandler, a native of Belmont County, and a daughter of the late Joseph S. and Therza H. (Hogg) Chandler. Her father was for many years a prominent citizen of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and was a weaver by trade. Mr. and Mrs. McCombs have two children, Frank H. and Ralph E. In religion they are Presbyterians.

Mr. McCombs has never cared for office and the one he now holds as president of the School Board is the only one he has ever accepted. He has now served three years as a member and two years as president. For three years prior to becoming a member of the board, he held the office of president of the City Board of School Examiners, but when he accepted the former he resigned the latter office. In fraternal circles he is a Mason, being past worshipful master of the blue lodge, past high priest of Bel-

mont Chapter, and a member of the council, commandery and shrine. In politics he is a Republican of decided opinions. He is classed among the county's most worthy citizens.

JOHN H. MCGRAW, associated with J. W. Jones, under the firm name of Jones & McGraw, is a representative citizen of Bellaire, Ohio, in every respect. The firm do a most flourishing business and have the most extensive contracts in the city, in the building line, and are well known throughout this section of Ohio. Mr. McGraw is a son of James and Sarah (McCracken) McGraw, his birth occurring in the vicinity of High Ridge Church.

James McGraw was a native of Ireland, and was born in 1848 in County Antrim. He was also a contractor and builder by trade, and an excellent workman. He was united in matrimony with Sarah McCracken, who was also born in Ireland and left her native country at the age of six years. Mr. McGraw was located at first in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but later removed to Belmont County, where he remained until his death in April, 1893, at the age of 79 years. His wife departed this life some years before, in June, 1880, and left a number of children to mourn her loss. Their union resulted in eight children, of whom the following are yet living: William, who is a farmer and justice of the peace in Colerain township; Robert, of Coffey County, Kansas; Margaret (Egan), living in Moundsville, West Virginia; Sarah, who is the wife of A. J. Keyser, residing near Flushing, Belmont County; and John H. The father of these children was a thorough Democrat and esteemed as a dutiful and useful citizen.

John H. McGraw spent his boyhood days on the home place in Colerain township, residing there until he became 20 years of age, when he chose contracting for his business through life and immediately started to work with an uncle, William McGraw. For

the past 13 years he has met with unbounded good fortune in his business life, and the firm of which he is a member have charge of probably 90 per cent. of the building done in Bellaire, this speaking volumes for their promptness, splendid work, and strict attention to business. They employ about 20 men regularly and by kind, but firm, dealings with the workmen Mr. McGraw not only obtains the best results in the work but continues in their good will and respect. The numerous large contracts which he undertakes are filled to the letter, and thus he has the best wishes and commendation of all citizens. All his life has been spent in Belmont County, and the past 23 years he has lived in Bellaire.

Mr. McGraw was united in marriage bonds with Emma Nelson, who was born in Belmont County, and they have a family of five children, as follows: William and Robert, attending school, and John, Anna, and Herbert, who are still at home, the family residence being located at No. 4324 Noble street. The preference in religious matters is given to the United Presbyterian Church, of which our subject is now serving as trustee. Politically he is nearly always a supporter of the Democratic party, but votes for the man he considers the best for the place. In fraternal circles he belongs to Black Prince Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

FRED NEININGER, mayor of the city of Bridgeport, has led a wonderfully active life in business affairs all over his township and county. He is engaged in the butcher business in Bridgeport, being the oldest in that business in town, and is a stockholder in the Hide & Tallow Association, and in the Union Opera House of Bridgeport, Ohio.

Our subject is a son of John and Lucia (Gaus) Neininger, and was born June 15, 1857, claiming Wheeling, West Virginia, as his birthplace. His father and mother were natives of Germany and emigrated to the United

States and conducted a hotel at Wheeling. In 1865 John settled in Bridgeport, and started in business as a grocer and later embarked in the wholesale liquor business in which he continued until his death at the age of forty-five years, in 1871. His wife has now reached the age of sixty-nine years and is still numbered among the inhabitants of Bridgeport. She and her husband had five children, our subject being the second. They are: Emma, now the wife of Elias Williams, of Wellsville, Ohio; Fred (subject); Bertha, now Mrs. Fred Delman of Bridgeport; Joseph, working in the mills at Columbus, Ohio; and Louis, who died at the early age of twenty years.

Fred Neininger received his education in the schools of Bridgeport, and at the close of those delightful days learned the trade of a butcher, and worked as a journeyman for thirteen years. He then embarked in the butcher business in Bridgeport and was for six years president of the Wheeling Butchers' Protective Association. He is a charter member of the Hide & Tallow Association, and interested in many other business enterprises.

September 5, 1878, our subject was united in marriage with Louisa Cedars, a native of Germany, and they have five children; viz., Lucia, a bookkeeper and typewriter; Eva, a member of the class of 1902 of the Bridgeport High School; Fred, Dora M., and Ada. The entire family are members of the English Lutheran Church, and attend services regularly.

Mr. Neininger is a Democrat in politics and takes a lively interest in township and county affairs. In 1892 he was elected councilman, and his service in this line was so satisfactory that in 1894 he was re-elected. In 1896 he was elected to the position of treasurer, and served with credit until 1898, when he became a candidate for mayor of Bridgeport and was elected, serving until the close of the nineteenth century, and was re-elected to start the new century. While fulfilling his duties as treasurer he ran for county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, and ran 1028 votes ahead of the ticket. All the Republicans elected had a ma-

jority of 1600 with the exception of the opponent of our subject who had only 412 majority and this alone speaks well for our subject's popularity not only with the Democrats, but likewise with the Republicans.

In fraternal circles Mr. Neininger is a member of the Knights of Pythias and also affiliates with the Elks. He is a progressive and up-to-date man and evidently believes firmly in twentieth century progress.

ELLIS P. LEE, editor and publisher of the *Barnesville Enterprise*, which is one of the leading local papers of Eastern Ohio, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1842, and is a son of James and Lydia Lee, of Berks County.

Mr. Lee was born in the same house (which is still standing) in which Daniel Boone was born, and by intermarriage of his ancestors with the Boone family is distantly related to the noted Kentucky hunter. He can also trace his ancestors back more than fifteen hundred years, by the marriage of his great-grandfather to the daughter of Edward and Eleanor Foulke, descendants of the royal families of England and Wales. The genealogical tables of the Foulke family show different lines of descent from about 300 A. D., through Edward I., William the Conqueror, and the various kings of Great Britain, down to the time the Foulkes came to this country in 1698 and settled at Gwynedd, Pennsylvania.

In 1861 Mr. Lee graduated with honor from Westtown Boarding School, the well-known school of the Society of Friends, near Westchester, Pennsylvania, and then engaged in teaching school in his native county, later following this profession in Columbiana County, Ohio. Mr. Lee subsequently took a commercial course and graduated from Crittenden's Commercial College, in Philadelphia; in 1867 he moved to Barnesville where he entered the First National Bank as its bookkeeper, and was later placed in the responsible position of cashier. His faithful and efficient service in this capacity continued through nine years, and

upon resigning this position he engaged, for a short time, in the nursery business.

It was in 1878 that Mr. Lee first became connected with the *Barnesville Enterprise*, entering as its foreman and local editor, and it was soon realized by himself and friends that this congenial work promised great success. In October, 1888, Mr. Lee and wife purchased the property and good will, and under their management the paper has gained in popularity until at present it is a welcome visitor in almost every home in the city. Mr. Lee has shown excellent business ability and is a writer of force and character; he is able to present the local news in most pleasing form, and vigorously champions all progressive and laudable enterprises. In his work he is ably assisted by the talented lady who is his wife.

In 1869 Mr. Lee was united in marriage with Octa M. Dove, who is a daughter of John and Maria Dove, both of whom are natives of Maryland, and were among the early settlers in Barnesville. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee, namely: Laura D., who died in 1883, and Charles E., who resides with his parents. Both our subject and wife are active members of the Methodist Church and are prominent in the social life of the city. For a number of years Mr. Lee has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Friendship Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., and Barnesville Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.

CARLOS A. SMITH, proprietor of the United States Steam Laundry, which is the finest establishment of its kind in Bellaire, Ohio, has had 20 years' experience in the laundry business. He spent 12 years in the service of the Bellaire Steam Laundry, on Guernsey street, which was then owned by his father, George C. Smith, who taught him all the details of the business. Our subject first started into business for himself on the east side of the park, but afterward secured a lot on the corner of Noble street and Central avenue, and constructed his present

plant in 1893. The building is strictly a modern one, constructed of brick and measures about 42 feet by 60 feet. It is a one-story building and is equipped with the latest and most improved machinery. In the rear part of the building are the engine and boiler, the former being of 10 H. P. and the latter 20 H. P. These furnish the power which operates all the machinery. Mr. Smith personally superintends all work, and having such facilities for turning out good work, he naturally secures the "lion's share" of the business. In addition, he has a fine suburban trade, embracing New Concord, Cameron, Barnesville, and other surrounding towns. He employs from 17 to 20 workmen and guarantees satisfaction to his customers.

Mr. Smith was born at Mount Zion, Belmont County, Ohio, in October, 1861. His father, George C. Smith, was an early resident of Belmont County, and was a blacksmith by trade, but the latter years of his life were spent in the laundry business, owning and operating, as he did, the Bellaire Steam Laundry. He died in September, 1901, aged 68 years. Our subject's mother is also a native of Belmont County, having been born near Jacobsburg. Her maiden name was Nancy Snively, and at this writing she resides in Bellaire. Besides our subject, she has two other sons and four daughters, as follows: F. B. of Cleveland; E. R.; Mrs. Alice Groves of Pennsylvania; Mrs. James Johnson, whose husband was formerly city marshal of Bellaire; Meda, and Margaret.

Mr. Smith has a fine modern residence at No. 3354 Guernsey street, which he purchased some time ago and remodeled. His marriage with Kate Schick, of Belmont County, resulted in the birth of three children, viz.: Beulah, Lily, and Carlos A., Jr. In his political preferment our subject is a Democrat, and socially is a Mason, and a member of Black Prince Lodge, Knights of Pythias; D. O. K. K.; B. P. O. E., and Royal Arcanum. The family attend services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they are members. Mr. Smith is uniformly

popular in his community, and his straightforward business methods have brought success which he deserves. Having discharged his duties in a manner above criticism, he has acquired the approval not only of patrons, but of all who are in any way connected with his establishment. He is a member of the national, Ohio State and local laundrymen associations.

HON. CHARLES J. HOWARD, one of the leading attorneys of Belmont County, Ohio, who has ably represented the county in the State Legislature for two terms, and is now serving the city of Barnesville as attorney, is one of the brilliant young men of this locality who give promise of sustaining the proud reputation which Ohio now holds in the Sisterhood of States.

Hon. Charles J. Howard was born in Barnesville, on March 26, 1862, a son of Albertus and Mary L. (Fry) Howard, who had a family of three children born to them. Albertus Howard was the youngest of a family of seven children and was a native of Maryland. His father moved to Belmont County and died when his son was about four years of age, leaving him ample means which he used, later in life, in extensive tobacco operations, continuing the shipping of tobacco ever since.

Mr. Howard of this biography was afforded excellent educational advantages, his completion of the common and high school course, in Barnesville, being followed by his attendance at the Ohio State University. Selecting the law as a profession, he began his reading with Collins & Smith, and in 1883 entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in the same year and located in his native city. His ability soon brought him into prominence, and in 1895 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1897 approval of his course was shown by a re-election. His record while in the House is one reflecting credit upon himself and his constituency. He has ably served the city as attorney for several terms and

his prospects are bright for higher political honors. His interest in educational matters caused him to give them time and attention on the School Board, and all matters of public moment promising to benefit this locality are sure of his interest. Mr. Howard is both a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, in his fraternal connection, while in religious matters, he belongs to the Presbyterian denomination and is superintendent of the Sunday-school at the present time.

JOHN R. GOW, the efficient postmaster of Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio, is now serving his second term in that office, and is well known throughout the city as a business man and enterprising citizen. Mr. Gow's parents have both been dead some years, and he has practically spent his life in Belmont County.

The early boyhood days of Mr. Gow were passed upon a farm near Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and it was in that city that he filled his first position as a boy in the newspaper business. He was just 16 years of age when he was engaged in the office of the "Ohio Valley News," and this position he held with good results for a number of years, but in 1875-76 he removed to Bellaire, where, associated with others, he conducted the "Bellaire Leader" for four years, making it a bright, newsy sheet, reading matter well selected, editorials good, and local news admirably presented. Following this, he was elected city clerk and held the office 16 years, until he received the appointment of postmaster from President McKinley. He took charge of his duties at the Post Office in April, 1898, and was re-appointed in April, 1902, by President Roosevelt, to the satisfaction of the people of his community.

Our subject has one son, Robert C., who was educated at Bellaire and also spent two years at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. He is now 21 years of age and is employed by the Bellaire Bottle Company. Mr. Gow is identified with many business enterprises

of Bellaire, among which are the following: He is a director of the First National Bank of Bellaire, of the Enterprise Enamel Company, and of the Bellaire Bottle Works. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith, having been reared as such.

Socially Mr. Gow affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, having passed through all the chairs of the blue lodge and chapter of Bellaire, and of Hope Commandery, K. T., at St. Clairsville.

WILLIAM SIDDALL, the well-known master mechanic at the Bellaire Works of the National Steel Company, came to this city in February, 1899, from Duquesne, Pennsylvania, to accept this responsible position, and has charge of all the mechanical part of this large plant.

By birth Mr. Siddall is an Englishman, born in 1867 in Birmingham, the great industrial center, where his father was a skilled machinist and where he served the rigorous apprenticeship demanded in his native country. Seeing wider opportunities in America for skilled labor, Mr. Siddall at the age of 21 years, in 1888, crossed the Atlantic and located first at Cleveland. There and in other localities Mr. Siddall has continued in his line of work. For a time he was located at Columbus, Ohio, and there entered the State University, where he took a special course in mechanical engineering. After completing the same he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Duquesne Mills, from which he was promoted to that of assistant master mechanic, which he resigned in order to accept the still more desirable one which he so ably fills at the present time.

In 1899 Mr. Siddall was united in marriage with a daughter of the well-known contractor, J. W. Jones, of Bellaire, and they have one daughter, Ella. His fine home was completed in the spring of 1902 and is located at No. 4145 Harrison street, and is a model of convenience and the first of its style of architecture in the city.

Politically, Mr. Siddall is identified with the Republican party, while fraternally he belongs to a number of organizations, notably the Knights of Pythias of Cleveland, and since 1891 Newburg Masonic Lodge of Cleveland, Baker Chapter of Cleveland, and Scioto Consistory of Columbus. Mrs. Siddall is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a lady of social culture. Mr. Siddall stands high in his profession and commands both the esteem and confidence of his employers as well as of the employees.

WILLIAM A. WOODS, a prominent farmer and dairyman of Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, is not only one of its most substantial citizens, but also one of its most reliable and respected men. He is a native of Pease township, and was born in 1861, a son of John Woods, of whom extended mention is made in the sketch of James Woods.

Mr. Woods grew to manhood, attending the district schools and assisting in the farm work and also helping in busy times in the neighborhood. One year after marriage he worked for his father and then operated one of the latter's farms, according to arrangement, working on shares. Mr. Woods prospered in this way during 13 years and then bought his present fine farm which comprises 130 acres, which is reputed to be the best producing farm of the township. It was formerly known as the Cochran farm. Mr. Woods has placed very fine improvements here and has erected a handsome residence of ten rooms and a substantial and commodious barn. For the past three years he has added dairying to his other interests, his place being known as the Upland Dairy, and its products are sold in Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry. Mr. Woods is a practical farmer and believes in handling only good stock, keeping Jersey, Durham and Holstein cattle. His large home farm is devoted to general farming and dairying interests, and he owns another farm, con-



JOHN M. HENDERSON.

sisting of 82 acres, on Scotch Ridge, which he leases.

The marriage of Mr. Woods was to Lou Devault, a daughter of William Devault, an early settler of the county, and they have had ten children born to them—Harry and John, who died young; Myrtle, Robert Lee, Jesse, Blanche, Addie, Grace, Ellis and Erma. In politics Mr. Woods has been a life-long Democrat. His religious views are liberal, but he is ever ready to give his support to all educational and moral enterprises.

JOHN M. HENDERSON, a hardware merchant of Martin's Ferry, and one of the most industrious business men of the city, owns the finest hardware store in the county, and has numerous other business enterprises that occupy all his attention, among them his interest in the coal lands so abundant throughout the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Henderson is a son of Hugh and Margaret (Cowen) Henderson, natives of the Keystone State, and is himself a native of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, where he was born February 13, 1863. Hugh Henderson was a stationary engineer by vocation, and followed that occupation throughout most of his lifetime. Previous to taking this up, however, he was a miller and owned a mill in Pennsylvania for many years until after the Civil War, when in 1869 he removed to Ohio and settled on a farm three miles from Martin's Ferry. This farm has recently been sold to the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company, who will open up the coal fields it contains. Hugh Henderson is now a retired business man and resides at the old Henderson homestead in Martin's Ferry, situated at the head of Walnut street. He has reached the advanced age of 76 years. For three score years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has held all the offices accorded to laymen, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school, etc. His wife died at the age of 66 years, May 6, 1898, having been a lifelong member of

the same Methodist Episcopal Church. She was one of the most devoted of church workers, always painstaking and thorough in all she did, and her deeds and efforts to help others will furnish pleasant, endearing memories to the many, who remember her still, for long years to come. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were the parents of six children, our subject being the fifth child. The others are as follows: Jennie (Mrs. William P. Green), who resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Homer W., who was first a commercial traveler for the Standard Oil Company until 1887, when he started the hotel business in Pittsburg, which he still carries on with good success; J. B., who is engaged in the coke and coal business at Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania, having enjoyed a very successful career; Emma, who is a resident of the home place with her father, is a very active church worker and possesses many of the qualities and noble traits of character which characterized the efficient services of her mother; and Hugh K., who lives in Pittsburg, where for 14 years he was in the coal business with Joseph Walton, and where he still is identified with the Pittsburg coal combine.

John M. Henderson, our subject, received training in the way of education in the commercial department of Frasher's College at Wheeling, West Virginia. He served an apprenticeship at the Martin's Ferry Stove Works, and was later a member of the Joseph Bell Stove Company, of Wheeling. He remained at that place until the foundry was moved to Muncie, Indiana, in 1890 and then he found employment in Martin's Ferry, in the establishment of the hardware business which he still conducts. His rooms are large and well supplied with a full line of jobbers' and builders' supplies, shelf hardware, brick, tile, etc., in fact everything that should be handled by a hardware merchant. The large patronage which he has and the satisfactory manner in which he conducts the business speak for his knowledge of the principles that are best employed, and for his honesty and accommodation as well. The building which he occupies could not have a better location,

as it is on a corner in the business center of the city.

On October 22, 1892, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage with Ida M. Cope of Smithfield, Ohio, the only child of William and Mary A. Cope, who are members of the Society of Friends, residing at Smithfield. To the union of our subject and his wife have been born four children, but one of whom is now living. The record follows: William H. and Lewis, who died in infancy; Joseph Charles, whose death took place in 1900, at the age of four years; and Lewis B., now three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are devoted to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former has been trustee for over 20 years.

The business life of Mr. Henderson has many different enterprises to claim his attention, among which are the following. He is now the president of the First National Bank at Dillonvale, Ohio, which was established in February, 1901. He is also connected with other banking houses all along the Ohio Valley. He has coal stock, and an interest in the mines throughout the surrounding country; in the last three years he has disposed of 80,000 acres of coal land in West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In Belmont County he has bought in fee over 5,000 acres of coal lands and disposed of over 18,000 acres.

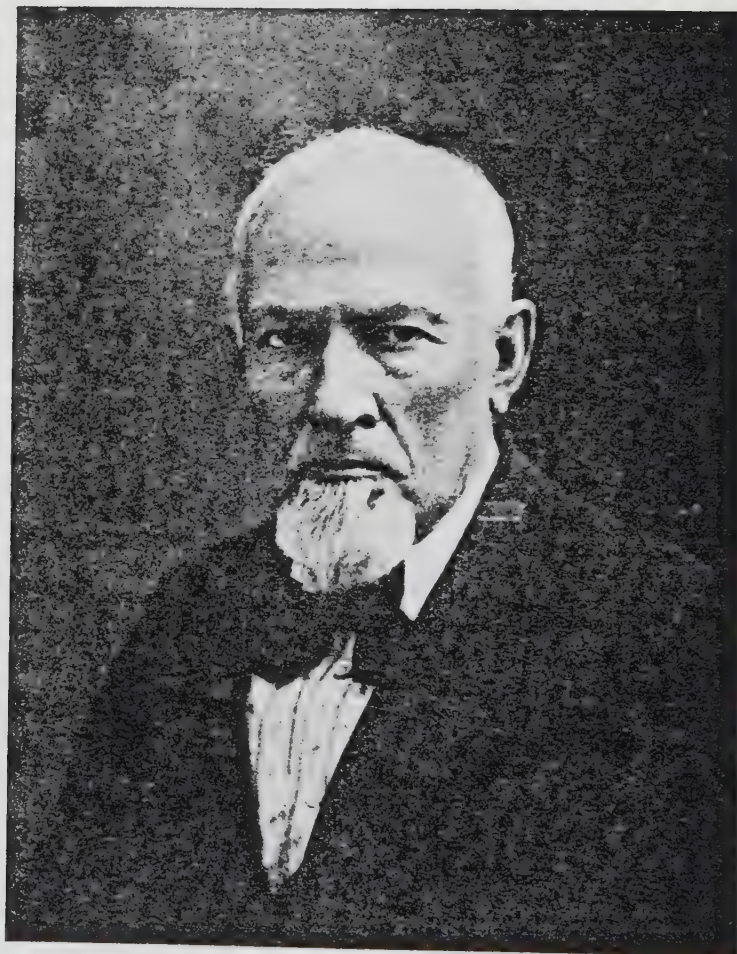
In politics Mr. Henderson is a member of the Republican party, and was elected in 1890 to the City Council of Martin's Ferry, serving as a member two terms and as president of the same for two terms. He is always active in politics and as a business man is classed among the leaders in the Upper Ohio Valley. No matter how great the rush in business life, he has time for church, town or county whenever they desire his service or help.

WILLIAM WESLEY WOODS, who has engaged successfully in various lines of business, is at the present time engaged in bottling and marketing the famous Woods' Lithia Water. He was born, reared and has always lived in Pease township, Belmont

County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Martha (Coss) Woods.

James Woods was born December 18, 1818, and died October 25, 1898. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Harness) Woods. William Woods, grandfather of our subject, was the first white child born back of Pittsburg, on what is called Woods' Run, and died in the sixty-eighth year of his age in 1847. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and for some years of his life engaged in the butchering business. He and his bride, who was the daughter of a wealthy Virginia planter, ran away to be married. She died in 1889 at the age of ninety-three years while living at the home of her son, John. Both are buried in the cemetery at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. They had eight children, three of whom, two sons named William and a daughter, died in childhood. Those who grew to maturity were: John, a record of whose life appears in the sketch of James Woods; James; George, who was born in 1820 and died in 1900; Robert, who resides in Pease township, and in September, 1902, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, and Elizabeth, widow of Daniel Gill, who resides at Gillespie, Ohio.

James Woods was united in marriage with Martha Coss, who was born in May, 1816, and died March 23, 1898. She was a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (McConnell) Coss, her mother being a sister of Francis McConnell, a prominent man of this section. Daniel Coss served in the War of 1812 and the war with Mexico, and was cook for the famous General Harrison. He conducted a store at Bridgeport and during the prevalence of cholera ministered to and helped bury many of the victims. During that time he remained away from his family so as not to expose them, and neither he nor they contracted the dread disease. He was one of the founders of Methodism in Belmont County. In 1866 he and seven brothers held a reunion, the youngest being seventy-three years old and the others past eighty-four years. Their picture was taken,



GEORGE KERN.

and the one in possession of our subject is very highly prized by him. Of these brothers, Jacob, lived to reach the age of 103 years, dying at Chillicothe; and Adam for some years conducted a livery at Martin's Ferry.

James and Martha (Coss) Woods reared seven children, as follows: John, who was born at Mt. Pleasant and died at the age of two years; Elizabeth, wife of James McBride of Piper City, Illinois; Eleanor, of Martin's Ferry, widow of George Hobensack; Eliza Bell, who died in July, 1888, was the wife of Richard Veasy of Martin's Ferry; James Ross, who resides at Bridgeport, married Mary McKeever; George, who died aged two years, and William Wesley, our subject.

William Wesley Woods has engaged in many lines of business, and although he has owned the home farm the past few years, has never engaged in farming. He promoted a most successful oil company, realizing a handsome amount in dividends, then purchased the home farm of 113 acres, on which he has lived since 1897. The old home was the voting precinct during the time of Andrew Jackson, and some of the ballots have since been found. Mr. Woods has erected a comfortable home. He has been engaged for some five years in bottling and shipping the famous Woods' Lithia Water, obtained from an unfailing spring on the farm. It is particularly a cure for kidney troubles, and the number of cures effected have been numerous. Of 100 cases of Bright's disease where the water was freely used by the patients, but one was lost. The water is placed in one-gallon bottles manufactured at Bellaire, and from 100 to 500 per day are shipped to different parts of the country, some going as far as Minnesota and Oklahoma. Mr. Woods devotes his entire attention to this business, leasing his farm to others.

William W. Woods was united in marriage with Margaret Isola Stewart, who was born in Jefferson County and is a daughter of

James and Rebecca (Heller) Stewart. She came with her parents when a child to Martin's Ferry, where her father conducted a feed store until his death. Her mother still resides there. She is one of eight children, as follows: George, an attorney of Detroit, who held a responsible government position under President Cleveland; Kate, wife of Samuel Heaton, a blacksmith of Martin's Ferry; John, of Cameron, West Virginia; Thomas S., a carpenter of Pittsburg; Frank, of Pittsburg; Margaret Isola; Ella, wife of R. H. McKee, teller of the Bank of the Ohio Valley at Wheeling, and Carrie, who is single and at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Woods have six children, as follows: James Russell, born December 6, 1881; Martha Jane, born August 11, 1885; Katie Belle, born April 23, 1888; Margaret Isola, born March 21, 1891; William McKinley, born September 25, 1893, and Paul Edwin, born November 20, 1899. Politically, Mr. Woods is a Republican. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Bridgeport. Religiously he is a member of the M. E. Church, attending Lancaster Chapel, which is located on the farm, the site of which was donated by James Woods.

GEORGE KERN, who has been secretary of the Belmont Savings & Loan Company of Bellaire, Ohio, for the past three years, was born in the Rhine section of Germany, in 1837. In 1853, when still a lad, he immigrated to America, intent upon making a career for himself. A short time was spent in Baltimore, Maryland, and then the young man made his way to Wheeling, (West) Virginia, and two years later located in Benwood, where he followed the trade of baker until he came to Bellaire, in 1856, engaging in the same business until 1885.

Mr. Kern then embarked in a confectionery business and continued in the same until he accepted his present responsible position as secretary of the Belmont Savings & Loan Company. The marriage of Mr. Kern was to Cath-

erine Roder, who was born in Hesse, Germany, and a family of 12 children was born to them, eight of these survive and all live in Bellaire, with the exception of one who resides at Richmond, Virginia. The handsome family residence is located on Belmont street in South Bellaire, where the family is much esteemed and has a wide circle of friends. In politics Mr. Kern is a Democrat and has voted that ticket since 1859. For 20 years he served his township as trustee and has been a member of the City Council of Bellaire for 10 years. Mr. Kern is a man of social instincts and belongs to many fraternal orders, including the Odd Fellows. For many years he has been a leading member of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN H. HOPKINS, assistant secretary of the Belmont Savings & Loan Company, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1867, a son of James P. and Isabel (Nelson) Hopkins, the former of whom died in 1881. The family moved to Belmont County and to Bellaire in 1882. His mother was born 70 years ago in Belmont County and our subject has five brothers and two sisters, namely: Nettie; N. S., a farmer and also a stock dealer; Rev. J. A., pastor of a Christian Church in Maryland; R. L., a farmer of Belmont County; Mrs. Mary Giffin, living near Bellaire; George E., in the insurance business at Bellaire; and Bert W., now clerk of Pultney township.

Mr. Hopkins took a course at Wheeling Business College after attending the Bellaire High School, and since 1887 has followed bookkeeping, being for a time with the United States Glass Company at Pittsburg. Since June, 1898, he has been connected with his present company and he is also secretary of the Bellaire Water Works, the business of the two concerns being conducted in the same office. Mr. Hopkins was married to Edna C. Blackburn, a daughter of M. L. Blackburn, and has one son, Francis Perry. His pleasant home is situated at Rose Hill, and both he and wife belong to the Christian Church. His fraternal connection is with Black Prince Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

The Belmont Savings & Loan Company was

incorporated March 5, 1885, the incorporators being: James B. Darrah, deceased; William J. McClain; John W. Coulson; Patrick Whealan; David H. Darrah; John E. Robinson; and James F. Anderson, and these formed the board of directors. The present officers are: J. F. Anderson, president; John H. McGraw, vice-president; George Kern, secretary; James T. Kelley, treasurer; and John H. Hopkins, assistant secretary, the board of directors being formed by the above with David Walker and Charles A. Grella. The business is carried on in Bellaire at No. 3252 Union street.

E. G. KRAUTER, a well-known farmer of Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in Southern Germany in 1856, and resided there until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then came on a visit to his uncle, William Burkle, who at that time was a butcher of Bridgeport, Ohio. Mr. Krauter engaged in the grocery business successfully at Martin's Ferry for a period of eight years, then sold out to Louis Scheehle. He has since given his attention to farming. Mr. Krauter is residing on the old Van Pelt farm, which he purchased in 1887 from Hiram McCombs, the grantee of Margaret Blocher, who had purchased the property at the division of the Van Pelt estate. Jacob Van Pelt had located on the place as early as 1825, and the family owned a large tract of land in Pease township. He built the brick part of the house now occupied by our subject in 1850, to which the latter added and remodeled, making a very attractive home. The Van Pelts, who were very prominent in this county, have all passed away. Oliver Van Pelt, the last of the name in this county, was born in 1831 and died August 15, 1902, having always lived in Pease township. Of the old homestead Mr. Krauter has 66 acres, and during the past fourteen years has been engaged in the dairy business, wholesaling to a milkman at Martin's Ferry. His farm is well stocked and he makes a specialty of Jersey and Holstein cattle. He also pur-

chased the James Wiley home of 150 acres in 1897. The Wiley farm he leases on shares. He grows fruit extensively and devotes the upper part of his farm to raising grain and stock.

Mr. Krauter was united in marriage with a daughter of Christ Hoffman of Ohio County, West Virginia, he being a retired butcher residing in Fulton. To this union were born two daughters, Carrie and Minnie, aged 20 and 16 years, respectively. In politics our subject has always been a Republican. He has been a member of the board of education for the past twelve years, and for ten years has been commissioner of the Martin's Ferry & Colerain Pike. Fraternally he is a member of the National Union. Religiously he is a German Lutheran, but his family is Presbyterian.

THEODORE NEFF, one of the best known citizens and business men of Belmont County, Ohio, maintains an office at No. 3184 Union street, Bellaire, and conducts the largest fire, life, accident, tornado and wind-storm insurance business in the county. He is a native of this county, having been born in York township, October 15, 1851, and is a son of George and Martha (Williams) Neff.

The Neff or Neife family originally came from Switzerland, locating in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Conrad Neff, grandfather of our subject, a native of Maryland, with two brothers, John and George, started overland for Missouri in 1797. Upon arriving at Wheeling, (West) Virginia, the wife of Conrad Neff was taken sick and died. John Neff proceeded to Missouri, but George remained with Conrad. With their families they crossed the river and located a few miles from Bridgeport, in Belmont County, where they entered land. The numerous representatives of the Neff family, so widely known in Belmont County, are all descended from these hardy pioneers. By his first wife Conrad Neff had two children. He formed a second union in 1802 or 1803 with Eliza-

beth Feeley, by whom he had ten children, among them being the father of our subject. Of the twelve children of whom he was father, all lived to reach the age of seventy years, and one of them, Benjamin, is now residing in Pultney township, being past eighty years of age.

George Neff was born three miles east of St. Clairsville in 1809, and died December 18, 1884. He followed the occupation of farming, and during most of his life resided near Captina Creek. He married Martha Williams, who was born in 1811 in one of the first houses built in Bridgeport, and died in September, 1878. She was a daughter of Ezra Williams, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to this country at an early day.

Theodore Neff's boyhood days were spent in York township, where he lived until he passed the age of 35 years. In 1901 he purchased his present home farm, a part of the Jacob Rodefer farm, on the hill overlooking many miles of the Ohio Valley and the cities of Wheeling and Bellaire. Here he will soon have laid out and suitably set with trees a park to be known as Neff's Grandview Park, which will be a valuable addition to the city of Bellaire. A means of transportation will be provided to convey people up and down the bluff, and the view being one of unsurpassed beauty, it will be a very popular place. Mr. Neff owns five farms in Belmont County, and for many years has engaged in growing vegetables and raising thoroughbred stock and fowls of all kinds. He is a Democrat in politics, but has accepted of no offices except assessor of York township, in which capacity he served two terms. He and his son, Edney, are members of Ionic Lodge, No. 438, F. & A. M. On his farm is located an abundance of splendid molding sand, for the removal and exportation of which the Belmont Sand Company was organized. The pits contain sands of every grade, for heavy and light molding, building, and for plastering and bricklaying. The company controls the large pits on

Mr. Neff's farm and others in the county, and supply sand for the local market and for many large corporations in other parts of the country, including the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the present time about 100 tons per day are taken from the pits and loaded upon cars. In the near future up-to-date machinery, probably electrical, will be installed to reduce to a minimum the expense of loading and digging. Ochre is also found conveniently and will later be developed. Mr. Neff has been the prime mover in various business enterprises, notable among which is the Enterprise Enamel Company, of which he purchased the first shares of stock.

Five different business concerns have their office and headquarters at No. 3184 Union street, the office of Mr. Neff. Following is a brief sketch of each:

The Belmont Electric Light & Power Company was organized in 1899 by Theodore Neff, J. B. Watt, John T. Flynn, J. A. Green and Thomas E. Shelly. J. A. Green is president; H. A. Neff, secretary and manager, and five of the organizers are directors. The plant is located on Monroe street, between 35th and 36th streets, and supplies light and power for the city.

The Neff Real Estate & Investment Company was organized and chartered under the laws of Ohio in the spring of 1902 by Theodore Neff, John W. Neff, Harry A. Neff, Thomas B. McKelvey and J. O. McKelvey, these men constituting the board of directors. The officers are: T. B. McKelvey, president; Harry A. Neff, secretary, and E. D. Neff, treasurer. An extensive business has been done toward improving the city and suburbs, especially at Shadyside, where free excursions are run by the company and many lots have been sold for residence and speculative purposes. The prospects of the suburb for a home site are bright.

The Enterprise Telephone Company has over sixty 'phones in use, besides centrals, accommodating a large number of farms and business houses. The suburban line operates

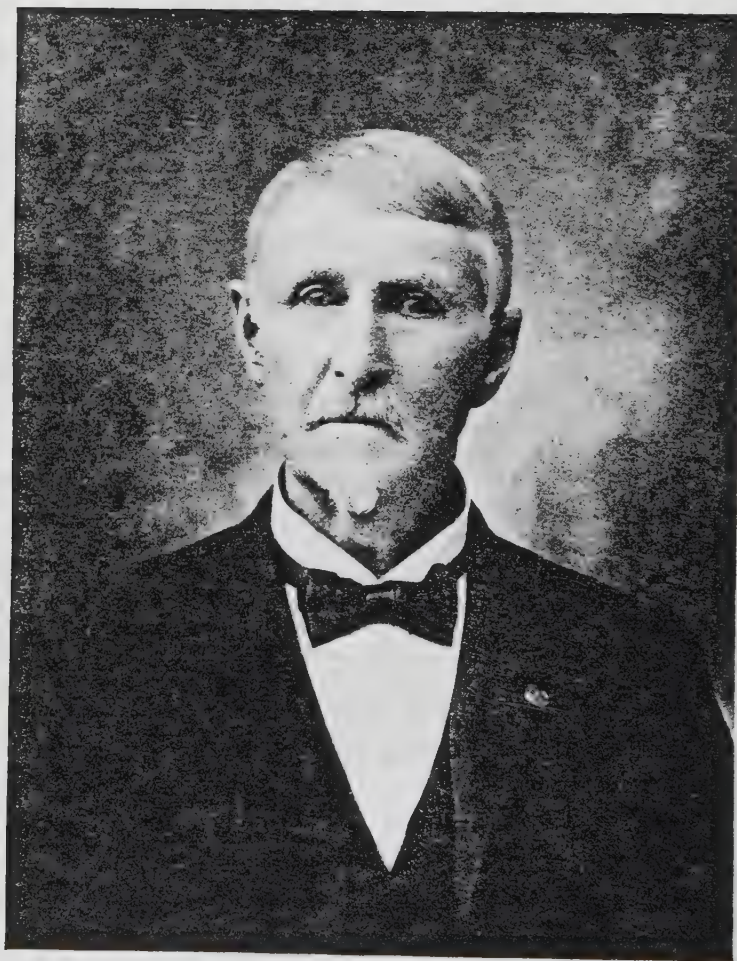
through St. Joe, McClainsville, Neff's siding, Bald Knob, etc., with central at Valonia and branches to Dillie's Bottom, and central at Key, with branches among farmers. It has central exchange with the National and Ohio Valley companies at Bellaire. Robert McKelvey is president; William Unterzuber, vice-president; Franklin Neff, secretary, and J. O. McKelvey, treasurer. Among the directors are William Ramsey, Samuel White, John W. Neff, Alexander Neff and Dr. Korell of Key.

The Eastern Ohio Milling Company was recently incorporated for the purpose of milling, dealing in feed and the wholesale grocery business. The officers are: George O. Robinson, president; Morris Elikan, vice-president, and J. P. Clutter, secretary and treasurer. The office will be at the old Ault Mill, which will be remodeled and equipped. The directors of the company include Alexander Neff and H. A. Neff.

December 4, 1878, Theodore Neff was united in marriage with Nancy J. McKelvey of Mead township, and they have three children, namely, Edney D., aged 22 years, who has for the past five years engaged in the insurance business with his father; Jacob H., who is 18 years old and lives at home, and Carrie L., aged 16 years. Religiously the family attends the U. P. Church.

JULIUS H. HAYS, superintendent of the carpenter and construction gang at the Bellaire plant of the National Steel Company for the past twelve years, is one of the oldest employees of the plant, his term of service ranking second. Mr. Hays is highly esteemed by his employers for his efficiency and long years of faithful attachment to their interests.

Julius H. Hays was born in 1852 in Germany, and alone and dependent upon his own resources he came to America at the age of 15 years. In Germany his father operated a large wind-power flouring mill,



COL. JAMES F. CHARLESWORTH.

but the youth believed he could better his condition in a new country. A sister, Mulder, resides in Texas. Being willing, energetic and pleasant in manner, he soon secured employment in New York as clerk in a store at \$8 a month and continued there for two years, and then went to Wheeling, West Virginia. There he learned the carpenter trade with William Bitmeyer, and followed the same in Wheeling, later being one of the builders of the Aetna Standard Mill. In 1884 he came to Bellaire and began work as a journeyman carpenter with his present employers, and by careful and thorough work gained his promotion in 1890 to the position of superintendent of all of the carpentering and construction of the heavy rigging of the steel works with a force of from 40 to 50 men under his charge. During his seventeen years' connection with this plant Mr. Hays has seen many changes. When he came here in 1884 three carpenters only were required where now fourteen, with helpers, are needed, and the mules which used to pull the cars have been replaced by twelve locomotives. The single blast furnace, where 60 tons of pig-iron was a large day's work, has been superseded by furnaces with a capacity of 350 tons.

Mr. Hays has a beautiful home at No. 4754 Jefferson street, containing eight apartments and surrounded by a fine lawn. The house was erected by him in 1888. He has a most interesting family, which is well and favorably known in the city. His marriage was to Carrie Backer, daughter of Peter Backer, who came to Wheeling 52 years ago from Germany and was engaged for 28 years at the La Belle coal mine. Mr. Backer at the age of 81 years is still vigorous and but lately returned from an enjoyable visit to his native land. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hays were: Anna, at home; Alberta, the wife of Augustus Stellars, of the Novelty Stamping Company; John, a clerk and assistant mechanical engineer at the steel works; Nellie, a stenographer in the office of

the steel works, and George, receiving clerk at the National steel works.

In political sentiment Mr. Hays is an ardent Republican, and he is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In his religious views he is very liberal, seeing good in every denomination, but his family attend the Episcopal Church, and this he liberally assists. From the position of a poor German lad without friends, Mr. Hays has made his own way in the world and now possesses ample means, many friends and is well deserving the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him best.

COL. JAMES F. CHARLESWORTH, who has attained a high degree of success as an attorney-at-law of St. Clairsville, Ohio, was born in that city, November 25, 1826, and is a son of Richard and Jane (Porter) Charlesworth. His father was one of the early business men of St. Clairsville, having come to Belmont County from Baltimore, Maryland, in 1820.

James F. Charlesworth was educated at Granville College, where he completed the course in 1844, and then engaged in business with his father. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he and his younger brother, Richard W., left home and enlisted in Company H, First Regiment Mounted Rifles, now the 3rd U. S. Cavalry. They saw active service in Mexico under Gen. Winfield Scott, and Colonel Charlesworth was wounded at Contreras. The colonel of his regiment performed the functions of mayor of the City of Mexico after the entrance of the United States troops, and the regiment was detailed for police duty for a period of nine months, quitting the city after the declaration of peace. Shortly after the war, Mr. Charlesworth returned to St. Clairsville, and entered upon the study of law under the supervision of General Weir. After his admission to the bar, in 1851, he successfully engaged in practice until 1854, when he

was elected to the office of auditor of Belmont County, and served as such for a term of two years. In 1857, he became proprietor and editor of the *Independent Republican*, a paper which he published until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he felt that duty to his country called him to the field. He raised the first three years' company entered on the records of the adjutant general, and of this was commissioned captain, July 12, 1861. His previous military service made him of exceptional value to the country at this time. He was active in the field, and in the fall of 1861 received a slight wound at Alleghany Summit, Virginia. His ability as a soldier and leader attracted the attention of his superior officers, and he was rewarded by promotion as major of his regiment, May 16, 1862. On June 8th, of the same year, he was severely wounded at the battle of Cross Keys, a minnie ball entering the abdomen, and coming out about two inches from the spinal column. On July 30, 1862, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on May 18, 1863, resigned because of physical disability, further service being impossible. His resignation received the following indorsement from Brig.-Gen. N. C. McLean, at the headquarters of the First Division, 11th Army Corps, at Brooks Station, May 13, 1863: "Approved and respectfully forwarded to Lieut-Col. Charlesworth; I approve as I personally know him to be disabled by an honorable wound." Colonel Charlesworth still possesses the ball which passed through his body, and was found where he fell. He also has in his possession the vest then worn by him, showing the direction the ball took. These relics he treasures as mementoes of honorable service.

Upon his return home Colonel Charlesworth entered upon his duties as clerk of Belmont County, to which office he had been elected while in the service. In 1864, he served as colonel of the 1st Regiment, Belmont County Militia. On the expiration of his term as clerk, he was appointed master commissioner of the Court of Common Pleas, and served in that capacity for nine years. During the

troubles incident to the construction of the Central Ohio Railroad, now the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, he was appointed and commissioned a captain, to organize the celebrated Washington Guards, which were on duty about four years. He also rendered valuable service to St. Clairsville during the county seat contest with Bellaire, and he and his associates succeeded in having the Legislature make appropriations for the present magnificent county building. He is a Democrat, in politics, and has been an enthusiastic worker for party success. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated James E. Campbell for governor; he has served as vice-president of the Democratic State Central Committee, and as trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. His fraternal associations are with Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 17, R. A. M.; and Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was formerly commander of the Belmont County Battalion.

Colonel Charlesworth was married July 4, 1855, to Laura A. Tallman, a daughter of William Tallman, deceased.

J. R. ANDERSON, superintendent of the public schools of Belmont County, Ohio, a man of scholarly attainments and personal popularity, is an Ohio product, born at Bellaire in 1863, a son of Isaac C. and Mahala J. (Lashley) Anderson, the latter of whom belongs to an old county family which located southeast of the city of Bellaire as early as 1830.

The Andersons were natives of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and there Isaac C. Anderson was born 76 years ago. A notable occasion was the celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac C. Anderson, which took place at the family residence, No. 612 Vine street, Bellaire, in October, 1901. Mr. Anderson is a veteran of the Civil War, and he and his estimable wife are the

central figures in a large family of children, namely: William, who is engaged in business in connection with the Bellaire Foundry & Machine Company; Mrs. P. R. Myers, who resides at Quincy, Illinois; Mrs. N. J. McDonald, who resides in Bellaire; Newton, who is also connected with the Bellaire Foundry; J. Albert, who resides at South Bend, Indiana; J. R., who is the subject of this review; Mrs. Maria J. Simpson, who lives in Bellaire; Mrs. O. C. Henry, who is a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Charles, who is associated with the subject of this sketch in the ownership of the Bellaire Foundry & Machine Company plant.

The primary education of Superintendent Anderson was obtained in the public schools of Bellaire, and his degree of M. A. was secured after doing collegiate work at Bethany, West Virginia. Mr. Anderson's services were immediately secured in the public schools of his native city, and for one year he was principal of the Second Ward school and for ten years was assistant principal of the Central building, in 1898 becoming superintendent, filling the position with the same efficiency which has marked his whole professional career, bringing the schools to a high standard.

The Bellaire Foundry & Machine Company, with which enterprise our subject is financially connected, was established in 1895 by Charles and J. R. Anderson and Clarence Simpson, the last named withdrawing after three years. The business is now the property of the Anderson brothers and is located at the corner of 33rd and Hamilton streets, where a large business is done, requiring the aid of a number of skilled foundrymen and machinists. It is one of the successful industries of Bellaire.

The marriage of Prof. J. R. Anderson was to a daughter of John Wood, who came some thirty years ago to Bellaire, and for thirty years has been one of the leading contracting carpenters in this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Wood reside at Shadyside. The seven children born to our subject and wife were as

follows: Edward, Clarence, Walter, Robert, Bertie, Ethel and Raymond. Our subject was reared to believe implicitly in the principles of the Republican party, of which his father has been an adherent from its organization, and is active in its interests. Fraternally he is associated with the Ionic Lodge, F. & A. M., of Bellaire, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. The Christian Church has long been the religious body with which both the Anderson and Wood families have been identified, and our subject is one of its deacons and liberal supporters. His standing as teacher and citizen is unquestioned, and his personal attributes have brought to him a wide circle of friends.

ROBERT McDONALD, a competent foreman to the superintendent of the converting and blooming mill of the National Steel Works at Bellaire, Ohio, is a veteran in the steel business, having done his first work in that line in 1875. At that time he entered the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, a part of the Carnegie plant, and has labored faithfully in developing the steel industry ever since. He spent nine years in the Duquesne mill, resigning his situation there to accept his present position at Bellaire, where he located in April, 1898. From 100 to 200 men are employed in the departments under his charge, and as Mr. McDonald has worked his way through all the lower and intermediate departments, he is well fitted to fulfill the duties devolved upon him.

Our subject is a native of Pennsylvania and has one brother, J. H. McDonald, who is superintendent of the department at the steel works of which the subject of this sketch is foreman. The residence of Mr. McDonald is at No. 4269 Noble street. Three years ago he was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, who was a Kentucky lady. Five children blessed their union. The eldest daughter, Bertha, who is eighteen years old, manages the home for her father and looks after

the younger children, Clifford, Flora and Esther, whose ages are, respectively, thirteen, eleven and eight years. Foster, the eldest son, who is twenty years old, is employed at the steel works.

Mr. McDonald is a faithful adherent to the Republican party, and uses both his vote and his influence to advance its interests. In fraternal organizations he is allied with the Masons, being a member of both blue lodge and the chapter of Bellaire. In his religious opinions he favors the Presbyterian Church, but his children prefer to attend the United Presbyterian.

R. SMILEY NELSON, proprietor of the United States Dairy, conducts the leading business in that line in Bellaire, Ohio. He was born in Pultney township in 1856, is a son of Matthew G. and Mary Ann (Keyser) Nelson, and grandson of Robert and Mary (McGregor) Nelson.

Robert Nelson was a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and located in Belmont County in 1812, purchasing at that time a 160-acre farm in section 25, Pultney township. He cleared this farm and upon it followed agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, March 5, 1857. He was 69 years and six months old at the time of his death. His wife survived him for many years, and only two of her children lived to witness her death, which occurred November 21, 1881, she being in her 86th year. Eight children were born to her and her husband, namely, John, Robert, Elizabeth, Matthew G., Thomas, Alexander, Benjamin Franklin and Margaret.

John Nelson was born in 1819, and died in 1902 in Illinois. Robert resides on the old home farm in Pultney township. He was born October 8, 1822, and married in 1849 Emeline Cummings, a daughter of Joseph and Anne (Prescott) Cummings. His wife was a native of Kennebec County, Maine, born in 1825. They have five children, as follows: Helen, wife of Warren Holgate, a ranchman

of Manhattan, Montana; Annie; Edwin, a merchant in the State of Maine; Frank, who resides in Pultney township, and Margaret, wife of Rev. Ashbel Lane of Fremont, Ohio.

Elizabeth Nelson was born in 1825 and died soon after her marriage with Edward Gill.

Thomas Nelson was born in 1829 and died in 1859.

Alexander Nelson was born in March, 1831, and during his active life was a physician and surgeon at Martin's Ferry. He died in 1874.

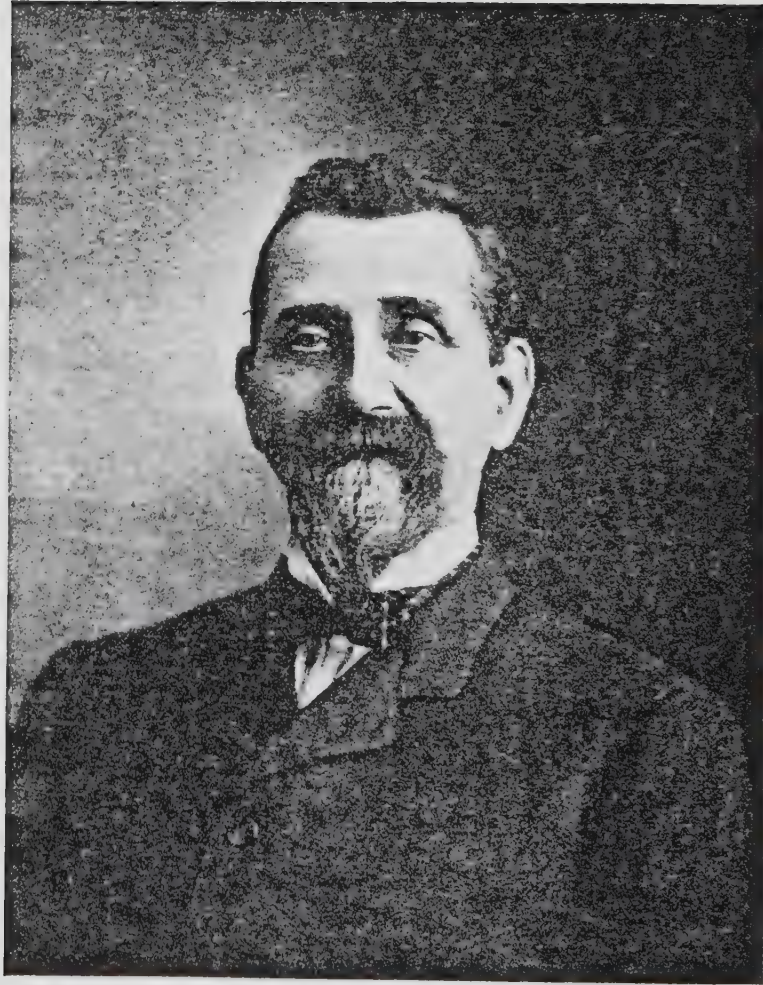
Benjamin Franklin Nelson was born in 1835 and followed mercantile life in Bellaire until cut off by death in 1864.

Margaret Nelson was born in 1837. She married John Hinkel and passed to her final rest in 1867.

Matthew G. Nelson, the father of our subject, was born January 28, 1827, in Pultney township. He followed farming and died in 1871, but two months before his 45th birthday. His widow is still living, being now 79 years old. She resides with our subject. Five children were born to her and her husband. Of these, two, Ella and William, died young. One daughter, Lizzie, resides in Pultney township with our subject, while Frank K., our subject's only brother, has a family and resides on Wheeling Island, being an employee of the Aetna Standard Mill.

We now take up the life of our subject, R. Smiley Nelson. He was reared on his father's farm in Pultney township, and during his youth he attended Rock Hill School. He followed in the footsteps of the grandfather and father and confined himself to agricultural pursuits until about eight years ago. At that time he believed he saw a good business opening, and his effort during the intervening years have proved the correctness of his judgment.

He established the United States Dairy at Bellaire and does a thriving business in that prosperous city. He runs two wagons, which cover regular routes daily, and about 100 gal-



ROGER ASHTON.

lons of milk and cream are required to supply regular customers. Mr. Nelson keeps 40 good milch cows, many of them thoroughbreds—Jersey, Holstein and Durham breeds. The constant attention of four men is required to handle the business, which is conducted on a well-paying basis.

Mr. Nelson has a finely improved farm. His residence is large and comfortable, while many other convenient buildings are found on his place.

His marriage with Cordelia H. Robinson resulted in the birth of three daughters and one son. The latter, John G., drives one of his father's milk wagons. The other children, Gara, Estella and Rachel, are also at home. Politically, Mr. Nelson is a staunch Republican. He is public spirited and charitable. He is a member of Rock Hill Presbyterian Church.

ROGER ASHTON, a prominent citizen of Martin's Ferry, councilman from the First Ward, superintendent of local mines, and a stockholder in the German Bank, was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, September 11, 1845.

The parents of Mr. Ashton were John and Mary (Clayton) Ashton, who lived in Wales all of their lives. John Ashton was a wool carder by trade and followed the occupation through life. He lived to be over 82 years of age, surviving his wife many years, her death occurring at the age of 65 years. Both parents were members of the Calvinistic Methodist Church. They were the parents of ten children, the five survivors being the following: John, who is a merchant in Wales; Richard, who is a miner in Wales; Thomas, who resides in Hocking Valley, Perry County, Ohio; William, who resides at Little Falls, New York; the fifth being Roger, of this biography. The members of the family who have passed away are: Edward, who died at the age of 23; Elizabeth, who lived to the age of 60; Benjamin, who died when 23; David, who died at the age of 30; and Mary Ann, who died when nine

years of age, all passing away in Wales except David, who died in Alabama.

Mr. Ashton had absolutely no early educational advantages, his first opportunity for attending school presenting itself when he was 23 years of age. At that time he was even ignorant of the letters of the alphabet, but he made excellent use of his six months at school, made such rapid progress, especially in mathematics, that his knowledge surpassed that of his teacher. After this period of schooling was passed he began business as a coal weigher, following that occupation for the succeeding nine years, at which time he came to the United States. Mr. Ashton began his business career in this country as a miner, digging coal in the very mines which are now being operated under his superintendence. They are located within the corporate limits of Martin's Ferry, and are owned by the American Sheet Steel Company. It is a testimonial to the ability and efficiency of Mr. Ashton that he has risen from one of the most subordinate positions to his present one of responsibility, and has so satisfactorily filled the same for the past fifteen years. The high esteem in which he is held by the company is well deserved and very gratifying.

The first marriage of Mr. Ashton was in his native land to Margaret Evans, who died March 19, 1891, at the age of 42 years. A family of 12 children was born to this union, all of whom died in infancy with the exception of David R., who is a tin worker, unmarried, and a resident of Martin's Ferry. The second marriage of Mr. Ashton was on August 3, 1891, to Margaret Meredith, a native of Wales, who came to America in 1889, a daughter of Gwenllyn Meredith. The children born to this union were as follows: Roger; Edith, who died at the age of seven months; Mary; John, who died at the age of one year; and Margaret. Mr. Ashton has accumulated ample means, and owns three houses and one valuable lot within the corporate limits. He has taken an active part in the political life of the community and his election as councilman on April 7, 1902, was not only a triumph for

the Republican ticket, but also a testimonial to his personal popularity as his majority was nine over three to one against his opponent. Fraternally Mr. Ashton belongs to the Elks.

A review of the career of Mr. Ashton gives an excellent illustration of the success which awaits those who come to America resolved to live a life of industry, to become integral parts of this great Nation and become its useful citizens. At the same time it may be noted that Mr. Ashton is a worthy representative of a country whose sturdy sons have contributed, in no small degree, to the prosperity of many sections of their adopted land.

A. O. MELLOTT, ex-mayor of Bellaire and senior member of the firm of Mellott & Son, undertakers and furniture dealers, owns the finest establishment of its kind in Bellaire and for many years has been one of the most successful merchants of that place. About 30 years ago, he purchased the store of the Marietta Chair Company, which at that time was entirely new, having just been rebuilt after a destructive fire. Mr. Mellott restocked the building and added the undertaking department.

The building in which his business is conducted is located on the corner of 33rd and Belmont streets, is 40 by 120 feet and is two stories high. The undertaking parlors are located on the second floor and first-class work in this line is guaranteed by Mr. Mellott, who is an expert embalmer. The furniture department contains a complete variety of up-to-date furniture at moderate prices, and the quality of goods is not surpassed anywhere in the city.

Mr. Mellott was born in Richland township, near Glencoe, in September, 1830. His father, William Mellott, was a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, and the year 1800 marks the date of his birth. About 1804 he was brought to Belmont County, Ohio, by his father, John Mellott, who located the first year on a tract now known as the Dixon

farm. Later, he removed to the farm near Glencoe, which he purchased, and which is still in the possession of the family, being, at the present time, owned by James Mellott, a brother to our subject. The grandfather and father both followed farming as an avocation, and the former died in Monroe County when about 72 years of age. The latter died in 1885 at the great age of four score years and five. Both were staunch Democrats in politics.

The mother of our subject was, before marriage, a Miss Ault, and was also a native of the Keystone State. She is also deceased. Her father, Frederick Ault, moved to Belmont County between 1820 and 1825, and two brothers, Frederick and George, reside near Belmont. Mr. Mellott has four brothers and one sister, as follows: Frederick, a farmer in Monroe County, Ohio; Isaac, a farmer of Mead township, Belmont County, Ohio; Sarah, who married a Mr. Manchester, a farmer and railroad man of Mead township; David, a farmer of York township; and James, who resides on the home farm near Glencoe.

The subject of this biography was educated in the schools of Richland township and in the Barnesville Academy, and for the following 18 years he engaged in teaching school; then he followed agricultural pursuits for about five years. In 1867 he removed to Bellaire, and his interests have been identified with that city ever since. He operated a general merchandise store on Union street and carried on a successful business there for three years. Disposing of his business at a fair profit, he embarked in the manufacturing business with the Bellaire Stamping Company, being one of the organizers of the same, also serving as director. Then followed a prosperous period, during which he served as mayor and as justice of the peace, previous to engaging in the vast business enterprise which still claims his attention.

Mr. Mellott was joined in marriage with Phoebe Jane Myers, a daughter of Dixon

Myers, a distinguished citizen of Mead township, and she was a descendant of one of the oldest families of Belmont County. Mrs. Mellott was born in 1837 and passed to her final rest in February, 1897. Three children were born to our subject and wife. William D., the eldest son, is the junior member of the firm of Mellott & Son, having been admitted into the business in 1884. Alice, the only daughter, married Aaron Smalley, of Indianapolis, Indiana. James F., the youngest son of our subject, is an expert accountant and bookkeeper and for the past 14 years has served as bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Bellaire. He is married and resides in that city. The family favor the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In all respects Mr. Mellott is a useful and influential member of society. Although a business man, he is well informed on all topics of general interest. As a friend he is highly valued, for he is ever ready with counsel, help and encouragement. His success has come from steady purpose and constant industry, and he justly merits the position of true worth and esteem which he has attained. He has a fine residence on the corner of Harrison and 32nd streets.

Mr. Mellott was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Bellaire, Ohio, and has been a director in that institution since its organization.

CLARENCE E. BAUER, a director of the Novelty Stamping Company and for the past eight years superintendent of the stamping department of this successful plant, has been a resident of Bellaire since 1873, in which city he was educated.

The birth of Mr. Bauer occurred in 1862 in Virginia, and during his early youth with his parents he resided at different towns in the Ohio Valley. His family and kindred are not very numerous, but he has two brothers and one sister residing at Bellaire. Since 1874 he has been interested in the stamping

business, having at that date entered the employ of the old Bellaire Stamping Works, to which the Novelty plant succeeded. The stamping department, which is immediately under his supervision, is one of the most important in the business, and forty men and a large amount of valuable machinery is in his charge, it being his business to see that they work in unison, with the greatest amount of accuracy and perfection, and with the least amount of expense. To successfully do this requires a man of certain talents, and these Mr. Bauer possesses.

The family resides at No. 3628 Harrison street. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, although merely as a supporter, not as an office seeker. He is justly regarded as one of the enterprising business men of the city, and the plant with which he is associated is widely known for its excellent products.

ROBERT L. HENDERSON, a photographer by profession, is said to be the best artist in Bellaire, Ohio. Mr. Henderson was born in 1869 in the city which is still his home, and he is a son of Robert and Hester J. (Sellers) Henderson. His father was a saddler by trade prior to his removal from Richmond, Virginia. After locating in Ohio, however, he followed railroad life, being employed in the transportation department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Bellaire. He died in 1895, at the early age of 42 years.

The mother of our subject is still living, being at the present time a resident of Clarksburg, West Virginia. She was born in Wheeling, now West Virginia, and is a daughter of V. P. Sellers. Her father removed from West Virginia to Bellaire, Ohio, where he conducted a jewelry store.

Mr. Henderson is the eldest of a family of five children; the others are: Perry, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Pearl (Ash); Edward, a theatrical man, who makes his home in Wheeling when not on the road; and

Cora, who is still at home. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Bellaire and in his youth learned the photographer's trade with Mr. Sellers, an uncle, who now conducts a portable gallery. He began business on his own behalf in 1896 and has been very successful. His gallery is located at No. 3161 Union street, just north of the Globe Hotel, where he is pleased to see all patrons. His photographs show the touch of an artist and give excellent satisfaction.

Emma Coffman, of Bellaire, became the wife of our subject, and they have two children, Paul and Mildred. Mrs. Henderson's home was formerly in Centreville, Ohio, and the family have a pleasant cottage on Gravel Hill. In politics our subject is outspoken and true in his allegiance to the Republican party, and in fraternal circles he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the K. O. T. M. The family embrace the religion of the Christian Church and have a large number of friends. Mr. Henderson, wide awake to the interests of his community, is an upright, consistent and reliable citizen.

JAMES M. WEEKS, president of the C. L. Dorer Foundry Company, located on Water street, north of 26th, is also manager of the National Glass Works, located on 21st and Union streets, the latter being owned by T. A. Rodefer.

The birth of Mr. Weeks took place in 1866, in Ohio County, West Virginia, and he was brought to Belmont County, Ohio, in youth, by his parents, William and Arminta (Higgs) Weeks, the former of whom is a miller by trade and has followed that business for many years. William Weeks was born 65 years ago in the Shenandoah Valley and married in Virginia, rearing a family of four sons and three daughters: James M., our subject; Harry C., a glass-worker at Bellaire; Lilly (Mrs. Patterson), of Baker City, Oregon; Nora (Mrs. Long), of Mc-

Mechen, West Virginia; Bert and Bruce, twins, miller and glass-worker, at Bellaire; and Jessie (Mrs. Dunfee), of Bellaire.

James M. Weeks, of this sketch, was reared near Bellaire and had but limited school advantages, it being necessary for him to leave school early in order to become an earning factor in the family. He first learned the glass business, working his way through all the various departments and becoming thoroughly acquainted with every detail. Since February 1, 1893, he has been connected with the National Glass Works, and for the past three years has had entire charge of the manufacturing part of the plant, employing 150 men and boys. They turn out lamp chimneys, lantern globes, vault lights, sky lights and prismatic window lights, the output being in demand all over the country. The C. L. Dorer Foundry Company was established and incorporated in the winter of 1900-01, by J. M. Weeks, C. L. Dorer, Henry Vaupel, Sebastian Wimmer, and Clarence Simpson, the last named having charge of the business as general manager. The other officers are: C. L. Dorer, secretary and treasurer; S. Wimmer, vice-president, and our subject, president. This new and prosperous enterprise has enjoyed encouraging patronage and employs some 12 skilled mechanics, and prospects are that the number will soon be increased, as large contracts have been secured. The business is that of a general line of foundry work, a specialty being made of glass-mold castings. In addition to the great business interests which he has shown such ability to manage, Mr. Weeks is largely interested in Western lands, including mining property.

The marriage of our subject was to Della Lafferty, a native of Belmont County, and the pleasant family residence is at No. 2009 Belmont street. In politics Mr. Weeks favors the Prohibition party, while in religious connection he belongs to the South Bellaire Methodist Church. In our subject we find a typical representative of a self-made man, and he possesses the poise, the



LOUIS LINCOLN SCHEEHLE.

clear-headed shrewdness of one who has had to battle for his rights, and the confidence of one who has been successful. He has shown his ability in directing business affairs and in managing large forces of men, and takes a leading position in the business world of Bellaire. He is much assisted by his happy faculty of making friends and is regarded with esteem by those who know him either publicly or socially.

LOUIS LINCOLN SCHEEHLE, clerk of the courts of Belmont County, and an esteemed and well-known citizen of Martin's Ferry, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, June 26, 1864, being a son of Philip G. and Elizabeth (Hardman) Scheehle, both of whom were born in Germany.

Philip G. Scheehle came to the United States. He was a contractor and builder of note; the Moundville Penitentiary, the Wheeling Post Office, and many other imposing buildings stand to testify to his constructive ability. In Martin's Ferry he erected the Buckeye glass house and at Morgantown, West Virginia, he built the main college structure. Mr. Scheehle was well and favorably known through several States as a contractor of reliability. He was a man of ample means, of generous disposition and good citizenship. He belonged to the Lutheran Church. His death occurred at the age of 66 years. His wife died at the age of 64 years. They had a family of 12 children.

Louis Lincoln Scheehle was the seventh member of his parents' family and the only one who resides in the State of Ohio. His education was secured in the schools of Wheeling and in Frasher's Business College in that city. After finishing his attendance at school, he accepted a clerkship in a Wheeling grocery store and continued in the service of one employer for seven years. At the age of 21 he located in Martin's Ferry and put into practice the knowledge which his seven years had brought him. He embarked in the grocery business and this he has continued at the same place ever since,

managing it with excellent ability, and furnishing to the people of Martin's Ferry a store second to none. Mr. Scheehle has been a very successful investor in real estate and owns much valuable property. His attractive residence on 5th street is one of the handsomest and most elegantly appointed in the city. It is his intention to still farther extend his business, which is now the largest in the county, by providing still larger and more modern quarters and adding to his now extensive stock everything to be found in grocery establishments in any part of the world.

In almost all of the prominent business enterprises of Martin's Ferry he has taken a leading part. For two terms he was a member of the board of the electric light plant. He now is president of the Retail Grocer's Association of Martin's Ferry, and his interest in educational matters has been shown by his serving two terms on the School Board, one term as its president. For many years he has been the treasurer of the German Lutheran Church. He is regarded as one of the city's most substantial and reliable men. His reputation as a capitalist is founded upon ample means and large real estate holdings. In 1901 he was elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, on the Republican ticket.

On September 14, 1890, Mr. Scheehle was married to Louisa J., daughter of the late Charles Seabright, and three children have been born to this union, namely: Elsie, Harold G. and Edward R. The religious connection of the family is with the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Scheehle is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Martin's Ferry.

THOMAS J. MEARS, formerly a prominent manufacturer of Martin's Ferry, now deceased, was born in Wellsville, Ohio, on August 9, 1848, being a son of Thomas and Jane (Callahan) Mears. His paternal grandparents were Mark and Judith (Dunn) Mears,

while his maternal grandparents were William and Catherine (Crossen) Callahan.

Thomas Mears, the father of the late Thomas J., was born in Ireland and came to America in 1836, settling at Montreal, Canada. Two years later he came to the United States and followed his trade of road contracting. In 1839 he removed to Defiance, Ohio, and secured the contract for digging a part of the Maumee Canal, where he was engaged for two years. His next work was at Wellsville, Ohio, where he graded two miles of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad from that place to Yellow Creek, and also graded the road through Martin's Ferry. Another of his contracts was the turnpike road from Martin's Ferry to Mount Pleasant, Ohio. He died while engaged on the contract for railroad construction through Martin's Ferry. His widow survived until April 11, 1902, dying when almost 84 years of age. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mears, viz., Thomas J., Catherine (Mrs. Charles Burns), of Bellaire, Ohio; Mary, who for the past 32 years has been one of the Sisters of the Visitation of Abingdon, Virginia, and Elizabeth, who resides at the old home in Martin's Ferry.

The late Thomas J. Mears was educated in Martin's Ferry and learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for some ten years. In 1873 he started a small factory in company with William Houge, George Watson and John Bowen, but this enterprise was not successful. In the following January, under other conditions, he again embarked in business in association with D. Park, Jr., on the site of the present works. In 1878 the plant was destroyed by fire, but business had been so prosperous that the factory was immediately rebuilt. On the death of Mr. Park in 1881, Mr. Mears became the sole proprietor and so continued until his own demise, on December 26, 1897, aged 49 years, 4 months and 18 days. His establishment was one of the most extensive plants for the manufacture of casks, barrels, kegs and boxes in the Upper Ohio Valley, and its

prosperous development was a most eloquent commentary upon the business ability of its founder. Mr. Mears had other important business interests. He was one of the organizers of the Northwood Glass Works and a director of the same; a stockholder in the Crystal Glass Company of Bridgeport; also in the Junction Iron Works at Mingo Junction, and the Elson Glass Works. In addition he managed a factory at Bellaire in connection with a factory at Martin's Ferry and owned a general store in the latter city, located on Washington street. His investments in Martin's Ferry were many and important, and he was justly regarded as one of the notably successful men of the community. In his death the city lost one of her most enterprising citizens, one who was ever on the alert to build up the city, especially in the line of manufacturing. He was a stanch Democrat, but took no active part in politics, although he served in the City Council and as township clerk. He was a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church at Wheeling.

On February 16, 1882, Mr. Mears was married to Emma Watson, daughter of William S. and Delilah H. (Williams) Watson, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania. By trade William S. Watson was a nailer and made his home in Wheeling, (West) Virginia, prior to his marriage. About 1850 he moved to Martin's Ferry, having married in 1849, and lived there until his death, which took place in May, 1898, at the age of 75 years. The mother of Mrs. Mears was born in August, 1831, and died December 3, 1879. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Mears were Nathan and Lucy (Foraker) Watson, the former of whom lived into advanced age, the latter dying in early womanhood, William being the youngest child in their family. The maternal grandparents were Thomas and Hannah (Johnson) Williams, the former of whom was for a long period a manufacturer of edged tools in Belmont County.

Mrs. Mears was one of a family of seven

children, as follows: John, who is a resident of Bridgeport; William, who died in boyhood; Joshua, who resides in Martin's Ferry; Hannah, who died at the age of two years; Adelaide P., who married William Woods, a farmer of Belmont County; Emma, who became Mrs. Mears; and James, who died at the age of 10 years. Five children were born to Thomas J. and Emma (Watson) Mears, as follows: Janie P., born December 22, 1882, died August 6, 1896; Emma W., born October 9, 1884, died on New Year's Day, 1899; Inez A., Lucy B., and Thomas J.

Mr. Mears was well known and universally respected, and his fellow citizens recall him with words of praise. To those who were admitted to his friendship and private life, he was known as a man of high and worthy motives.

JAMES F. MCGILL, a prominent and successful citizen of Barnesville, Ohio, conducts a large blacksmith shop in this city, and also deals extensively in buggies, wagons and improved machinery of various kinds, being himself a practical machinist.

Mr. McGill was born September 9, 1859, on his father's farm in Warren township, Belmont County, Ohio. He is a son of John and Mary (Moore) McGill. John McGill was born in Belmont County, July 26, 1816, and died February 14, 1896. His widow still survives. He was one of the leading farmers of Warren township, and the family has been held in high esteem there for a long period.

James F. McGill obtained an excellent common school education in Warren township, and at the age of 21 years began to learn the blacksmith's trade. In 1880, he began farming and combined the two lines of business until 1898, when he took a trip to the far West. He located in Oregon, where he worked at his trade until he came back to his native county, and settled in Barnesville, on September 15, 1901. Since that time he has prospered in his business enterprises in this city, and at his shop and

ware-rooms carries a stock of goods valued at \$2,500.

Mr. McGill was married March 20, 1883, to Ida M. Outland, a daughter of one of Barnesville's representative citizens. Four children were born to this union, namely: Outland T., who died in infancy; Iva P.; Howard C. and Clinton S. Mr. McGill is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is active. He is regarded as one of the progressive young business men of the city, and is considered an excellent mechanic and a trustworthy and honorable citizen.

JAMES A. JUDKINS, M. D. A leading citizen of Barnesville, Ohio, is found in Dr. James A. Judkins, a prominent physician and surgeon, and a worthy representative of a name long respected in the commercial and social circles of this city.

The birth of Dr. Judkins occurred in 1842, in Barnesville, Ohio, and he was one of a family of three children born to Jesse and Eliza (Bailey) Judkins. The father was born in North Carolina, in 1799, and accompanied his parents to Barnesville in 1808. His father was a physician, and a Friend in religious belief. The mother was a daughter of James and Jane Bailey, and was born in York County, Pennsylvania. In his early life, Jesse Judkins was engaged in farming, but later he became a merchant, and carried on an extensive business in Barnesville for many years.

Dr. Judkins attended the common schools of Barnesville, and began the study of medicine under the direction of his predecessor, Dr. E. Williams, in the same office he now occupies. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, in the class of 1866. He was in partnership with Dr. E. Williams, his preceptor, until 1881, after which he remained alone until he associated with him his son, William L. Judkins, who graduated in 1892, from Oberlin College, and later, entered the University of Pennsylvania, from the medical department of which he graduated in the class of 1894. For many years the skill and ability of

the subject of this sketch have been generally recognized by the citizens of Barnesville and vicinity, and he has easily held the position of the leading practitioner.

On October 2, 1867, Dr. James A. Judkins was united in marriage with Marietta V. Lewis, and two children born to this union still survive, namely: Dr. William L. and Mary Edna. The family is identified with the Methodist Church, in which it has always been one of the most highly valued. Fraternally, the Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically, he is a stanch Republican. He belongs to the Belmont County Medical Society. Dr. Judkins, on account of his extensive experience, is often called into consultation with brother practitioners, with whom he enjoys the most cordial relations. He is highly esteemed in Barnesville and occupies an enviable position, socially and professionally. Since its organization, he has been one of the directors of the People's National Bank.

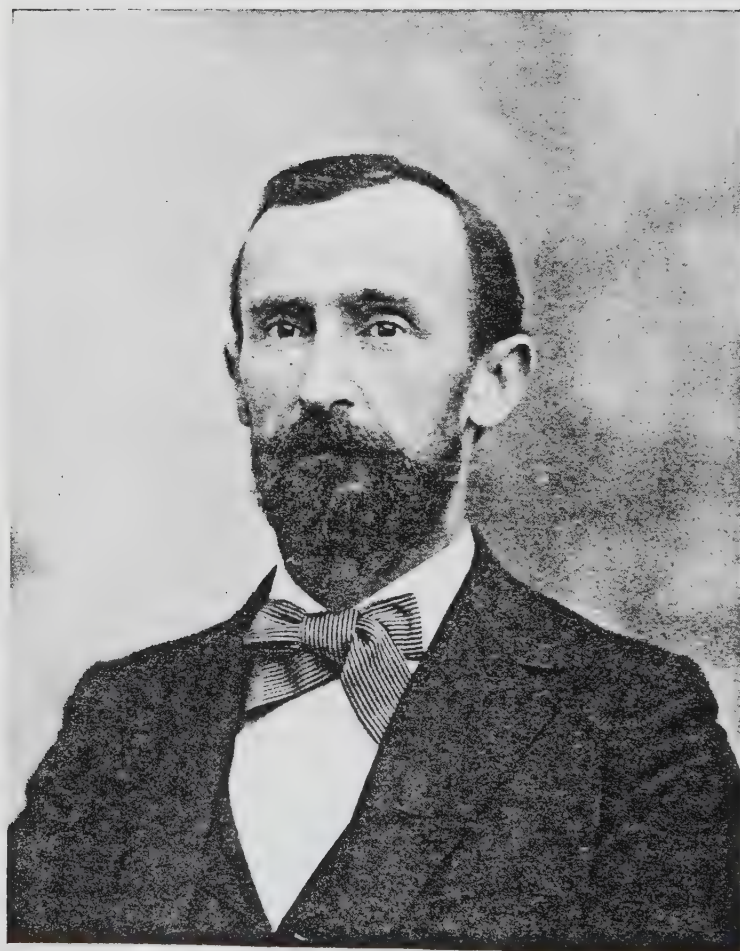
CHARLES W. RODEWIG, mayor of the city of Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in Bellaire in November, 1862, being a son of Frederick and Margaret (Luckhard) Rodewig, the latter of whom was born 63 years ago in Hesse, Germany, and is now a beloved and honored resident at the home of her son, H. P. Rodewig.

Frederick Rodewig, the father of Mayor Rodewig, was born near Hanover, Germany, where he learned the trade of willow worker, becoming a designer and maker of fancy chairs and other articles. At one time he exhibited some of his work at a fair in Wheeling. However, Mr. Rodewig was obliged to give up his employment on account of impaired health, resulting from the sedentary occupation. In 1854 he located in Bellaire, and here engaged in a bakery business, which he successfully conducted until about 1887, when he retired from active business life. Mr. Rodewig became a prominent and influential man in Bellaire,

was made receiver for the old street car line, and was active in securing the present electric service. He was one of the originators of the old line, and also of the gas plant, and later was a stockholder in the gas and electric light company. For nine years he was a member of the Board of Education and for four years was city treasurer, also serving for several years as councilman from the Third Ward. The handsome business block at No. 3137 Belmont street was erected by him. In politics he was a Democrat. During the period that he was a member of the School Board, a number of the commodious school buildings which adorn the city were erected. A family of seven sons came to him and his wife, viz.: August, who is in the employ of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company, at Bridgeport; Fred, who is a clerk in his brother's furniture store; Charles W.; Henry P., who is a furniture merchant in Bellaire; John, who is a clerk in the above-named business; and Edward and George, both connected with the glass works, the latter being a member of the Trade Assembly.

The present presiding city officer of Bellaire, Charles W. Rodewig, the subject of this sketch, has been connected with the business life of this city since attaining his majority. He assisted his father in the bakery business until 1889, was an efficient member of the police force, engaged in the furniture business for some years, became prominent in Democratic politics, and in April, 1902, was elected mayor of the city. He has justified the expectations of his friends in making a fine officer, and, judging the future by the past, Bellaire will have a clean, honest administration, in which its citizens can take pride.

The first marriage of Mayor Rodewig was to Lena Glaser, who at decease left one daughter, Clara M., a graduate of the Bellaire schools, and although but 18 years of age, a cadet on the teacher's list. The second marriage of Mayor Rodewig was to Elizabeth Ludwig, and they have two children,



THOMAS WISTAR SHREVE.

namely: Blanche and Carl W. The family are German Lutherans. Socially our subject belongs to the Belmont Turnverein, the Knights of Pythias, and the B. P. O. E., and he also belongs to the Chemical Company of the volunteer fire department.

THOMAS WISTAR SHREVE, a prominent attorney of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, and a representative of an old and scholarly family, was born in Roscoe, Coshocton County, Ohio, March 31, 1858, and is a son of Charles R. and Martha (Bradshaw) Shreve, natives of Ohio and New York, respectively. All his ancestors, as far back as can be accurately traced, were very prominent men in the communities in which they lived, and all had very eventful lives.

It is believed that all the Shreves in America are the descendants of one Thomas Sheriff. The first authentic evidence of his presence in the country is found at Plymouth, Massachusetts, under date of December 7, 1641; he seems to have later moved to Rhode Island. He became the owner of land at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, December 10, 1666. Those of his descendants who stayed in Rhode Island as late as 1737 retained the name "Sheriff," while his son Caleb, who married and went to New Jersey, adopted the form "Shreve." Both names have the same meaning and derivation. Shrievalty, (shrevealty, as it is sometimes spelled) and sheriffalty are different spellings of the same word. Webster says that "shrieve" is a contraction of the Old English "shereve" or "shirereve."

Caleb Shreve permanently located in New Jersey about 1680. He purchased land in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, to which he got title by virtue of a deed dated January 9, 1676-7. The original deed is in the possession of one of his descendants. On April 22, 1699, he purchased a farm in Burlington County, New Jersey, seven miles east of the present site of Mount Holly. This farm has ever since been owned by one of his descendants, a por-

tion of the house in which Caleb Shreve lived which was built of brick is still standing. He had seven children to each of whom at their marriage he gave a fine farm. Judging from the records of New Jersey, Caleb Shreve and his immediate descendants played a most prominent part in the early history of the colony. Besides being prominent in civil life, the "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War" shows that there were 12 Shreves, all of whom are believed to have been descendants of Caleb Shreve, in the Revolutionary Army. Among them were three colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, one captain and two lieutenants.

Col. Israel Shreve, the grandson of Caleb Shreve and great-great-grandfather of our subject, served his country throughout the Revolutionary War. Soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, the Provincial Congress ordered four regiments to be raised from New Jersey. Although Quaker blood coursed in his veins, Israel Shreve promptly responded and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion of New Jersey troops November 8, 1775, and upon the re-organization of the "Jersey Line" November 28, 1776, he was made colonel of the Second Regiment, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. His regiment was a part of Maxwell's brigade and was with Washington in many of the most important battles of the Revolutionary War, and under his command won laurels in many bloody encounters. His son, Lieut. John Shreve, the great-grandfather of our subject, though a lad of only 13 years of age at the beginning of the war, took an active part in the struggle for independence, much of the time in service with his father. When the father's regiment marched for Canada in February, 1776, the son went with him. On July 15, 1776, John Shreve was appointed an ensign in his father's regiment. When the regiment was re-organized, he was made first ensign in the regiment, and later, July 1, 1777, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Both father and son passed the winter of 1777 and 1778 with Washington

at Valley Forge. Lieut. John Shreve has left, in his own handwriting, lengthy accounts of the connection of himself and his father with the Revolutionary War in general. Both were on the ground during the negotiations between Arnold and Andree, and both were eye witnesses of the latter's execution. Col. Israel Shreve had a brother, William Shreve, who served as major, then as lieutenant-colonel, and finally as colonel of the 1st New Jersey Regiment. Another brother, Samuel Shreve, entered the Revolutionary Army as a captain in the First Battalion Gloucester (New Jersey), and became lieutenant-colonel of the same. Still another brother, Caleb Shreve, was very prominent in civil life, in New Jersey, during the war. Two of the three brothers of Col. Israel Shreve had sons in the same army, one of whom was a captain. All were "Fighting Quakers" and were disciplined for their want of meekness, but after the war were forgiven and allowed to return. Col. Israel Shreve died the same night Washington did, and it is believed about the same hour. It is said that his last words were: "Washington, O! Washington."

Lieut. John Shreve, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, spent about forty years of the best part of his life in Western Pennsylvania, where for a great part of that time he served as a public official in various capacities, representing his county several times in the State Legislature. He died near Alliance, Ohio, at the age of 92 years, honored and respected by all.

His son, Dr. Thomas C. Shreve, the grandfather of our subject, was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, holding high rank among his associates and in the institution, and practiced his profession through life successfully. He passed the early part of his professional life in Ohio, during which time he represented his county in the Ohio Legislature in the years 1845 and 1846. He went to Kansas in 1857, locating at White Cloud. He had become prominent as an Abolitionist before he left Ohio. He was one of the early Republicans in the Sunflower

State. He was a man of fine personal appearance. It is said of him at his death, that "intelligent, social, high-minded, courteous and honorable, he seemed like a gentleman of the olden time, rarely met in these days." His wife, Ann G. (Coates) Shreve, was a most remarkable woman in every way. She was born in 1802, and was educated at the Friends' school at Westtown, Pennsylvania. In her Ohio home, she warmly espoused the cause of temperance and was one of the first in the struggle for the legal rights of women, at the time when great heroism was required. She was, as well, an active and effective laborer for the freedom of the slaves. She and her husband soon filled an influential position in their new Kansas home. She lived nearly 95 years. An interesting story is told of her grandmother Coates. She with her newly married husband were living, during the winter and spring of 1778, on a farm, near the winter camp, occupied by Washington and his army at Valley Forge. One day at the opening of spring, in the absence of both husband and wife, some of Washington's men came to the farm and took away the farm team, leaving an old worn-out horse to do the spring plowing and planting. On the return of the wife, on learning what had happened, she mounted the old horse and rode to the camp, and asked for an interview with General Washington. He granted the interview. In the course of it, she is said to have assured him, that she and her husband were anxious to do all in their power to supply the needs of the army, but that it was simply impossible for them to do their part in providing provisions, if they were deprived of the assistance of the team which had been taken for the use of the army. She plead her case so eloquently that Washington granted her request, and allowed her to take the team back home with her.

Charles R. Shreve, the father of our subject, was one of the ablest and best known educators in the State of Ohio. He took charge of the schools of Martin's Ferry, in 1859, which schools he served continuously as superintendent and teacher for 29 years.

When he took charge of them, they were in a deplorable condition, but he gradually brought them to a high standard of efficiency. Leading educators of the State have said that Mr. Shreve graduated from the Martin's Ferry schools a class of students second to none in the State. It was said by one of his students, who graduated under him, that if it had been left to the graduates of the Martin's Ferry High School, Mr. Shreve would have been kept in the office of superintendent as long as he was able to attend to its duties, and then would have been pensioned the remainder of his life. When he severed his connection with the schools in 1888, they were recognized by the leading educators of Ohio as being among the best in the State. Mr. Shreve acted as county school examiner for Belmont County for a long term of years, and also served one term as State school examiner under Prof. J. J. Burns, State Superintendent of Schools of Ohio. Before coming to Martin's Ferry, he had been for 10 years superintendent of the public schools of Roscoe, Ohio, and had, earlier still, taught four years in the High School at Massillon, where he met Martha B. Bradshaw, a lady of scholarly attainments, who became his wife October, 25, 1851. Mrs. Shreve taught in the High School at Roscoe, and afterward in Martin's Ferry.

The genealogy of our subject's mother has never been verified as was that of his father, but her ancestors are believed to have been as high-minded people and to have resisted English rule in Scotland and Ireland as bravely and with as much self-forgetfulness as did the Shreves in America.

After severing his connection with the schools in 1888, Mr. Shreve engaged in the business of writing life and fire insurance. He died June 25, 1890, at the age of 62 years. Mrs. Shreve survives her husband and is still living in Martin's Ferry at a ripe old age, highly honored by those with whom she has been so long and so intimately associated.

Charles R. Shreve was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and served the same as senior warden. He was brought up

a Friend. After coming to Martin's Ferry, he became a member of the Episcopal Church at Wheeling, West Virginia. Later on, desiring to become associated with a Martin's Ferry church, and as there was no church of the Episcopal denomination in the city then, he affiliated himself with the Presbyterians; but when a branch of the Episcopal Church was organized he united himself with it. He was clerk of the Presbyterian Church from 1868 to 1885. He had many friends, among whom was Rev. George W. Chalfant, D. D., who for years had been pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Martin's Ferry. At the date of the death of Mr. Shreve, Dr. Chalfant was the pastor of one of the leading churches of Pittsburg, whence he came to preach the funeral sermon over his dead friend. Dr. Chalfant began his remarks by saying, in substance, that when in the course of his ministry he came to preach on any particular phase of character, he was in the habit of choosing from among his acquaintances the man whose character would furnish him the best type of the phase of character to be described, which character he would then take as a basis of the discussion. On one occasion he desired to preach a sermon on the ideal Christian gentleman. He said he did on this occasion as his custom was; he thought over the whole range of his acquaintances, and chose the character of the man who lay before them as the best type known to him personally of what he believed an ideal Christian gentleman should be. He said, "I intend to preach today, as a funeral sermon, the sermon I then preached, with this difference: then, what I said was altogether impersonal; today, I shall show how the life and character of the departed justified my choice of him as the type." Then with eloquence he spoke of the ideal Christian gentleman, illustrating his address with events in the life of Charles R. Shreve.

Thomas W. Shreve was the eldest of the two children born to his parents, his sister, Margaret C. Shreve, dying in 1887, at the age of 16 years. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Martin's Ferry,

from which he graduated in 1875. He immediately entered Western Reserve College, then located at Hudson, Ohio, from which college he graduated in 1879 with the degree of A. B. He taught the next year in the Martin's Ferry High School. In the fall of 1880 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1882 with the degree of LL. B. He spent his vacations reading law in the office and under the direction of Hon. Lorenzo Danford. In May, 1882, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and at once opened an office in Martin's Ferry, where he is now located. He has practiced his profession in all the courts of the State of Ohio. In 1895 he won a notable victory in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, sitting at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is regarded as one of the most logical reasoners and most careful advisers in the county.

Our subject was brought up in, and early joined, the Episcopal Church, serving the Martin's Ferry church for a number of years as its clerk, a member of its vestry and superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was a member of the building committee that built the church edifice for the organization in Martin's Ferry.

On July 3, 1883, Mr. Shreve was united in marriage to Jennie L. Gray, a daughter of James A. and Martha D. Gray. James A. Gray was a member of the well known banking firm of Gray & Smith, who organized and successfully conducted for many years in Martin's Ferry the bank known as the Commercial Bank of Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Miss Gray graduated from the Martin's Ferry High School in 1877 and from the Wheeling Female College in 1881. Mrs. Shreve was at her marriage and now is a member of the Presbyterian Church. To them were born four sons, namely: Charles Gray, who graduated from the Martin's Ferry High School in 1902, and is now (1902-03) a freshman in Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio; Ernest Bradshaw,

of the class of 1904 in the Martin's Ferry High School; James Wistar and Eugene Sheldon. It is a pleasant bit of family history that as both Mr. and Mrs. Shreve are graduates of the Martin's Ferry High School, they are the first couple to have a child follow their example.

Mr. Shreve joined the Presbyterian Church in 1891. In 1893 he became clerk of the congregation, which office he has ever since held. In 1896 he was elected a trustee, which office he held until his resignation in 1901. On April 3, 1901, he was elected an elder of the same church. He is serving the church as the superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was a member of the building committee that planned for and built the new church edifice for that congregation. Mr. Shreve has held a number of offices in connection with union Sunday-school work in the county, township and city. For a time he was president of the Y. M. C. A. of Martin's Ferry.

Mr. Shreve has always taken an active interest in athletics. He was the second member of the Martin's Ferry Volunteer Fire Department, Dr. J. W. Darrah being the first. He was an active member of the Alert Hose Company from 1887 to 1901. He was a member of, and ran with, the Independence Hose team at the beginning of its career as a victorious racing team.

Mr. Shreve is actively interested in whatever will further the growth and prosperity of Martin's Ferry and vicinity. He is an active, energetic member of the Martin's Ferry Board of Trade.

The home of our subject is one that is made beautiful by the refining influences of life, and where the old-fashioned virtues of manly honor through achievement, and of attainment through Christian living are taught the younger generation.

Mr. Shreve's political affiliations are with the Prohibition party. He has been a member of the party since 1888. He has been a candidate a number of times for county and local offices on the ticket of that party. On May 16, 1901, he was nominated by the Ohio State



ROBERT W. MUHLEMAN, M. D.

Prohibition Convention, held at Akron, Ohio, for attorney general of Ohio; and at a like convention held at Martin's Ferry in 1902, he was nominated for Congress for the Sixteenth Congressional District of Ohio.

ROBERT W. MUHLEMAN, M. D., a prominent and successful physician of Bellaire, Ohio, is also a leading citizen who has been identified with many of the business interests which have largely contributed to the prosperity of the city. The birth of Dr. Muhleman took place in Monroe County, Ohio, May 5, 1853, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Zink) Muhleman.

Both parents of our subject were born in Switzerland and came to America and to Monroe County, Ohio, about 1830, and were married in 1843. The father engaged in farming until his death, which took place in 1884, when he was 75 years of age. The mother survived until February, 1898, dying at the age of 79 years. They had eight children, as follows: Edward, a prominent citizen of Bellaire, who is at the head of the Imperial Glass Company, now engaged in building a plant at a cost of \$200,000; Henry, deceased, who was a clerk at the Crystal Window Glass Works, and his family resides at Bridgeport; Charles, who is a physician at Parkersburg, West Virginia, studied with our subject, took a medical course at Cleveland, and practiced for two years in Bellaire; Mary, who is the wife of the architect, W. B. O'Neill; Caroline, who married A. W. Voegtly, formerly secretary of the Crystal Window Glass Company of Bellaire, now residing at Gas City, Indiana; Sarah, who is a resident of Barnesville, Monroe County, Ohio; Emma (Mrs. Paulus), who resides at Chicago, Illinois. Our subject was the third son of the family.

Dr. Muhleman was primarily educated in the schools of Monroe County and later attended Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio. After completing his collegiate course, he returned home and engaged in teaching for a

number of years and became so well known as an educator that he was elected superintendent of schools at Barnesville, during 1873-74. His aim, however, was to enter the medical profession and his studies had been privately pursued to that end, and after a thorough training under Dr. S. A. Muhleman, of Wheeling, in 1876 he entered Pulte Medical College, at Cincinnati, and graduated in 1877, immediately locating in his present home. Here Dr. Muhleman has enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. Early in his citizenship in Bellaire, he became interested in the glass business, and in company with C. C. Cratty, C. C. Kelley, H. Roemer and others, organized the Union Window Glass Company, in 1879; the instituting of this business enterprise was followed, in 1882, by the organization of the Crystal Window Glass Company, in association with D. J. Smith, S. Q. Hamilton and John Shannafelt, of which company Dr. Muhleman was chosen president, which official position he has filled ever since. He is also interested in and is the vice-president of the Bellaire Window Glass Company.

Dr. Muhleman is a man of fine business instinct and when he invested largely in land at Wichita, Kansas, in 1887, he foresaw the certain development of that State, and realized handsomely on his investments. His ownership of valuable property in Bellaire is large, including residence sections, building blocks, the Post Office building, the furniture store building occupied by Rodewig, and also the quarters used by the Wheeling Natural Gas Company. The Doctor has taken a deep interest in almost all progressive movements in the city and many of them owe their prosperity to his fostering care. He is vice-president of the Ohio Valley Telephone Company.

Dr. Muhleman has settled convictions on almost all subjects, as is the case with strong men, and his loyalty to the Democratic party is well known to his friends and associates. In a like way he believes in and supports the Methodist Church, his activity taking the form of assisting in its many enterprises and making possible a wider field for its work. He

entertains the most cordial relations with his brother physicians and belongs to the Ohio Valley Medical Association.

R. ROSS WATT, president and general manager, and also the junior member, of the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company, of Barnesville, Ohio, is one of the progressive and energetic young business men which the great development of industries here has brought to the front. The times require active brains and youthful energy and these are supplied by capable, self-poised, and intelligent young men like R. Ross Watt.

Mr. Watt was born April 17, 1861, in Monroe County, Ohio, where he was reared. He attended the public schools of Barnesville, and graduated from the High School. He is a son of Joseph and Maria (Slack) Watt, most highly respected residents of Monroe County. In 1877, Mr. Watt became connected with the Watt Mining Car Wheel Works in the capacity of bookkeeper, and when the concern was organized into a stock company, in 1882, he became financially interested in it and was made secretary and treasurer, in which capacities he continued until May, 1902. The death of his brother, James H. Watt, who was the president of the company, then caused a change to be made, and the officers of the company now are: R. R. Watt, president and general manager; J. W. Watt, vice-president and treasurer; P. H. Laughlin, secretary, and Stewart Watt, superintendent. The Watt Mining Car Wheel Works constitutes a leading industry of Belmont County, and gives employment to more persons than any other concern in the county. Mr. Watt is very popular with his employees and is regarded as one of the leading business men of this locality.

On June 11, 1891, Mr. Watt was united in marriage with Mary Lewis, a daughter of J. Milton Lewis, president of the First National Bank of Barnesville. Two children have been born to this union, Alice, and Lewis, who bears his grandfather's honored name. Mr. and Mrs.

Watt are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church and take an active part in its benevolent and charitable work. In the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Watt is well known, and is in active affiliation with its many bodies. His political sympathy is entirely with the Republican party, although he has no political ambitions. The family home is one of the most beautiful in Barnesville, which is noted for the taste and elegance displayed in its residences. Mr. Watt and his wife are prominent factors in the higher circles of its social life.

J. A. GREENFIELD, freight agent of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad at Bellaire, Ohio, is a typical railroader and has been a faithful employee of that company since 1864, having filled his present position since 1887. Mr. Greenfield was born in Western New York in 1849, and is a son of William Greenfield, who was also a native of the Empire State. With his family he settled in Bellaire in 1864, and was employed for many years in the freight department of the same system upon which our subject is employed. He died in 1876, aged 62 years. His widow is still living and, with her daughter, Jennie, resides with our subject in Bellaire. Her maiden name was Strong, and her father was a noted contractor and builder, having built the first church structure in Syracuse, New York.

In early youth Mr. Greenfield began a railroad career, working first on the Pennsylvania lines. He was first stationed at Bellaire as clerk in the freight department, but was soon transferred to different points. He rose from clerk to freight agent, and was employed in the latter capacity at Liverpool for five years, from 1882 to 1887, when he was transferred to his present position at Bellaire, where he continues to give excellent satisfaction.

Politically, Mr. Greenfield is a close adherent to the Republican party, as have been

all members of the family. For six years he served as deputy supervisor of elections for Belmont County. Socially he is a Mason of high degree, being a member of the blue lodge of Bellaire and of Hope Commandery, K. T., of St. Clairsville. On religious subjects he entertains liberal ideas, but his mother is a Baptist, while his sisters favor the Methodist Church. His record with the railroad is above reproach. By his own exertions and his faithfulness in executing the trusts imposed upon him, he has worked his way up from an humble position, and deserves great credit.

W. W. COWEN. The subject of this sketch is not only a prominent member of the legal profession and a leading citizen of St. Clairsville, Ohio, but he bears a name which for many years has been distinguished in Belmont County. The names of Tallman, Carroll, Danford and Cowen have shed luster upon the bar of this county. W. W. Cowen is successfully treading in the footsteps of his honored father.

The birth of Mr. Cowen occurred in St. Clairsville, April 1, 1868. He is a son of Judge D. D. T. Cowen, of Harrison County, Ohio, and Anna E. Martin, his wife, who was born near Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Judge Cowen was for many years so conspicuous a figure in the annals of Belmont County, that the biographer quotes concerning his life and services from a high authority concerning the public men of the Upper Ohio Valley:

"Judge D. D. T. Cowen was one of the most distinguished lawyers who practiced at the Belmont County bar. His father, Benjamin Sprague Cowen, was a noted jurist and statesman, and both he and his wife were natives of Washington County, New York, whence they moved, in 1825, to Harrison County, Ohio, where Judge Cowen was born January 20, 1826. A few years later the family moved to St. Clairsville, Ohio, where the Judge attended the public schools and Brooks' Institute, his father being one of the founders

of that institution. His classical education was received under the tutelage of Dr. McBane, of Cadiz, Ohio, and later he studied medicine and surgery under his uncle, Dr. Sylvanus Wood, of Cadiz, and Dr. Alexander, of St. Clairsville. His study of medicine was only to get a broader and more comprehensive education, preparatory to the practice of the law, for that was his chosen profession. Under the wise guidance of his eminent father and his father's partner, Hugh J. Jewett, later president of the Erie Railroad, he was fitted for the bar and was admitted on January 20, 1847. Soon afterward he began practice in Belmont County and attained a high standing in this county, whose bar has been adorned with the talents of an exceptionally large number of able men. In time Judge Cowen came to be the recognized leader of this association of leaders, and practiced in all the courts of his section and in the Supreme Court of Ohio. Soon after the commencement of hostilities between the North and the South he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 52nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., of which Daniel McCook was colonel. Later, when that officer was assigned to the command of a brigade, the command of the regiment devolved upon Colonel Cowen, and he participated in all the engagements in which his command took part, until the sad news of his wife's failing health forced him to resign his commission and return to her to whom he owed his first allegiance. Tendering his resignation, he was honorably discharged in February, 1863. On his return home, he was made chairman of the military committee of Belmont County, of which Judge Kennon, Judge Kelley and Benjamin S. Cowen were members. Judge Cowen served as prosecuting attorney of this county from 1852 to 1858. He also served as mayor and clerk of St. Clairsville, at other times, and was a member of the boards of Education and School Examiners, from 1854 to 1862, at which time he resigned in order to enter the army. On the resignation of Judge John Okey as Common Pleas judge, Colonel Cowen was made his successor, and served the remainder of the former's term. Judge Cow-

en's superior ability was recognized by his election as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1873, by a majority of over 2,300 votes, in a county about evenly divided politically. From its organization he was president of the First National Bank of St. Clairsville. In April, 1884, this distinguished man passed away to his eternal rest, his death causing a sorely felt vacancy in the county."

Judge Cowen was twice married, first to Frances Martin, who died in 1863, and second, to her sister, Anna E. Martin; they were daughters of Tazwell P. and Nancy E. Martin. The death of the second Mrs. Cowen took place in March, 1901. The children born to Judge Cowen's first marriage were as follows: Pressley, deceased; Walter S., a resident of St. Clairsville; Frank M., cashier of a bank at Flushing, Ohio; Duane, an insurance agent at Bellaire; Martin, a resident of Bellaire; and Flora May, now Mrs. James Williams, residing near East Richland, Ohio. The children of the second marriage were,—Warren W., the subject of this biography, and Eleanor, now Mrs. Miskimmins, of St. Clairsville.

The primary education of Warren W. Cowen was obtained in the public schools at St. Clairsville, and this was followed by a course at Washington and Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania. Under the discipline of the well-known firm of Nichols & Pollock, of St. Clairsville, he prepared for the bar, and was admitted to practice in 1895. For four years he served as deputy-sheriff, under Sheriff Darby, who is now warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary. Since the fall of 1899 Mr. Cowen has enjoyed a large practice, independent of any partnership, and his ability has been recognized in many quarters.

On February 21, 1890, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Estella Kirk, a native of Belmont County, and a daughter of Cyrus and Catherine Kirk. Her father died in 1892, and her mother is one of the esteemed and honored residents of Kirkwood township. The three children born to this union are,—Elsie Armstrong; Stella Beatrice; and Martin Lindsey. Mr. Cowen, with

his family, belongs to the Methodist Church, in which he is a member of the official body, and to which he contributes liberal support. He is recognized as one of the rising young attorneys of Belmont County, is energetic and enterprising, and takes a justifiable pride in the record of his eminent father and grandfather.

BENJAMIN S. McBRIDE, who formerly carried an extensive line of groceries in St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, was born near that city, December 6, 1845, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Harrison) McBride.

Jonathan McBride was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and during the years of his active business life followed blacksmithing. He was an expert mechanic, and a man of much ingenuity. In 1833 he married Mary Harrison, who was born in Lancastershire, England. He died in 1859, and his wife died March 9, 1879, aged 68 years. They reared the following children, namely: William H., who lives on a farm in Belmont County; Robert H., who lives in McPherson County, Kansas; Daniel H., who deals in hardware and farming implements in St. Clairsville; Benjamin S., the subject of this sketch; Amos, who is at the head of the McBride Carriage Company; Sirena, the wife of Franklin Ayers, of Washington County, Ohio; Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Piper, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Mary Ann, who died in 1869, aged 19 years.

Benjamin S. McBride attended the public schools of Belmont County, and afterward worked on a farm for some time. On May 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 85th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., to do garrison duty. He was put into active service, followed Morgan into Kentucky, and was on duty until September of that year. After his return, Mr. McBride learned the trade of a blacksmith with his brother, Robert, and worked at it for 25 years. He then sold out to his brother, and in 1901 engaged in the grocery business, carrying a full line of fancy and staple groceries. His store is well patronized, and his customers receive



DAVID K. ALLEN.

prompt and courteous attention. Mr. McBride is a man of good business principles, and deals honestly and fairly with all.

On December 20, 1877, the subject of this sketch was married to Emma J. White, a native of St. Clairsville, and a daughter of Israel and Arminda White, of this city. They have five children, namely: Benjamin S., who is in the carriage business with his uncle, Amos McBride; Robert H., who clerks in his father's store; Luella A.; Margaret D.; and Si-rena E.

Mrs. McBride is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. McBride has served as councilman, and has been a member of the School Board for four years. He is a Mason, and a member of the G. A. R., in which he is a charter member and quartermaster of Drummond Post, No. 203, of St. Clairsville.

DAVID K. ALLEN, a prominent business man of Martin's Ferry, was born in Bridgeport, Ohio, on the Kirkwood side, on June 5, 1844. His parents were David and Ann S. (Kirkwood) Allen, the latter a member of an old and distinguished family of the State.

David Allen, the father of David K., was born in 1796 and died October 23, 1872. His life had been one of active endeavor in many lines. His birthplace was in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and there he was educated and became cashier in a local bank. Later he became a partial owner and one of the directors of the first foundry erected at Wheeling, and after locating there engaged in the commission mercantile business, which he also carried on at Bridgeport, Ohio. He commanded a company during the War of 1812 and was very prominent in political life. After serving through two terms as auditor of Belmont County, he was elected to the Senate from this county and subsequently was re-elected. Mr. Allen for some time was also engaged in an insurance business. He was acknowledged to be the best-informed man in the

county on current literature and through life exerted a wide influence. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Kirkwood, whose father commanded a Delaware regiment during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Allen died on November 3, 1887, aged 77 years, her birth having been on February 28, 1812. The children born to David Allen and wife were the following: Sutia A. K., deceased, was the wife of Albert Rice; Mary B., deceased, was the wife of John F. Wetzel, a descendant of Lewis Wetzel, the famous Indian fighter; Robert K. resides at Dixmont, Pennsylvania, where he is assistant superintendent of a hospital; Margaret E. is Mrs. James M. Culbertson and resides at Alliance, Ohio; James died at the age of six years; David K. of this sketch was the sixth child in order of birth; the next was an unnamed infant; Jonathan G. resides at Marshall, Texas; Joseph K. resides in Alliance, Ohio; James P. resides in Cumberland, Maryland; and George G. resides at Boston, Massachusetts.

David K. Allen enjoyed educational advantages in the schools of Bridgeport and later took a course at Wheeling, West Virginia, under Professor Harding. He had scarcely completed his schooling when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, on August 15, 1862, entering Company F, 50th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and took part in his first battle on October 8, 1862, at Perryville, although he had been through several skirmishes prior to this. In the Army of the Ohio he participated in all the Atlanta campaign and was under those noted Ohio generals, Sherman and Schofield. After the siege of Atlanta Mr. Allen was a member of the 23rd Army Corps, which was sent by General Sherman to relieve General Corse at the dreadful battle of Altoona Pass. "Hold the fort for troops are coming" was Sherman's signal to Corse, but before General Sherman arrived General Corse had defeated the enemy and put them to flight. Mr. Allen's corps went with Sherman as far as Rome, Georgia, and then they were ordered back to Tennessee, via Chattanooga, Columbia, Spring Hill and, after the battle there on No-

vember 29th, reached Franklin on November 30, 1864.

At the battle which took place at Franklin, Mr. Allen was severely wounded, in the head, leg, and breast near the heart. These injuries not only closed his career as a soldier, but very nearly ended his life. For months he was paralyzed and it was long a matter of doubt about his final recovery. He remained in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, until December 8, 1864, and was then sent to the hospital at Madison, Indiana, where he received care until March, 1865, when he was sent to the Wheeling Hospital from which he was discharged on June 6, 1865, having faithfully served and suffered for his country. After the close of the war, Mr. Allen took a course under Professor Harding as noted.

Mr. Allen then learned telegraphing and served with the Western Union Telegraph Company until 1868 and then was manager of the Pacific & Atlantic at Bridgeport, having the telegraph office located in his grocery store, which business was carried on for about six years. He then opened up a coal business in Kirkwood where he is owner of considerable valuable property, comprising some 60 acres of land, both improved and vacant. In 1878 Mr. Allen located in Martin's Ferry and became identified with coal mining. He owns some desirable property which he has worked by others. He developed a fine vein of sand in this locality and for five years has worked it. Mr. Allen was one of the early developers of the mining industry in this section and has been more or less interested in coal since 1865.

Mr. Allen is deeply interested in G. A. R. movements. He has been four times elected commander of Thoburn Post, No. 72, of Martin's Ferry and has high rank in all the soldier organizations in the county. Mr. Allen was the organizer in this section of the Sons of Veterans and the Union Veteran Legion and is now chairman of the soldiers' relief committee of the First and Second wards, having held this position for the past 16 years. Among his most cherished possessions is a commission as notary public from Comrade William Mc-

Kinley, who was Governor of Ohio when it was given. This he prizes both on account of old associations as a comrade and also on account of the high esteem in which he always held the beloved chief magistrate as a man.

On March 11, 1873, Mr. Allen was married to Mary Florence Crosby, daughter of John and Eliza (Andrews) Crosby, both deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Allen belong to the Kirkwood Presbyterian Church. He was a charter member of the Federation of Labor in Martin's Ferry and framed its constitution and by-laws, and is still in sympathy with the union. Mr. Allen's record as a soldier is one of which his friends are justly proud. As a civilian he is an upright, substantial and worthy business man. Martin's Ferry has many estimable citizens, but none are more deserving of public esteem and confidence than is David K. Allen.

FRED CANNON PEREGOY, M. D. One of the enterprising and successful young physicians of Barnesville, Ohio, is Dr. Fred Cannon Peregoy, who was born in New Athens, Ohio, March 31, 1869, and is a son of Rev. William and Malinda E. (Cannon) Peregoy.

Rev. William Peregoy was born in Shepherdstown, Ohio, where he resided up to the time he became a minister of the Methodist Church. He now has a charge in Youngstown, Ohio.

Dr. Peregoy attended the public schools and New Concord College, and on deciding to study medicine entered the office of Dr. A. H. Trueman, of Cumberland, Ohio. Later he took a complete reading course under Dr. N. Obetz, of Columbus, Ohio, prior to entering Starling Medical College in that city. He graduated from this institution on March 6, 1890, and in the fall of the same year located in Barnesville, where he has met with gratifying success. He is deeply interested in his profession and keeps abreast of all the modern discoveries and inventions in medicine and surgery.

Dr. Peregoy was united in marriage with

Anna L. Hance, a daughter of George Hance, of Barnesville. Both are active members of the Methodist Church, and are highly esteemed socially. The Doctor belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also has membership with the Belmont County Medical Society. His political affiliation is with the Republican party.

GRANVILLE S. WELLONS, M. D., is one of the oldest and certainly one of the most highly esteemed physicians and surgeons of Barnesville, Ohio, where for many years his name has been almost a household word, especially with the older generation, to whom he has ministered for almost 44 years.

Dr. Wellons comes of old Virginia ancestry, and counts among his forefathers many of the distinguished men of that State. His birth occurred on September 22, 1834, in Somerton, Belmont County, Ohio, and he is a son of Asa and Asenath (Davis) Wellons.

Moses Davis, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Wellons, was born in Virginia, and was one of the first settlers of the city of Barnesville, Ohio. This was when Warren township was still a wilderness, inhabited only by wild animals. He later moved to Somerton, Belmont County, where he remained the rest of his active life. The birth of the father of Asa Wellons occurred in 1802, and he lived until his 80th birthday. His wife was born in 1801, and lived to the age of 96 years. They had four children, two of whom died in infancy. In his early years Asa Wellons was engaged in wagon-making. He also owned a carding machine, and carded wool for several years. Later he became a farmer, and was a prominent and respected citizen. He lived in Somerton up to 1865, and his death took place in Barnesville.

The educational advantages afforded Dr. Wellons in his youth were limited indeed, and all his school opportunities were those offered by the little log cabin in the woods. His parents taught him the value of industry, and when a mere boy he was placed at work to feed the carding machine, and was thus employed

until he was 16 years old. He then worked, for one year, on a farm one mile north of Barnesville, which was a welcome relief from the toil of the factory. In 1850 an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in Somerton, and the subject of this sketch left his work in the country and offered his services to assist in caring for the sick. Later, he returned to the farm, as his father needed his assistance.

In 1852 Dr. Wellons assumed the responsibility of his own care and career. Although he had enjoyed such meager advantages, he was probably better equipped mentally than many of his companions, as he had taken advantage of every spare moment to improve his mind, and was accepted as a teacher, in 1853. While teaching during the succeeding three years, the young man was still an ambitious student. He read medical works whenever opportunity came, and saved his earnings, so that during the summers of 1854 and 1855 he was able to attend the Classic Institute, in Barnesville. His medical education was being pursued under the direction of Dr. Schooley, and he continued to teach until 1858. After completing the course of medical reading then prescribed, Dr. Wellons moved into Barnesville, in 1859, and was there married to Anna J. Griffin. Her death occurred in 1895. Four children were born to this union, of whom the sole survivor is Dr. James W. Wellons, who is well and favorably known to the public and the medical profession in this county. The second wife of Dr. Wellons was Sarah P. McKeever, a daughter of John McKeever. One daughter, May, was born to this union, who was one of the graduates from the Barnesville High School in the class of 1902. She is now attending Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Prior to entering upon his practice, Dr. Wellons attended the lectures of the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and graduated from this institution. In July, 1863, he was commissioned as surgeon, and on July 29th was assigned to the 91st Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He remained in the service until the regiment was mustered out, and recalls with melancholy

pleasure his comrades, Sheridan and McKinley.

Immediately upon his return to Barnesville, Dr. Wellons resumed his practice, his army experience having more thoroughly fitted him for his chosen work. Since 1887, he has divided his attention between his practice and the management of one of the largest drug stores of the city, having intrusted much of the former kind of work to others. During the administrations of President Cleveland and President Harrison, Dr. Wellons was medical examiner for the government, and he is now surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. He has been prominent in public life and a member of the City Council. He is a man of large means and is generous in his charities. His drug stock is valued at some \$4,000, while his farm of 82½ acres, located a mile and a half from the city, is finely improved and is probably better equipped than any other of its size in the State. Dr. Wellons also owns a number of fine houses and lots in the city. His present store was erected on a lot 18½ feet front, by 165 feet depth. This building was rebuilt after a disastrous fire, in 1895, at a cost of \$6,000, and is one of the most modern establishments of its kind in the city. The Doctor occupies both stories in his business, and carries a complete line of drugs, physicians' supplies and surgical goods. Dr. Wellons is interested in the oil business, also, to the extent of enjoying an income from a fine, producing well on his farm.

In politics, Dr. Wellons has been a lifelong Republican, and has voted the ticket of that party for 47 years. Although his parents were Virginians, they did not approve of slavery, and Dr. Wellons grew up, imbibing Republican principles. Dr. Wellons has had such a wide acquaintance in this section, that he seems to be identified with almost everything pertaining to it for half a century. His influence has always been directed to the upbuilding of the business standards of Barnesville, and to the education of its people in the line of morality and temperance. While he is a member of no religious denomination, he is a liberal supporter of churches.

JAMES W. WELLONS, M. D., who is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Barnesville, Ohio, honorably perpetuates a name and fame won by his esteemed father, Dr. Granville S. Wellons, who, for many years, was one of the ablest practitioners of Belmont County. The latter has resigned the major part of his practice to his son, and is engaged in the drug business in Barnesville. The mother of the subject of this sketch was also born in this locality, her name, Anna J. Griffin, recalling that of one of the old settlers of the vicinity. James W. is the only survivor of three children born to his parents.

Dr. James W. Wellons was born in Barnesville, October 1, 1862, and attended the common schools. His early inclination in the direction of a medical career was fostered by his father, under whose wise direction he pursued his studies until he was ready to enter the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which his father had graduated. The son finished his course with great credit, on March 8, 1884, and then took a special course on diseases of the eye and throat. After receiving his diploma he returned to Barnesville and entered into a congenial partnership with his father, which continued until their business was interrupted by a great loss from fire. Since that time, the younger physician has attended to a large practice alone, his patronage coming from all over the city, as well as his immediate vicinity.

In 1886, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Nora W. Hunt, of Barnesville, Ohio, a daughter of Francis and Hannah Hunt, prominent residents of Barnesville. One child was born to this union,— Francis G., who died in infancy. Mrs. Wellons died in December, 1888.

On September 24, 1891, Dr. Wellons married Nellie E. McCartney, who is a daughter of William H. McCartney, one of Belmont County's leading farmers. The two children born to this union are named Charles M. and Annie E. The family is identified with the Presbyterian Church, and is prominent in social life. Dr. Wellons belongs to Friendship Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., and Barnesville Chapter,



JACOB BONEYSTEELE.

No. 69, R. A. M. He is also a member of Warren Lodge, No. 76, Knights of Pythias. His political adherence is to the Republican party.

The worth of Dr. Wellons as a physician and surgeon of the utmost reliability has been frequently demonstrated by his selection for important professional positions. From 1884 to 1891, he was township physician, and during the years 1890 and 1891 he was physician and medical examiner for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. In 1896, he was again appointed township physician, and since 1901 has been physician at the Children's Home; he is also a member of the City Board of Health. His interest in educational matters has been displayed in many ways, and he is the present clerk of the Board of Education.

JACOB BONEYSTEELE, proprietor of the only artificial ice factory in Bellaire, Ohio, has a plant of some magnitude on the corner of 23rd and Union streets, which has a capacity of 35 tons daily. Mr. Boneysteele first engaged in the manufacture of ice in 1885, when he entered into a partnership for that purpose with William Bridenstein. The latter retired from business in 1891 and our subject then became sole proprietor. He erected the present plant, which was increased to its present capacity in 1901, and employs 13 regular men, running three delivery wagons. His office is at No. 209 23rd street, and he does a large amount of business.

Mr. Boneysteele was born near Pittsburg in 1852, and previous to engaging in the manufacture of ice learned the glass-blower's trade, and followed that line of work for a number of years with the National Glass Company of Bellaire. He also served several years as manager for that company. His marriage with Katie Baggs, who is a native of the Mountain State but who has lived in Belmont County since 1872, took place at Bridgeport, and they have four children, namely, Margaret, Elizabeth, Jacob and Park. The family residence is

situated at No. 215 23rd street. The religious views of the family are varied: our subject favors the German Lutheran Church; his wife, the Methodist Episcopal; his eldest daughter, the Episcopal; and the other three children, the Presbyterian.

Politically, Mr. Boneysteele is a Republican, and has served six years as a member of the City Council from the First Ward. Socially, he is allied with the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and Wheeling Lodge No. 424, Knights of Honor. He has been decidedly successful in his business ventures and now possesses considerable real estate in Bellaire. In addition, he has invested largely in various public enterprises, among them the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, in which he is a stockholder. He was a stockholder in the Star Glass Company, and was a stockholder in the Ohio Valley Glass Company, of Bridgeport, Ohio, of which he was manager, —this firm manufactures bottles and fruit jars. He is a stockholder in the Enameled Steel Tile Company, of Bellaire, Ohio.

WILLIAM O. CHAPPELL, one of the younger members of the Belmont County bar, was born in Boston, Belmont County, Ohio, December 8, 1873. He was one in a family of four children of Joseph and Melissa A. (John) Chappell.

Joseph W. Chappell is one of the substantial citizens of Barnesville, where he was long engaged as a merchant and insurance agent. He was born in 1849, and is still a resident of Barnesville, where he and wife are much esteemed.

William O. Chappell attended the public schools, and subsequently pursued a course in the Batesville (Ohio) Normal School. At the age of 18 years he began to put his education to practical use by engaging in teaching, which he continued for two years. Subsequently he went into the insurance business and began the study of law, under the careful tutelage of Attorney George A. Colpitts, of Barnesville.

He was admitted to the bar of Belmont County October 14, 1899, and was admitted to practice in the United States courts on October 12, 1900. He immediately entered into practice in Barnesville, in partnership with George A. Colpitts.

On December 22, 1894, Mr. Chappell was united in marriage with Carrie B. Dement, a daughter of Josiah Dement. Two children have been born to their union, namely: Eva H. and Clifford L. The religious connection of the family is with the Christian Church, in which they are prominent and useful. Mr. Chappell is an active Republican in politics, and his present prominence promises more for the future, as Ohio has long supplied some of the best political material the party has had. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias. He is an earnest, able and industrious lawyer, and is thoroughly devoted to his profession. He justly receives a large patronage, and enjoys a wide circle of warm friends.

WILLIAM SLOAN, an enterprising, congenial and most highly respected citizen of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, is a contractor and builder by trade and claims Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as his native city. He was born November 26, 1826, a son of John and Jane (Kissick) Sloan, both born in Ireland, where they were also reared and married October 8, 1825.

John Sloan was born November 24, 1803, and his wife's birth took place November 19, 1804. Soon after they were married they immigrated to the United States, and Mr. Sloan found work in the boiler works in Pittsburg and continued in the place for four years, and at the end of that time removed to Harrison County, Ohio, bought a farm, then sold it and subsequently purchased property in the town of Moorefield, Harrison County, and spent the next five years there until his death occurred, September 19, 1878.

In politics Mr. Sloan was first a Whig and later a Republican, and served two years as

county auditor, but was then knocked out by the Know-Nothing party. At a later date he also served for many years as county commissioner, and altogether he was considered one of the leading men of his county, a fine scholar and a true gentleman. He and his wife were active workers in the United Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder for fifty years or more. When the Civil War broke out he was one who believed in its vigorous prosecution, and his two sons were active participants during the years that it lasted. His wife died September 28, 1844, and left him six children as a legacy. They are as follows: William, our subject; Nancy, who was born in 1829, married John Marshall, and died in 1898; Jane, the widow of William Buchanan, numbered among the inhabitants of Minnesota; Anna E., now Mrs. William Scott of Harrison County; Thomas, who resides in Minnesota, enlisted in Company C, 98th O. V. I., in 1862, and served under General Sherman in his march to the sea,—Jefferson Davis of the Federal service was his corps commander, and he took part in all the battles of the command, having the good fortune never to be in the hospital; and Mary M., born in 1840, died in 1844.

Some years after the death of his first wife Mr. Sloan married a second time, this time choosing Eliza Wherry, by whom he had three children; Sarah (Mrs. Newton Lance), whose husband died, but she married a second time; Levi W., residing on a farm in Harrison County; Mary E. (Mrs. John Clemens), residing in Harrison County on a farm. The mother of these children was also a member of the United Presbyterian Church and died when about 60 years of age.

William Sloan, our subject, received his education in the Harrison County common schools, and later when he had finished his education in these he went to Martin's Ferry in 1850, became a contractor and builder, built many of the fine, handsome houses seen throughout that city and the surrounding country, among them his own beautiful resi-

dence, and has ever since that date made his home in that city. He has always employed many men in his work, and in his work he does not take contracts for building any public buildings, but contents himself with doing good work on the dwelling houses. He has the reputation of being an excellent workman, and with his wide experience in the business easily makes it profitable. His place of business is 801 South 4th street.

In March, 1864, our subject became a member of Company C, 1st West Virginia Vol. Inf., and was in the Army of the Shenandoah, doing most of his shooting and marching in that part of the country. He was a participant in the battle when "Sheridan was twenty miles away," and was personally acquainted with that great general. July 16, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Clarksburg, West Virginia, and returned to his home and resumed the business which he has ever since continued.

Mr. Sloan has been twice married. He was united in matrimony November 18, 1851, with Louanna C. Sigler, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Philip Sigler and his wife. This marriage was prolific of four children—Elizabeth J., who was born July 10, 1852, and died October 3rd of the same year; Elliott W., born September 10, 1854, was united in marriage with Maggie Irwin, who died and left him one child, Cora M.; he died December 6, 1891, and his little daughter then made her home with our subject and has remained there ever since; Anna, the third child, died in infancy, and Cora B., born March 29, 1888, lives with our subject. Mrs. Sloan was born June 3, 1830, and her death occurred June 25, 1861. During her life she was an active worker in the United Presbyterian Church. March 3, 1863, our subject was married a second time, this time choosing Mrs. Margaret Smith, the widow of John Smith and a daughter of John Murphy of Pennsylvania. She died August 10, 1881. She was also a United Presbyterian in her religious belief. Our subject's daughter, Cora B., is also a

great worker and helper in the same church and is loved and respected by all for her many gentle and good qualities.

In politics Mr. Sloan is an ardent Republican, and in fraternal circles is a member of the I. O. O. F. organization and has passed through all the chairs, being a past grand. He is also a member of the G. A. R. Post and past commander of that organization.

LEVI LICHTIG, proprietor of the large department store located at Nos. 3000-3016 Union street, Bellaire, Ohio, is a most successful merchant, excellent citizen and self-made man. Through his own able efforts he has built up a large and prosperous business, become the owner of much valuable property, and is financially interested in a number of the prominent commercial enterprises of this city.

The birth of Mr. Lichtig was in Austria in 1862, where he resided and acquired his education until 1882, when he came to America. Locating in the city of New York, he employed his first year in selecting a permanent location in which to open up a small business and selected Bellaire as the scene of his operations. At No. 3016 Union street he first engaged as a merchant in a popular selection of articles which he could sell for five or ten cents. His pleasant manners, excellent stock and fair and honorable dealing soon brought him custom, and as it gradually increased he purchased the building and added to his goods until he now owns the block inclusive between Nos. 3016 and 3000, with about 110 feet of frontage on Union street. His great department store includes these departments: Shoes, clothing, gents' furnishings, dry goods, notions, hardware, tinware, jewelry, optical goods, etc., and in connection conducts the only loan office in the city, this being a great accommodation to many persons. Quite recently he has added to his holdings in the city the Eberly property on Belmont street and there conducts a furni-

ture business. Although Mr. Lichtig personally superintends his large enterprises, he employs a number of skilled and accommodating helpers, his business on Union street requiring eight salespeople.

Mr. Lichtig is a man of keen business judgment and is a wise adviser to many who wish to invest money, his own success demonstrating his business shrewdness and capacity. He is interested in the Merchants' & Farmers' Bank, and also the Mason Heater Company and Driggs Baking Company, both of Bellaire, and is a stockholder in the Rich Enamel Company of Cleveland, Ohio. His marriage was to Rosie Rich of Zanesville, Ohio, and his residence is on the upper floor of his great store building. In political sentiment Mr. Lichtig is an active Republican, and he is fraternally connected with the Bellaire Lodge, No. 378, of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Hebrew Congregation. In business circles in Bellaire our subject has a high standing as an upright man, and few citizens are more generous in their contributions to worthy charities.

J. E. SPRINGER, the superintendent of the Aetna Standard Mill at Martin's Ferry and Bridgeport, Ohio, is a gentleman deserving of the recognition and esteem of all his fellow-men and an upright citizen of Belmont County. He is a son of Thomas and Celena (Bott) Springer, and was born January 5, 1873, in Wheeling, West Virginia.

Thomas Springer was born in Washington County, Ohio, and early in life learned the trade of a wagonmaker and worked at this for some time. At this writing, however, he is a mill worker, which he began after leaving the occupation of his trade. He married Celena Bott, who is now deceased, her death having taken place December 20, 1886, at the age of 33 years. To this union were born five children, as follows: Charles Henry, who died in childhood; J. E., our subject; George

W., Harry and Thomas, the last three being mill workers in Martin's Ferry. Mr. and Mrs. Springer belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in that faith our subject was reared. The father was united in marriage a second time in July, 1893, with Louisa Fowler, a daughter of David Fowler, and they have four children, namely, Madge L., Ralph W., Merle L. and Edith M., who died in infancy. Mr. Springer is still living at the age of fifty-one years.

Our subject graduated from the schools of Martin's Ferry in 1891, and worked a few months with his father in the mill. Subsequently he became connected with the clerical force in February, 1892, and at the present time is serving as superintendent. He commenced near the bottom of the ladder and has been advanced by good service from time to time until he attained his present position.

August 28, 1894, Mr. Springer was united in marriage with Milicent M. Fowler, a native of Marshall County, Iowa, and a daughter of David W. and Elizabeth (Hornish) Fowler, the former a native of Belmont County and the latter of Washington County, Pennsylvania. David W. Fowler was an agriculturist and served his country during the Civil War as a member of the 100-day service. In 1875 he returned to Belmont County, Ohio, and as long as he was able interested himself in farming. His death occurred October 5, 1890, at the age of 61 years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his beloved widow is still living at the age of 73 years. Our subject's wife was the ninth child in a family of ten children, and their names are as follows: Ella M., who followed teaching for many years; John W., who died in February, 1896; Joseph E., a mill worker in Martin's Ferry; Agnes J., now Mrs. George W. Thompson, residing at Martin's Ferry; Anna M. (Mrs. John R. Thompson); Lizzie A.; Louisa, who married Thomas Springer and lives in Martin's Ferry; David H., a blacksmith of that city also; our subject's wife, Milicent,



DR. DALE L. WALKER.

and Russell, who died when but three years of age.

Mr. Springer takes an interest in politics and votes the Republican ticket. His first national vote was cast for William McKinley. He was elected member of the School Board April 8, 1892, and has served conscientiously and well. In social circles he is a member of Ohio City Lodge, No. 486, F. & A. M.; is junior warden of the same, and is a member of Belmont Chapter. His residence is located at No. 512 Vine street, and there he and his wife enjoy a peaceful, comfortable existence.

DR. DALE L. WALKER, of St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in 1860, in the house in which he now lives. He is one of the most highly esteemed physicians and citizens of St. Clairsville, and is a son of Dr. Joseph Walker, and grandson of James Walker.

James Walker was a native of Ireland, and was the first representative of the family to settle in this country. Dr. Joseph Walker was born in Wheeling township, Belmont County, in 1820, and was educated at Franklin College. He read medicine with Dr. Alexander, of St. Clairsville, and took lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati. He began the practice of medicine in St. Clairsville in 1843, and continued thus until his death, which occurred in 1864. He was a prominent man, and his death was greatly mourned in the community. He married Margaret L. Jennings, who was born in 1826, and was a daughter of David Jennings. She died in 1892, leaving the following children, namely: Alphonso, a druggist, of Chicago; Elma E., who lives in St. Clairsville, and Dale L., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Dale L. Walker attended the common schools of St. Clairsville, and later was a pupil in the St. Clairsville High School. He began the study of medicine with Dr. J. C. Tallman and took a course of lectures at the

Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated with the class of 1885. He immediately began the practice of his chosen profession in St. Clairsville, where he has continued to reside, and is known as one of the finest physicians of the county. He has a large number of patients, who place the greatest confidence in his ability as a physician and surgeon, and his name is well known in medical circles.

Dr. Walker is a member of the Belmont County Medical Society. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

JONATHAN T. SCOFIELD. The real estate, loan and insurance business is one of great importance in a growing and prosperous city like Barnesville, and the satisfactory handling of it requires men of ability and experience. One of the old and reliable agents in this line is Jonathan T. Scofield, who has conducted an office in Barnesville since 1875.

Mr. Scofield was born February 6, 1820, in Warren township, Belmont County, Ohio, and is one of the eight children of Issachar and Edith (Marshall) Schofield. His father was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, and spent his younger days on the sea. Later he learned the milling business and also engaged in teaming. During the War of 1812, his teams were pressed into the service and employed hauling government records and books out of the United States capital, when Washington was threatened. In this war the British army encamped near his home, in that part of Maryland which became a part of the District of Columbia. His death occurred in 1834, and his widow survived him until 1852.

The birth-place of the subject of this sketch was within a mile and a half of his present home, on a farm, southeast of Barnesville, on which his father began farming in 1815. There Jonathan grew to manhood. Early in life, he spent five years in

Alexandria, Virginia, but with this exception Ohio has been his home ever since, and Belmont County his location. In 1873 he moved from the farm into Barnesville, and established the business which he has since conducted.

In December, 1848, Mr. Scofield was married to Abigail Steer, a daughter of James Steer, of Colerain, formerly of Concord, Ohio. A family of five children was born to this union. A daughter married Perley Pickett, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The family is connected with the Society of Friends. In politics Mr. Scofield has always been a Republican, since the formation of the party; he was formerly a Whig. Many positions of responsibility have been urged for his acceptance, and he has served three years as county commissioner,—from 1859 to 1862. He has been identified with many progressive and important movements in the county which have tended to the public benefit. His straightforward business methods have always won him the confidence of his fellow citizens, and his long business career has caused his name to be held in the highest esteem in Belmont County.

HENRY J. CECIL, a well-to-do sheet mill roller, of Martin's Ferry, residing at No. 714 Pearl street, is perhaps one of the most popular men of his city. As a public spirited man he takes a keen interest in all local affairs and has made an excellent record among fraternities. He was born in Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia, at the corner of 10th and Market streets, December 31, 1864, and is the son of Robert M. and Mary V. (Wade) Cecil.

Robert M. Cecil was born in Virginia in 1820. After reaching manhood he followed farming in his native State with much success for a great many years. Late in life, in 1885, he came to Martin's Ferry, where he lived in retirement with his sons. He died in March, 1888, at the age of 67. During his

young manhood Mr. Cecil married Millie J. Manning, and after her death Mary V. Wade. The second Mrs. Cecil is now living in Martin's Ferry. She is an honored and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By the first marriage there were seven children, most of whom are now living in Marshall County, West Virginia—George W., Henry M., Vine, Leah, John, Mary and Millie. By the second marriage there were six children—Henry J., who is mentioned below; James, a sheet mill roller, of Martin's Ferry; Isaac N., who has a sketch elsewhere in this volume; Robert M., a sheet mill roller; Rebecca, who married Fred Ebberling, and Jeannette, who has never married. The last three reside in Martin's Ferry, the latter with her mother.

Henry J. Cecil procured his education in Rule Schule of West Virginia, exhibiting a decided tendency toward mathematics, at which he afterward became very expert. Accustomed to farm work from his earliest years, as a young man he followed that occupation for some time by himself. At the same time he materially increased his income by getting out timber for the Shriver Coal & Lumber Company. Deciding, however, that he might better his chances in life by removing to a city, he finally moved to Martin's Ferry, where he soon secured a position as heater in the Standard Mill. Taking hold of his work with energy and ability, he made a thorough success of it and remained with that company until the autumn of 1901. Since then he has been engaged in the Laughlin Sheet Mill in this city. His work has always been thorough and proficient and commands for him a good salary.

January 13, 1889, Mr. Cecil married Mary A. Davis, who was born in Martin's Ferry, daughter of W. and Martha Davis, who still reside at Martin's Ferry. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil have had three children—Mabel, who died at the age of one year; Windom D., and Henry J.

Mr. Cecil is a man who has always made the most of his opportunities, and has won

for himself a lasting reputation as an advocate of progress and advancement in our industrial system. As a member of the A. A. I. S. & T. W. he is now serving his third term as deputy vice-president of the second district of the order. He has attended four of its annual conventions—at Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Wheeling, respectively. As a man of intelligence and force he has served on six conference committees, three of which have been with the American Sheet Steel Association and the other three with the United States Steel Corporation. In conventions he speaks with force and to the point, and his word carries weight. Other lodges with which he affiliates are the K. of P., the F. of A. and the P. H. C. His wife is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS L. WILLIAMS, councilman from the Fourth Ward of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, was elected to that position in April, 1902. He is an enterprising young man. He is a tinworker by trade and is now engaged in the Laughlin Mill as roller. The parents of our subject were married in 1871 in England and left directly afterward for the United States. They landed in Richmond, Virginia, the birthplace of our subject, and lived there until Thomas L. had attained the age of 3 months, and then removed to Martin's Ferry, which has ever since been their home. The father learned the trade of a roller in England and immigrated to this country with the view of working in the mills here. He rolled the first iron ever rolled in the Ohio Valley Rolling Mill, which afterward became the Laughlin Mill. At the present time he is a sheet heater in the Aetna Standard Mill and is a prominent workman. He is now 51 years of age, and is trustee of the River View Cemetery, although he never has cared to accept offices. In fraternal circles he is a prominent Mason, being a member of the chapter. His wife is now 53 years of age, and they have had five children.

our subject being the eldest, whom they reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The children of our subject's parents were: Thomas L., our subject; Fred G., working in the mill; Lottie, who married George Heil, a butcher, of Martin's Ferry; Nettie, engaged in the millinery business and a member of the firm of Foreman & Williams of Martin's Ferry, and Harry, who still attends school.

Thomas L. Williams received a good education in the public schools of Martin's Ferry, where he has lived since September, 1873. At the close of his school days he was in the bicycle business and is the holder of several road records in Wheeling and Chicago and local century runs. He was also one of the first to introduce football in this vicinity, being manager and right tackle of the old Y. M. C. A. team, and also manager of the Vigilant Athletic Club, which organization played some of the best teams in this district. After leaving the bicycle business he was engaged in the men's furnishing business for a short time and in 1896 went into the American Tin Plate Company's employ and is now roller, rendering good, capable service.

October 16, 1895, our subject was united in marriage with Isabel Johnson, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Charles A. and Mary J. Johnson, the latter an honored resident of Martin's Ferry. Mr. Johnson, who died at the age of 47 years in 1878, served three years when the Civil War was in progress, enlisting at New Castle, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Williams is one of nine children, and those besides herself are: Charles, of Elwood, Indiana; Mary K., now Mrs. P. J. Beck; John E.; George, who died when three months old; Harry S., Philip and Unity B. The most of these are residents of Martin's Ferry.

Our subject and his wife have one child, Doris Lottie. Mr. Williams' attention has various enterprises to claim it since he is on a number of committees, such as street,

waterworks, finance, fire department and city scales, and is chairman of several of them. He is a member of the Martin's Ferry Fire Department and is secretary of the Alert Hose Company, for further information of which see the sketch of Dr. Darrah, also in this volume. He is owner of the Ohio Valley Beagle Kennels, whose dogs are some of the finest in the country, last year winning the National Derby at Wakefield, New Jersey, besides numerous other firsts on the bench elsewhere. They are a source of profit to their owner.

In fraternal circles Mr. Williams is also prominent, affiliating with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, F. & A. M., and Belmont Chapter, R. A. M. He is a member of the Lewis Avon Lodge, No. 34, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, is now serving his fifth term as financial secretary, and has represented the lodge at the last three conventions, one at Milwaukee in 1901, and one in Wheeling in 1902; also one at Pittsburg (a special) in 1902.

In politics Mr. Williams is a very active Republican and has been a delegate to several county conventions. He is a member of the famous Mark Hanna Club of Martin's Ferry and helped to organize it. Its reputation was that of one of the best drilled clubs in the county. In every way our subject is whole-hearted, congenial and courteous, hospitable and gentlemanly in conduct, and most popular with his fellow citizens.

DAVID WALKER, real estate agent and collecting agent for the First National Bank of Bellaire, Ohio, may virtually be termed a self-made man, one who, from small beginnings, has risen to a place full of responsibility and trust. Mr. Walker is a Scotchman by birth, that event having taken place January 22, 1865, in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

His parents were Samuel and Amelia (Crowson) Walker, who located in Belmont County in 1882. The beloved mother died in 1899, aged 73 years, and she is still survived by her husband, who has now passed his 79th year and resides with our subject in Bellaire.

Mr. Walker is one of a family of seven children, all being deceased with the exception of four. Two brothers, Samuel and James, are employed at the Bellaire Steel Works and reside in that city. Our subject was the recipient of a common school education in his native country. After coming to the United States he took a thorough business course at Wheeling Business College, and for a period of two years thereafter he was engaged in work at the steel works in Bellaire. In November, 1883, he accepted a position as collecting agent of the First National Bank, and has worked in that capacity through the intervening years up to the present time. Six months after engaging with the bank, he opened a real estate office and has handled large amounts of property. For many years he also handled fire insurance, but in 1901 he disposed of the latter, selling his interest in that line to Creamer & Neff.

Mr. Walker has a convenient office directly over the First National Bank. He has conducted his business on a paying basis and has accumulated quite a good deal of property. He owns several houses in Bellaire in addition to his present attractive residence, which he recently built on the corner of 44th and Harrison streets.

Our subject has been twice married. His first marriage was contracted with Sarah Elizabeth Brown, of Belmont County. Three children blessed this union; two died in infancy. The remaining one, Laura, is attending school. October 1, 1890, the mother of these children left her earthly home for the life beyond the grave. Mr. Walker was subsequently joined in marriage with Anna Elizabeth Conrad, and two children were born to them, David and Vera. Socially our



GEORGE O. ROBINSON.

subject is identified with the Knights of Pythias and Knights of the Golden Eagle. Himself and wife are also members of the Ladies' Temple of the Golden Eagle. In his religious views he is an active member of the Christian Church, of which he is deacon at the present writing. Politically, he is a stanch Republican. In the spring of 1902 he was elected a member of the School Board of Bellaire. Mr. Walker takes a fitting interest in Bellaire and vicinity and is a liberal contributor toward enterprises of worth and benefit to the city. He is a director of the Belmont Savings & Loan Company.

GEORGE O. ROBINSON, one of the most successful business men and manufacturers of Belmont County, has been a resident of the county since 1864. He was born in Wheeling, (West) Virginia, in 1852, and is a son of John R. Robinson, who was for many years identified with the iron and steel interests of Wheeling.

George O. Robinson was practically reared in Belmont County, and his first business experience was in market gardening on McMechen's Creek, following that occupation for a period of eight years. He then embarked in the ice business, to which he later added the coal and brick business, and in the latter branch he still continues. He is one of the large real estate owners of the county, being interested in various tracts of land in Pultney township, much of it close to the city of Bellaire. All is arable land and most of it is under lease for coal and other purposes. Among his holdings are a half interest in 206 acres adjoining the city limits, 19 acres on McMechen's Creek in the suburbs of Bellaire, and about 40 acres at Georgetown, a part of the old home farm, and a half interest in a 100-acre tract, a part of which is in the city limits. Mr. Robinson's main attention is given to the brick business and his real estate interests. He is vice-president and general manager of the Standard Stone & Brick Company, which was started in

May, 1901, the plant being located at McClainville, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is a modern plant in all its appointments and gives employment to some 55 men, having a capacity of 50,000 bricks per day. It is under the superintendence of his son, John Howard Robinson. Alexander Neff is president of the company; George O. Robinson, vice-president and general manager; and Franklin Neff, secretary and treasurer. The plant is located about three miles west of Bellaire and during the first year of its existence turned out 6,000,000 bricks. They operate a sandstone quarry in connection, and a fine quality of building stone is furnished to the surrounding county. The office of the plant is located on 23rd street, between Belmont and Guernsey streets, in Bellaire.

Mr. Robinson is president of the Eastern Ohio Milling Company, and a director in the First National Bank of Bellaire, Ohio.

Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Emma L. Thompson of Belmont County, and they have the following children: John Howard, superintendent of the Standard Stone & Brick Company, who resides at Georgetown, where he has a small farm,—he married Daisy Bohill, and they have two children, Dorothy and Grace; Lulu and Mary, who are attending the seminary at Washington, Pennsylvania; Grace, who is in school at Washington, Pennsylvania; Frank, who attends school; George, also attending school; and Ada. Owing to better educational facilities at Washington, Pennsylvania, Mr. Robinson moved his family to that city, although all his business interests are in Belmont County. In politics, he is a strong Republican. He is a Mason, and in religious belief is a Presbyterian.

SAMUEL B. PIPER, who is township clerk of Warren township, and ex-postmaster of the city of Barnesville, Ohio, is one of the prominent surviving soldiers of the Civil War, and a most highly respected citizen.

Mr. Piper was born June 14, 1837, in Barnesville, where his parents, John H. and

Jane E. (Claudy) Piper, resided and where they reared a family of five children. His father was born in Georgetown, Delaware, where he was engaged in the transportation business. His death occurred in Barnesville, in 1876, and his wife survived him until 1885. Until he was 14 years of age, Samuel B. Piper attended the public schools, and at the age of 18 years began to learn the saddlery and harness business, at which he worked for two years. Then he entered the office of the Ohio Central Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. There he was employed until 1860, and then went into the dry goods business.

On April 15, 1861, Mr. Piper enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, in Company A, for the three months service. Two months later he was mustered out, and on the same day,—June 13, 1861, he re-enlisted in the same company for three years. Mr. Piper faithfully performed the duties of a soldier. With great good fortune he escaped danger and was honorably discharged March 28, 1865. Returning to Barnesville, he re-entered the dry goods business, and continued thus until January, 1867. Then he was elected sheriff of Belmont County on the Republican ticket. His duties in that capacity were also performed with completeness, and again he returned to mercantile pursuits. In 1870 he sold his business and became a traveling representative of a wholesale hat and cap establishment of Philadelphia. One year later, he resigned this position, and returned to Barnesville.

In Mr. Piper, Postmaster Lewis found an excellent assistant at this time, and one year later the former was appointed postmaster by President Grant. For 12 years, he continued in this office in Barnesville, and resigned in October, 1886, in order to devote his time to fire and life insurance. In this line Mr. Piper has been engaged successfully ever since. On January 27, 1894, he was appointed township clerk and served thus until the following April. He was elected to the same office in 1894, and re-elected in 1896, 1898, 1900 and 1902. His management of the affairs of the office has

been so efficient that the public is loth to dispense with his valuable services.

Mr. Piper was married to Sarah E. Frasier, who was a daughter of J. W. Frasier, a prominent farmer of Belmont County. Three daughters were born of this union, namely: Laura B., now Mrs. E. M. Hunt; Mary E.; and Bertha, now Mrs. E. O. Cox. All of the family belong to the Presbyterian Church, with the exception of Mary E., who is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Piper is a man of social instincts and belongs to Friendship Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M.; Warren Lodge, No. 76, K. of P.; and Hilles Post, No. 220, G. A. R. Mr. Piper is widely known, and enjoys a full measure of public esteem. He is one of the representative citizens of Barnesville.

CHARLES J. LYNCH, who has attained a high position among the citizens of Bellaire, Ohio, by his practice of the legal profession in that city, is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and has secured a large clientage. His office is located in the Buckeye Building. He was born in Antioch, Monroe County, Ohio, in 1872, and is a son of E. L. and Elizabeth (Read) Lynch, both descendants of old Ohio families, who are highly respected citizens of Woodsfield, Ohio.

E. L. Lynch is also a practitioner of law, and has made Monroe County the field of his labors for a large number of years. He is a native citizen of Monroe County and at one time served two terms as clerk of the courts. He and his wife located at Woodsfield years ago, and for at least 20 years Mr. Lynch has been an attorney of law at that place, gaining the plaudits of all by his eloquence and comprehensiveness. In politics he was a firm Democrat. His family consisted of three sons and five daughters, the latter being still inmates of the home circle. Our subject's two brothers are interested in the oil business quite extensively.

Charles Lynch was reared and educated

in Woodsfield, Ohio, and chose the profession of law for his life work, following wisely in the footsteps of his father. He therefore read law in his father's office and was finally admitted to the bar in 1895, and immediately entered upon his duties as an attorney. The past four years have been spent in Belmont County, the first two in Barnesville, and the past two in Bellaire. As a speaker he is argumentive and eloquent and enters upon a case with enthusiasm and energy, such as can only bear good results to the cause of his client. By his conscientiousness and good judgment he has won the approval of his fellow citizens, as well as their esteem.

Mr. Lynch was united in marriage with Gail V. McKeever, of Barnesville, and they make their home at No. 4652 Jefferson street. In politics our subject gives his vote and influence to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. E., and of the Masonic Lodge at Woodsfield, Ohio.

WILLIAM L. MILLIGAN of the well-known firm of J. H. Milligan's Sons, now doing business at No. 3117 Union street, Bellaire, has one of the largest and most reliable shoe stores in this vicinity, and in 1902 was compelled to erect a splendid new brick building in order to supply the demands of his steadily increasing custom. He makes no pretensions to being self-made, his father having paved the way to the business he is now so ably continuing. Nevertheless, he has shown himself a man of enterprise and of much inherent ability for managing and directing affairs.

Mr. Milligan was born in Belmont County and comes of one of the old and influential families of the vicinity, his father, J. H. Milligan, a well-known business man and prominent agriculturist, having been born in Belmont County about 1829. Here near Bellaire, in Pultney township, upon reaching

manhood he settled upon a farm and engaged in agriculture. Like everything he undertook in life, he concentrated his entire energies upon this work and made an unqualified success and continued in it until 1881. Possessed of considerable means, in 1884 he moved to Bellaire, and in company with his son, J. L., opened a shoe store. By prudent management and courteous reception of customers he worked up a large trade and soon had the business on a very firm foundation. Retaining the confidence of the public, he continued the business until 1891, when he was succeeded in the partnership by his son, William L. With an eye to the future he has always managed to lay aside something for a rainy day. He is now comfortably fixed. His farm in Pultney township he has never disposed of, and he still receives a large income from it. He is now living in retirement at his pleasant residence in Bellaire. Mr. Milligan married Hannah J. Carson, from West Alexandria, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Clinton, who is connected with a window glass company at Danville, Illinois; Eunice, who is now at home; E. C., and William L. of Bellaire; and J. L., who died in 1896.

William L. Milligan embarked upon his successful business career in 1893, succeeding, as has been said, his father. The firm name, however, was not changed, remaining as it had been, J. H. Milligan & Son. He took up the work as if accustomed to it all his life, and very ably supplied his father's vacant place. For three years the business continued under the same firm name, then occurred the death of the senior member of the firm, J. L. Milligan, and a change occurred. Another brother, E. C., stepped into the vacant place and the firm name was changed to J. H. Milligan's Sons. These two enterprising men have advanced their industry materially, have added a leather and finding department, and in other respects enlarged the business. The new building which they erected is a three-story modern brick structure and was built on the site of the

old building. The upper floors will be rented as dwellings.

Socially, Mr. Milligan stands high in his community. He is a member of the F. & A. M. of Bellaire; Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T., of St. Clairsville; Aladdin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Columbus, and the B. P. O. E. of Bellaire. He usually votes the Democratic ticket, but is somewhat independent in politics. In religious sentiment he is a Presbyterian.

JOHN METZGER, a well-known traveling salesman located at No. 28 South 2nd street, Martin's Ferry, an active member and ex-president of the City Council, was born in Martin's Ferry, April 17, 1874.

The parents of Mr. Metzger were George and Margaret (Jacob) Metzger, both of whom were natives of Germany, born near Strasburg, in Alsace. In 1872 they came to America and located at Martin's Ferry, where the father was employed at the glass works. His death occurred when he was about 50 years of age. A quiet, industrious man, he only took a voting interest in politics, identifying himself with the Republican party. He belonged to the German Lutheran Church. His widow has reached the age of 68 years and is one of the most highly respected residents of the city. She has interested herself in active church work and is well known for her charity and Christian spirit. Five of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Metzger were born in Germany near Strasburg. John, of this sketch, being the youngest and the only one born after the family reached America. The other members were: One daughter, who died young in Alsace; Mary, who married Fred Somers, had one son, Louis, and died at the age of 33 years; Eva, who married Baltzer Thiel, a millman, in Wheeling, has three children—John, Clara and Margaret; George, who died in Martin's Ferry in 1887 at the age of 20 years, and Michael, who married Martha Edwards, resides at Marietta, Ohio.

John Metzger obtained an excellent common-school education in the schools of Martin's Ferry and commenced his business life as a clerk in the grocery store of Lotz & Scheehle in this city, with whom he continued for thirteen years, acquiring a thorough and practical knowledge and becoming well acquainted with the trade and the public. Two years since, when Mr. Metzger bought out the grocery business of Mrs. Thomas Mears, he found he had many friends, and his business in this line continued until June, 1902, when he sold out on account of failing health and engaged with S. C. Bigler & Co., wholesale produce merchants of Wheeling, West Virginia, and is meeting with much success.

Mr. Metzger was carefully reared in the German Lutheran Church, and is serving now as one of the trustees and for seven years has been the Sunday-school superintendent. A staunch Republican, he is serving his second term as councilman, having been president of the board during his first term, and is a member of the finance, street and sewer committees. In fraternal life he belongs to the Foresters of America, and is a charter member in the order of the Shield of Honor. Mr. Metzger has shown great business ability and public spirit in the management of public affairs, and is justly regarded as one of the rising young men of the city.

BLUM BROTHERS is one of the most progressive and enterprising business houses of Bellaire, Ohio. It is composed of Henry and Isaac Blum, proprietors of the mammoth store located on the corner of 33rd and Belmont streets, in this city, dealers in gents' furnishings, clothing, dry goods, carpets, ladies' underwear, etc., and a complete line of ladies' ready-made suits, many of which are imported. This great establishment has a frontage on Belmont street of 80 feet, and carries the largest and best selected stock in the city.

The enterprising members of the firm of Blum Brothers were born in Alsace, France,



BENJAMIN DAVENPORT.

which country they left about 1870, Henry preceding Isaac, and becoming a clerk in the establishment of an uncle in Wheeling, West Virginia. Later when Isaac arrived he also entered his uncle's employ as bookkeeper. In 1875 Henry Blum embarked in business in Bellaire, and two years later his brother joined him and the present partnership was formed. Business began in a small way on Union street at the former home of the First National Bank, removal being made later to the Mrs. Hess building, opposite the Post Office, and it was not until 1884 that the present most desirable location was secured. In that year the energetic brothers opened a single store on the corner of 33rd and Belmont streets, the same now being the clothing and gents' furnishing department. Business increased at such a rapid rate that three years later they purchased the adjoining store, which was formerly occupied by a tea company, and after remodeling this, making what is really a double store, they turned it into a vast dry-goods department. With 80 feet frontage and 100 feet depth and two floors, they have one of the most convenient stores to be found in the city. Five employees are necessary in the gents' clothing department, one cashier only being necessary on account of the employment of the cash carrier system. In the dry-goods department six girls and five boys are required, while the personal attention of both partners is given at all times. They have so systematized their business that patrons are able to be served with no loss of time, while the quality of the goods, the taste employed in their selection and the utmost courtesy with which customers are welcomed have brought to this firm a permanent and constantly increasing trade of a most satisfactory kind.

Both members of the firm of Blum Brothers are married and reside in adjoining homes on Belmont street. Socially they are members of the Knights of Pythias, both having formerly been Odd Fellows. Both are also members of the Jewish Reform Church, of which Henry Blum is treasurer and Isaac

Blum is reader. Henry is a trustee of the Jewish Orphans' Home at Cleveland, Ohio, and is interested in various manufacturing plants at Bellaire, one of these being the Novelty Stamping Company, and others the new Enameled Steel Tile Company and the Imperial Glass Works. The firm as individuals have always contributed liberally to the various business and social enterprises which have been inaugurated for the city's benefit, and in every way are most highly esteemed and valued citizens.

BENJAMIN DAVENPORT, who for many years was one of the leading citizens of Warren township, Belmont County, Ohio, and an important factor in the commercial growth of Barnesville, passed out of life, full of years and honors, April 19, 1885.

The birth of Mr. Davenport took place February 2, 1813, and he was one of a family of eight children born to Hon. John and Martha (Colson) Davenport, who came from Virginia to Barnesville in 1818. The other members of the family were: Colson, who represented his constituents during two terms in the State Legislature; Eleanor; Mary A.; Rebecca C.; John A. and William, who died in infancy, the deaths of George H. and Samuel occurring later in life.

In 1834 Benjamin Davenport was united in marriage with Anna M. Bradshaw, a daughter of Maj. William Bradshaw. She died in August, 1889, and the children of this union were as follows: Ellen M.; Adrianna, the wife of Col. W. C. Watson, of East Liverpool, Ohio; Betty L., wife of C. C. Minton, of Marion, Kansas; Harriet F., who is the wife of Judge James H. Collins, one of the most eminent jurists of the State of Ohio; John W., deceased; and James, who is in business in Baltimore, Maryland. After marriage Mr. Davenport embarked in the mercantile business which occupied his energies almost through his life, being associated during the greater part of the time with his brother Colson, and

William A. Talbott. The reliable and upright character of Mr. Davenport made him of great value in his township as justice of the peace for many years and during a part of his career he served as recorder and also as mayor. He took a personal pride in the religious development of the city, and with pleasure served for 30 years as superintendent of the Methodist Sabbath-school.

Although his family name was one held in respect in Belmont County, he did not need its luster to illumine his life, for its own acts testified to its worth. Scrupulously honest, whole-souled, kind-hearted and charitable, he not only looked after the welfare of those dependent upon him, but he willingly shared with others who were unfortunate. Friends won were always friends. Belmont county never lost a more upright, useful or conscientious man than Benjamin Davenport, and the testimonials to his worth were general through the city in which his estimable life had exerted its beneficent influence.

JUDGE JAMES H. COLLINS, whose name is indissolubly connected with the triumphs of the Belmont County bar, was born in the State of Maryland, but was practically reared in Barnesville. After a happy childhood on his father's farm near Henrysburg, he attended school and in early manhood began to fit himself for the law. His reading was conducted under Hon. John Davenport, and resulted in his admission to practice in 1862, Barnesville being selected by him as his field of action. In 1867 he was appointed attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and in 1879 was appointed general counsel of all lines of the Baltimore & Ohio, east of the Ohio River, and since that time his major interests have been centered in it. Since 1881 he has been located in Columbus, where he is an authority in his chosen profession. The first marriage of Judge Collins was to Rachel Judkins, and two children were born to this union, Essie B., being the only survivor. The second marriage of Judge Collins was to Harriet F. Davenport, in 1873. Both Judge and Mrs. Collins belong to the Metho-

dist Church. Their winter residence is in Columbus, but they spend their summers at a beautiful home located one mile west of Barnesville.

G. W. MEDILL, a retired wholesale merchant of Bridgeport, Ohio, was attentive to business for many years in this city and has a reputation for only square and honest dealings with his many friends and acquaintances. He is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Fleming) Medill, and was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 26, 1841.

Joseph Medill lived in his native country, Ireland, until he attained the age of twenty-one years, when he crossed the ocean and landed in Philadelphia. There he resided until his removal to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he first met Nancy Fleming, a native of that county, who afterward became his wife, and was the mother of our subject. He then traveled to Ohio, and at a sheriff's sale at Steubenville he purchased the farm that became the family homestead. He farmed very extensively and was especially devoted to raising sheep for the wool. At one time he owned 1800 sheep and had possession of 1031 acres of land, owning more land than any other farmer in the county. At his death, when eighty-one years of age, Jefferson County, Ohio, lost one of her most proficient citizens and farmers. His beloved wife departed this life when forty-five years of age and she and her husband were members of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church. She was a noble, kind-hearted woman, devoted to her church, and loved to be of help and assistance to any one suffering or troubled. Mr. Medill was first a Whig and later, until his death, a Democrat, and while much interested in politics, he would never accept the responsibilities of office.

Of the twelve children born to this estimable couple, four only are now living; William (2), now residing at Tiltonville, Ohio; Margaret, the wife of Adam McCune, of Kansas; G. W., subject of this personal history;

and Nancy, now Mrs. Dr. Kelley of Steubenville, Ohio. The children now deceased were: John, James, Thomas (1), Elizabeth, Joseph, Fleming, William (1), and Thomas (2).

Our subject derived his education from various schools and colleges attending first the normal school at Hopedale, Ohio, where he completed a course with honor, and subsequently took a more thorough course in the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. When his school days were over, the work on the farm being quite heavy, he assisted his father for nearly a year in these duties. Soon afterward he removed to Martin's Ferry, where he embarked in the merchandise business under his own name, continuing until he sold out in January, 1868. On February 28 of the same year he removed to Bridgeport, Belmont County, Ohio, and again entered business as a wholesale grocer, under the firm name of Watkins, Ferguson & Co. Four years later he bought the share of Mr. Watkins and the firm became Ferguson & Medill which continued four years longer, when the business was sold out. For the year following our subject kept books for J. S. Bates & Co., when Bates, Junkins and Alexander had interests in the business; our subject finally bought one-half interest and with Ross Junkins ran the business with success and profit until 1876, then concluded to buy the share of Mr. Junkins also, and conducted things by himself until 1889, then selling with profit. He enjoyed a vacation of a year, resting from the cares of business life and then once again started to work, this time in the capacity of clerk for Stone & Thomas of Wheeling, West Virginia. After three years of this work he left and opened up business in his own name as a retail grocer in Bridgeport, Ohio. For six years he met with the best of success, but his health broke down and he was compelled to sell the business to a Mr. Boston, and retire from active life.

November 4, 1870, Mr. Medill was united in matrimony with Mary A. Gray, a native of Bridgeport and a daughter of James A. Gray of Martin's Ferry. They have three children;

namely, James G., secretary of the Laughlin Tin Mill at Martin's Ferry; Martha M. (now Mrs. John S. Goodwin), of East Liverpool, Ohio, where Mr. Goodwin is engaged in the pottery business,—they have one child, James; and George F., boss roll turner at Cambridge, Ohio. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Medill are members, the former having been trustee for many years.

Mr. Medill served as township treasurer for nine years, being elected every year and was nominated for the tenth year, but declined. In politics he votes for the man who will be the best for the position.

Mr. Medill affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of blue lodge, chapter and commandery.

EUGENE M. WILKES, city clerk of the city of Barnesville, Ohio, and who is also interested in the Globe clothing establishment of this city as leading salesman, is one of the energetic and successful business men of the younger generation.

The birth of Mr. Wilkes was on November 12, 1873, in Noble County, Ohio, a son of Cyrus A. and Amanda (Moseley) Wilkes, the former of whom is an extensive farmer and respected resident of Morgan County, Ohio. A family of five children was born to the parents of our subject, three of whom still survive.

Mr. Wilkes secured the greater part of his excellent education in the common schools of Noble County, but at the age of 15 years he came to Barnesville, and has been identified with this city ever since. For 12 years he was the efficient clerk and bookkeeper in a grocery establishment, and at the same time took an active part in politics. Both lines brought him reward, the former close attention to business and display of activity making him a desired acquisition to the Globe clothing establishment, and the latter furnishing the Republican party

with a most excellent citizen for the position of city clerk. His connection with the Globe dates from January, 1902, and with the civic position, from April, 1902.

On September 8, 1887, Mr. Wilkes was united in marriage with Katie Hackett, and two children were born to this union, namely: L. Wauneta and Helen B. Mr. Wilkes is socially inclined, and is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and the Jr. O. U. A. M. Although young in years, he has shown so much interest in party matters and has displayed such excellent judgment that it is the opinion of his many friends that the future holds more rewards for his party integrity and activity.

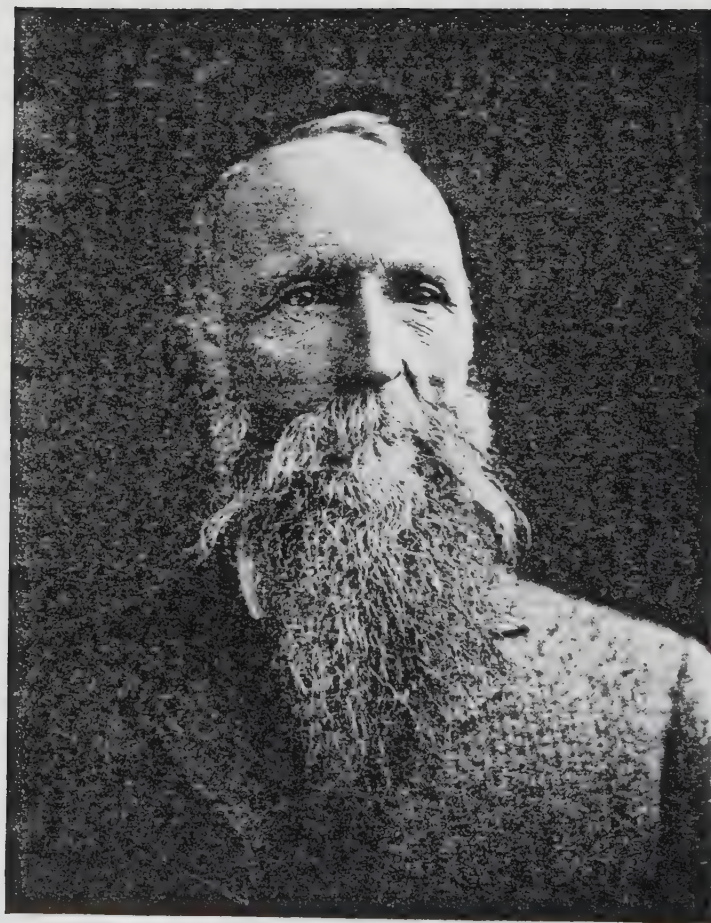
JAMES F. DuBOIS, a young business man of Bellaire, Ohio, whose enterprise and ability have placed him in the forefront of a number of substantial enterprises in Bellaire, is one whose success may rank him in the future with other captains of industry.

James F. DuBois was born near Bridgeport, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1865, and is one of six sons born to John DuBois, who is well known in the lumber and planing-mill business. Morris DuBois, a brother to James F., served for a period as city treasurer of Bellaire. When about 12 years of age our subject came with his parents to Bellaire, and entered his father's planing-mill as bookkeeper, remaining there for several years. Later he became teller of the Dollar Savings Bank, where he remained for three years. As an organizer his ability was first shown in the forming of the Enterprise Enamel Company, of which he was secretary for some time. He then served for six months as secretary of the Novelty Stamping Company. Experience teaches, and through a number of business ventures and successes Mr. DuBois reached his present responsible position of secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Bellaire Brick Company, a Delaware corporation, recently formed. This busi-

ness was established in the spring of 1900 by our subject, in conjunction with S. H. and H. H. Criswell, all being stockholders. In 1901 the business was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, with the following officers: S. H. Criswell, president; H. H. Criswell, vice-president, and James F. DuBois, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The business site was bought from J. A. Gallaher and Crozier Brothers, but the buildings have been almost entirely erected by the present company. Ten and one-half acres of ground are utilized, the clay and other ingredients being found on the place. The product is red brick, the capacity of a 10-hour day being from 35,000 to 40,000 bricks. The burning of the brick is done with coal, but natural gas is used for drying.

A notable invention belonging to and used by this company is the result of ideas of Mr. DuBois, which enables the company to take the wet clay from the bank, mold it into bricks, burn the bricks, and load them on the cars ready for shipment in 72 hours, and with but one handling. This is something entirely new in brick-making, and the invention is being rapidly developed to perfection. From 15 to 20 men are given employment.

The Enameled Steel Tile Company is a recently incorporated business enterprise of Bellaire; its articles of incorporation bearing date of June 25, 1902. The industry is for the manufacture of metallic tile, enameled, for use in bath-rooms, for hearths, ceilings, in all colors and designs, with a finish which is guaranteed to be durable. The plant for this great industry will be located on lower Union street, and will have a capacity of 3,000 square feet of ceiling per day of 10 hours, and will give employment to a large number of people. It has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, and its officers are the following substantial citizens: James F. DuBois, president; E. J. A. Drennen, of Martin's Ferry, vice-president; J. W. Garber, secretary and treasurer; and William



THOMAS T. FRASIER.

Landkrohn, manager. Mr. DuBois is a tireless worker, and he has ever at heart the best interests of those organizations with which he is connected.

Our subject was married in 1895 to a daughter of Alexander Heatherington, and a granddaughter of Jacob Heatherington. Jacob Heatherington is one of the most venerable residents of Belmont County, to which he came in 1832, and is nearing his 90th birthday. During his business career he was a very prominent coal operator. Mr. and Mrs. DuBois have one son, John Alexander. The family residence is located at No. 1766 Belmont street. The family are members of the Christian Church, although Mr. DuBois is liberal to all denominations. In politics he is a Republican, and is fraternally prominent as a Knight of Pythias and a Mason, being a member of Bellaire Lodge, F. & A. M., and also of the chapter and council of Bellaire.

THOMAS T. FRASIER, a retired builder and contractor of Bridgeport, Ohio, is a substantial and esteemed citizen of Belmont County, and is also a representative one in his line of activity. Mr. Frasier is a man of enlightened views and liberal ideas, many years of his life having been spent in most useful endeavor in various parts of the country, and he was no small factor in the progress and material development of some portions of it.

The birth of Mr. Frasier occurred in Belmont County, Ohio, on July 23, 1832, a son of Townsend and Elizabeth (Bailey) Frasier, the former of whom was a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. Townsend Frasier started for Ohio in young manhood, making the trip on horseback, riding behind another man. His business and occupation was that of bricklayer, but like other competent men of his time he was equally skilled in other trades. It was his hand that drove the first stake on the National Road on this side of the Ohio River, and it was his horse that first crossed the Ohio, on what was then the

new bridge, the rider of the horse being Daniel Zane. Mr. Frasier on account of the excellence of his work was employed to make the most of the bricks used in his locality and he did much of the work on many public buildings, one of these being the first bank built in Bridgeport, which he did by contract. For some years he conducted the old Stone Tavern, where our subject was born, but later removed to the farm of 108 acres where his son now resides. This land was originally the property of the Zanes, and Mr. Frasier was employed by them to lay off farms. This was his home until his death, at the age of 80 years. Few men were better or more favorably known in this locality than Townsend Frasier. His many years of consistent life in the Methodist Church made him acceptable in all of the offices of the laymen, and by example and precept he lived up to his professions. Mr. Frasier was married in St. Clairsville. Mrs. Frasier also was a devout member of the Methodist Church. She died at the age of 82 years. They were both known as pioneers of the county and were most excellent people, and though gone their many good deeds and acts of kindness afford pleasing memories to many who are yet living. In cases of sickness, distress and other emergencies, they were always found where they could do the greatest good. Their nine children were the following: Alfred, who died unmarried at the age of 20 years; Charles, who died at the age of 60 years, was a farmer; James, who died when about 30 years of age, went with a party to California, in 1849; Adeline, who first married John Huss, and second, Jason Pool, died at about 50 years of age; Elizabeth, who married Amos Osborne; Thomas, who is the subject of this biography; Joseph, who is deceased; Wesley B., who resides in this county; and William, who is also a farmer in Belmont County.

Thomas T. Frasier was 18 years of age when he completed his school days and then began to learn the building trade under his brother-in-law, Amos Osborne, later going to Bureau County, Illinois, where he worked at his trade for one year and then was one of a party

of four who went to Iowa, to lay off land warrants. He remained during one summer at Newton and then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, finding plenty and remunerative work there at his trade, for eight years. Mr. Frasier then began his adventurous career as a freighter, making the trip to Denver, twice a year, with ox-teams. This business he followed for five years and during this time made nine trips, his preparations for the tenth being interrupted by active Indian hostilities. With his teams he returned to Leavenworth and there loaded up with government goods for Fort Gibson. However he was able to get no farther than Fort Scott as the escort got too far ahead, and that winter the train had to camp there. In the spring of 1866 he took the overland route to Montana, with ox-teams, and was 103 days on the way, fording streams, crossing gulches and over almost impassable roads, at last making the great crossing of the Platte, at Julesburg. Mr. Frasier saw many wild adventures and witnessed many thrilling incidents, at all times doing his part toward the peaceful adjustment of differences. At Fort Carney this expedition halted for a short time, but finally reached the intended destination and delivered the goods.

Mr. Frasier remained for three years in Montana, during which time he engaged in prospecting and did some mining, returning then to his home. The great West attracted him again, resulting in a second visit to Montana, in 1868, and during the succeeding three years he became much interested in gold mining, and finally became the owner of a claim which he later sold to an English company. During this period, in company with 16 others, Mr. Frasier started from Deer Lodge, and visited the section which is now the great National Park, enjoying its beauties and wonders before art had done anything to spoil nature's own handiwork in that grand canyon. In the fall of the same year, our subject returned to Ohio, his travels and experiences having given him an education which whole libraries could not have bestowed.

Since locating permanently in Bridgeport,

Mr. Frasier has done a vast amount of work in the line of his trade, and has also been interested in other activities. He has erected many dwellings, and has erected all the tipples for the Wheeling Creek Coal Company, also at Crescent and at Barton. One of his private enterprises has been the building of a number of comfortable cottage homes, suitable for the families of miners, and which are sold to them as their means permit them to buy. This has been a much appreciated charity and has encouraged many a struggling but honest miner to better his condition. This is what Mr. Frasier believes to be true philanthropy, to help others to help themselves. For many years he has shown deep interest in educational matters by service on the School Board and has been a very liberal supporter of public-spirited enterprises. For a long period he has been a trustee in the Presbyterian Church. As a financier he has been a conservative vice-president of the Dollar Savings Bank of Bridgeport. He was a charter member of the Linwood Cemetery Association and is one of its officers. Mr. Frasier is an *ex-officio* justice of the peace of Brookside, which is a suburb of Bridgeport.

In 1882 Mr. Frasier was married to Sarah E. Enlow, who was born in Belmont County, a daughter of John and Mary (DuBois) Enlow, and the two children born to this union are: M. Margaret and Thomas Townsend.

WILLIAM KOEHNLINE, a contractor, builder, and real estate man of Bridgeport, Ohio, has led an active life since his early years. He is a son of John M. and Elizabeth (Klem) Koehnline and was born in Benwood, Marshall County, (West) Virginia, April 4, 1858.

John M. Koehnline was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1816, and in 1838 left his native country and came to the United States, being on the water four months in a sailing vessel. Bellaire became his home upon his arrival in this country, and some time later he removed to Marshall County, West Virginia, previous to locating permanently in Bridge-



HON. CAPELL L. WEEMS.

port in the winter of 1863. There he bought coal mines and shipped the coal from them as far south as New Orleans. He made a success of his business and was respected by all who knew him.

He chose for his wife Elizabeth Klem also of German nativity, and claiming Baden as her birthplace. They had a family of six children, who were as follows: Elizabeth married Nicholas Zimmer, and died in her fifty-eighth year. John was engaged for twenty years in partnership with our subject, William, in the coal business and his death took place recently, April 14, 1902, at the age of sixty-two years. He served his country valiantly for four years as a private in one of the companies recruited in West Virginia. Before the close of the war he was severely wounded by a shell and up to the time of his death it caused him trouble and pain. Jacob, who enlisted in the war about the same time as his brother, was in a different regiment and served nearly four years also. His death at Carlton, Kentucky, in 1866, was caused by cholera after a sickness of about five hours. Catherine B., who was Mrs. William Conway, is now deceased. Henry resides in Bridgeport. William, subject of these lines, is the youngest in the family.

Mr. Koehnline's death took place in 1875 and his widow survived him until she attained the age of eighty-one years and five months and then also departed this life, on the 5th day of February, 1899. Both parents were members of the German Lutheran Church.

William Koehnline received his education in the public schools of Bridgeport; and subsequently embarked in the coal and ice business, in partnership with his brother, John, under the firm name of Koehnline Brothers, continuing for twenty years when he engaged in business as a real estate dealer and a contractor and builder, in which he has continued to the present day. Success has crowned his efforts and he is esteemed as a good citizen who is public-spirited and enterprising. He served as school director seven years, and for eleven years was councilman, serving during the period when the city progressed rapidly and built the sew-

erage and water works as necessary improvements to its welfare and advancement.

November 17, 1889, our subject was united in marriage with Rachel Fox, a daughter of Jacob and Christiana Fox, and a native of Belmont County. She was one of a number of children, seven of whom are now living, as follows: Lizzie, now Mrs. Lewis Cook; William; Fred; Rachel, wife of our subject; Henry; Mary, employed as cashier for the Bell Telephone Company; and Edward.

Our subject and his wife have five children, four of whom are attending school. They are as follows: William, Irvin, Mabel, Elizabeth, and an infant. The family are all faithful members of the German Lutheran Church. In fraternal circles he affiliates with the F. & A. M. He is considered one of the substantial and essential citizens of Bridgeport and certainly does his part to help in its advancement.

HON. CAPELL L. WEEMS. One of the leading citizens of Belmont County, Ohio, is Capell L. Weems, who has made an honorable record, both as legislator and prosecuting attorney for the county.

Mr. Weems is an Ohio product, born in Noble County, July 7, 1860, being a son of David L. and Hester A. Weems, the former of whom was born in Maryland, and the latter in Ohio. Their residence is now in Summerfield, Noble County, and they are aged respectively 69 and 60 years. For a period David L. Weems was well known in the tobacco packing trade, and later as a reliable carpenter and builder. For some years he has lived retired from activity. Mrs. Weems is a member of the Methodist Church in Summerfield. They reared four children, Capell L. being the eldest, and the others as follows: Mason O., an educator and county superintendent, in Ohio, who is now taking a post-graduate course at Ada, Ohio; William H., who is a stenographer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and Dora A., whose husband is superintendent of an artificial ice plant, at Memphis, Tennessee, she having

for some years been a nurse in a private sanitarium in the same city.

The early education and training of our subject was that which the average American boy of the day receives, in the public schools, except that he earlier than usual began a career as educator. Taking a short course in the normal school, he started out at the age of 16 years and not only succeeded in the country districts, but was soon promoted to higher positions and was finally made superintendent of the Senecaville schools, filling this responsible position, notwithstanding his youth, until he left it to enter upon the practice of law, the study of which he had been pursuing in the meantime. His preceptors were McGinnis & Dalzell, of Caldwell, Ohio, and there he was admitted to the bar in October, 1881 and began practice in 1883. Our subject entered upon his law course in partnership with Mr. McGinnis, and the firm style adopted was that of McGinnis & Weems which continued until 1889, at which time Mr. Weems removed to Cleveland to accept a partnership there with William T. Clark and R. D. Updegraff.

In May, 1890, Mr. Weems removed from Cleveland and located at St Clairsville, Ohio. Prior to this, in 1884, while still one of the youngest members of the bar of Noble County, his ability was so manifest that he was elected prosecuting attorney, and his career in this office increased public confidence in such a measure, that before the expiration of his first term he was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives. It was no small honor for the young member to be placed upon the judiciary committee and the esteem in which he was held could have been no more fittingly shown, than it was by his selection as a member of the joint committee of the two houses, which met in the recess of 1888. This committee prepared the constitutional amendments that were submitted to the people of the State in 1889, and on account of his legal learning and unerring judgment, much of the work fell upon Mr. Weems. In 1893 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Belmont County, although his opponent was an older resident and

more widely known, but his vigorous administration during his first term gave him a popularity that was exhibited at his second election, when he ran far ahead of the general and national ticket. Since residing in St. Clairsville, Mr. Weems has carried on his large practice alone and has covered a wide field of work. His interest in political questions is always active and during important campaigns his services are placed at the command of his party leaders, his oratorical powers making him a valued speaker.

On November 6, 1883, Mr. Weems was united in marriage with Mary B. Nay, a native of West Virginia, and a daughter of P. G. Nay, who is engaged in the silver-smith business at Knightstown, Indiana. The three children born to this union are: Chester N., Milton M. and Lillian A. Mrs. Weems is very actively connected with the Methodist Church and is the president of the missionary society of that body. Mr. Weems is a man of genial, social nature and his fraternal connections are with the blue lodge, F. & A. M., the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. Mr. Weems has been prominently before the public for a number of years, he has borne the lime-light of criticism as all public men must do, but his record as a good and efficient officer and as a true and worthy citizen is before the world, and he can easily abide by its verdict.

THOMAS R. MORROW, superintendent and sexton of the Northern and Southern Cemetery, at Barnesville, Ohio, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, April 2, 1831, and was a babe of five weeks when he was taken by his father to Barnesville, where he was reared and educated. His parents were John and Evelyn (Peck) Morrow, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, in 1806. He learned the trade of carpenter and followed it through life, his death occurring on August 23, 1884. He was an intelligent and well educated man and left many friends to mourn his loss.

Our subject was one of a family of seven children, having one brother and three half sis-



WILLIAM A. SHARP.

ters and two half brothers. When he selected his life work he chose the vocation of blacksmith and had his training at the forge under William H. Moore, and followed the business until 1862. His next work was as baggage master at Barnesville, with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and he remained in that capacity for three years. In 1875 he was appointed to his present position and has most efficiently performed its duties ever since. His taste and care have made the cemetery under his charge a very beautiful spot.

On October 4, 1853, Mr. Morrow was united in marriage with Julia A. Gardner, a daughter of Joseph Gardner, formerly of Barnesville, and three daughters were born to this union. Mr. Morrow is identified with the Democratic party, and for many years has been in affiliation with the order of Odd Fellows. With his family he attends the Methodist Church and is one of its leading members. Mr. Morrow is one of the oldest residents of Barnesville and enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of friends. Despite his advancing years he possesses eyesight that might be envied by those much younger, while his memory reaches back to the days when many of the modern comforts of life were still unthought of in the little town which now is the bustling city of Barnesville.

WILLIAM A. SHARP, a representative farmer and respected citizen of Wheeling township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born May 14, 1858, on the farm which he now owns and occupies, this being land entered from the government by his grandfather, George Sharp, in 1806. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania, and was evidently a man of foresight and excellent business ability, for he not only secured 640 acres of land in the newly opened territory, but later increased it. He resided upon this farm and spent his life clearing and improving it, and here reared a large family.

William Sharp, son of George, and father of William A., was born in 1809, and inheriting his father's large estate, followed farming

through life and died May 18, 1859. On November 14, 1838, he married Caroline Harrah, who was born on January 22, 1814, on a farm near Lafferty station, where her father, Alexander Harrah, had settled in 1802. The birth of the latter was on July 7, 1779, and his death occurred July 15, 1859. His wife Jane was born October 17, 1780, and died March 8, 1861. The mother of our subject died October 20, 1886. The children born to William and Caroline Sharp were these: Isoline, born October 5, 1839, married Samuel Campbell May 19, 1869, and they reside at St. Clairsville; Agnes, born June 16, 1841, married Alexander C. Patton, who is deceased, and she resides near Springfield, with two children; James Alexander, born February 21, 1843, died June 11, 1848; George, born March 23, 1845, married on May 20, 1874, Mary J. Walker, and they live at Mutual, Ohio, and have eight children: Joseph L., born May 28, 1847, was married November 30, 1876, to Susanna Frater, and lived on the home farm until both died, leaving five children,—Harry, born June 10, 1879, George and Caroline, twins, born September 7, 1883, and Samuel and Isoline, twins, born May 12, 1893, who make their home on a part of the old Sharp homestead; Grizella Jane, born September 2, 1849, was married June 28, 1877, to John M. Finney, and lives near Cedarville, having five surviving children; Ethelinda, born November 15, 1851, was married November 15, 1871, to M. C. Brownlee, and they live at Columbus, Missouri, and have eight children; and William A., who is the subject of this record.

Mr. Sharp was educated liberally, attending both Wooster University and Franklin College. He has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, having charge of the old homestead farm; has been very successful in raising fine cattle, his herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle being among the most valuable in the county. He also owns and operates a portable sawmill, and also is interested in the movements looking to the development of the coal and oil interests of Belmont County. For several years he was a member of the Uniontown Band, but has sev-

ered official connection with it. He is a man of business and active in its promotion, but takes little interest in political matters. Mr. Sharp is rather liberal in his religious views, but inclines to the body of United Brethren to which his good mother belonged. He is most highly esteemed in Wheeling township where his family has so long had an honorable record.

ISAAC NEWLAND, mayor of the city of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, justice of the peace, a leader in the contracting and building trade, and a progressive, public-spirited citizen, was born in Kirkwood, a suburb of Bridgeport, on December 29, 1841.

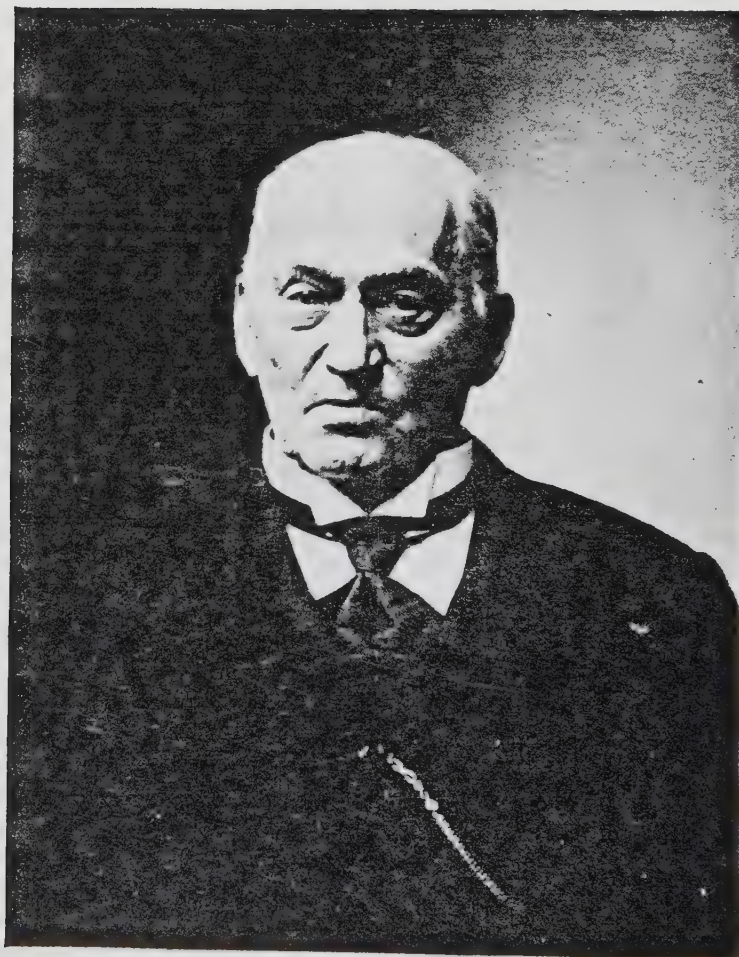
The parents of Mayor Newland were John K. and Jane M. (Sims) Newland, both of whom were born in New York and married in Wetzel County, (West) Virginia, coming to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1837. Mr. Newland opened the first lumber yards in Belmont County, locating them in Bridgeport, and did an immense lumber business for many years all over the county, in which he became well known and relied upon. Mr. Newland's knowledge of lumber was complete and although he dealt in it individually, he also at times had partners, and one of these was John Nelson, an old and esteemed resident. Mr. Newland was connected by bonds of friendship with such men as Ebenezer Zane and with the latter was interested in many progressive enterprises for the development of Belmont County. His death occurred in 1867, at the age of 66 years, a member of the Christian Church, in Wheeling. His widow passed away in 1881 at the age of 68 years, a woman of character and virtue, one who bravely endured the privations of pioneer life.

The family moved to Martin's Ferry in the spring of 1857. Mr. Newland purchased farming land from Noah Zane, a son of Daniel, and here he made a vineyard, having some 40 acres in grapes. This vineyard was rented by our subject and his brother from the father, and in the early spring of 1869 the vines

promised well. However, a terrific hailstorm on May 29th of that year tore down the vines and destroyed all hope of grapes. In the following year, however, this loss was made up, as during 1870 the family picked and sold 65 tons from the rested vines, at \$100 a ton. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Newland were: William, Archimedes, A. D., Isaac, John K., Mary and Jennie.

The primary education of Mayor Newland was acquired in his native place, and later he entered the public school in Martin's Ferry. After finishing his education he began to farm and operate the vineyard and garden on the home place. From these rural and peaceful employments he was aroused by President Lincoln's call for troops, and in April, 1861, enlisted for a four-months' service. At its close the men were paid in full, and he received his pay in gold, at the old Rhodes Hotel, in Bridgeport. After a visit at home he re-enlisted, first entering Capt. Frank Buell's battery, but later was transferred to the 11th Ohio Cavalry, and his command was sent to fight the Indians in the Western territories. Prior to this he had participated in the battle of Cross Keys and other engagements, in West Virginia, and his later service consumed two and one-half years, making his full term four and two-third years. During his Western service the duty was principally to keep open the road for the Overland Mail to California. During his residence in these regions he met Buffalo Bill, whose name is well known in this and other countries, and he also belonged to the party that accompanied the Grand Duke Alexis when, during his visit to the United States, he shot buffalo through our Western lands. Mayor Newland assisted in taking about 700 Indian ponies on the Little Big Horn, near where the brave General Custer met death in 1876. Later these ponies were sold, at Fort Laramie, by the government. During all his perilous service, our subject was never wounded or taken prisoner.

Upon his return to Ohio, Mayor Newland engaged in building and contracting, making a specialty of school buildings, although many



CAPT. BURGET McCONNAUGHY.

handsome residences in this vicinity testify to his skill as a builder. In May, 1900, Mayor Newland was elected justice of the peace, and the duties of this position made it necessary for him to withdraw from other activity. Although he has been an interested Republican, he has never been a politician in the sense of an office seeker, and the office of mayor was given him by appreciative friends and fellow-citizens.

Mayor Newland returned from the army in August, 1866, and in the fall of the same year was married to Laura Moore, a native of this county, a daughter of James and Anna Moore, who came to Ohio from New York. Mr. Moore was a native of England, an old resident of Belmont County, and at one time owned a large woolen factory.

The five children born to Mayor Newland and wife were: Frank, who died at the age of 18 months; Hally B., a contractor in Martin's Ferry, who married a Miss Burney, has two children—John K., and Gene; Annie, who married Robert Harper, resides in Pittsburg and has one son—Richard; Mary, who died at the age of one year; and Margaret, who is a student in the High School.

CAPT. BURGET McCONNAUGHY, a retired coal dealer of Bridgeport, Ohio, and an extensive property owner, was born November 17, 1828. He is a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Glass) McConnaughy, who were among the most prominent citizens of Bridgeport, Ohio.

Joseph McConnaughy was a native of Maryland and his birth dates back to October, 1801. In early manhood he located in Jefferson County, Ohio, and was employed for many years at Moore's Salt Works. In 1831 he came to Belmont County, but the following year returned to Jefferson County to escape the ravages of the cholera, which was quite prevalent in Bridgeport for several months. Returning, he engaged in the manufacture of brick and also became an expert bricklayer. He was a contractor and built many of the old time residences and edifices in the vicinity, among them the Methodist Episcopal Church at

Scott's. He also took contracts for excavating and road building and in that capacity worked upon the old National Road, furnishing stone, etc. He filled many large contracts for hauling, for bridges, buildings, etc. He was a very prominent man in the community. He was one of the organizers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bridgeport, and was among the most active members of that church. He donated the lot upon which the church was built in the west end, which is in his first addition to the city. He also served as trustee of his township during the war. His useful career was cut short by his death, January 19, 1887, when he was in his 86th year. He laid out his farm into city lots and in this way he made five additions to Bridgeport, covering a period of 52 years. His wife was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she died in 1876, aged 76 years. Ten children were born to this worthy couple, namely, Mary, who married William Taylor; Elizabeth, who married Amos Davis; Milton, a resident of Kirkwood; Burget, the subject of this biography; Matilda, who married J. C. Duncan; James; Joseph; William; Martin L., a resident of Bridgeport; and Emma S., who married James Cochran. All are now deceased except our subject, his brothers, Milton and Martin L., and his sister, Elizabeth.

Captain McConnaughy was educated in the public schools of the west end of Bridgeport and also attended a private subscription school. While still in his youth, he began teaming for his father, and at the early age of 17 hauled bacon, lard and tobacco over the old National Road across the mountains to Cumberland, Maryland,—a distance of 132 miles. From nine to ten days were required to make the trip each way, and he brought dry goods, etc., back with him. Five horses were used by our subject in making this trip, and his brother Milton, who did similar teaming, drove six horses.

November 21, 1848, when 20 years old, Captain McConnaughy was united in marriage with Elizabeth De Noon, a native of Belleville, Pennsylvania, and the only survivor of a large family. Her father was Elias D. De Noon.

One brother, William, served in the war for three years. Another brother, Benjamin, died in the State of New York. A sister, Tabitha, married Miles Hutchinson.

After his marriage Captain McConnaughy continued in the transfer business, also purchasing coal from his father, which he sold and delivered to his customers, and made a very fair income. In the fall of 1860, with his brother Joseph, he loaded coal into boats, intending to go to New Orleans. They started on September 12th, and upon reaching Louisville, Kentucky, the river suddenly fell and they were compelled to lay there until October. They then proceeded on their way together to Helena, Arkansas, where they separated, our subject taking one boat and his brother the other. At St. Joseph, Missouri, and Helena, Arkansas, they began selling coal by the barrel. As they neared New Orleans they exchanged coal for sugar and molasses, and upon reaching that city were compelled to sell out at half price. It was then January 8, 1861, and the climate was uncomfortably warm for Northerners in more ways than one. Hastily disposing of his cargo for what he could obtain, Captain McConnaughy returned to Cairo, Illinois, his brother following three weeks later,—each a sadder and wiser man, having lost \$600 apiece on the trip.

The Captain has a war record which is second to few in this section. He is a veteran who carried the gun and sword for more than five years and took part in many of the leading engagements. As a soldier of the Army of the Potomac, he made a record that all his descendants can point to with pride. June 5, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 25th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., which was put in the 11th Army Corps just prior to the battle of Gettysburg. The first battle in which he took active part was at Green Brier, West Virginia. This was followed by the battles of Chancellorsville, Second Bull Run, and the great battle of Gettysburg. During the latter every commissioned officer in his company fell, with the exception of one, a second lieutenant. In all, our subject took part in more than 20

important battles and he was also in about 70 skirmishes. January 1, 1863, he re-enlisted in South Carolina, and then went home on a 30 days' furlough, returning at its close to Hilton Head, where he was stationed for six months. November 31, 1864, during an engagement at Honey Hill, South Carolina, he was severely but not dangerously wounded in the thigh. Captain McConnaughy served five years and thirteen days and did not receive his discharge until June 18, 1866, over a year after the surrender of Lee. Enlisting as a private, he was soon made corporal and two years later was promoted to sergeant. Promotion again followed and he became second lieutenant, serving as such, however, only one day, and that at Gettysburg. From first lieutenant he was made captain of Company G, 25th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and as such received honorable discharge.

Captain and Mrs. McConnaughy have reared four children, two sons and two daughters, and have lost two, Dorcas and William. Those living are Joseph, Emma, Elias, and Anna. Joseph has been twice married. His first union was with Mary Birdsall and his second with Mrs. Sarah Radcliff. He has three children, Charles, Harry, and Lottie, and has lost four. Emma has also been twice married. Her first marriage was contracted with Robert McCullough and one child, Burt, who still survives, was the issue. She is now the wife of William Williams. Elias married Jennie Nichols, and they have seven children. Anna, who is the present Mrs. John Oxentine, was first wedded to George Shafer, by whom she had one son, Edward.

Captain McConnaughy is a valued member of Branum Post, G. A. R., and is now serving as senior vice-commander. He was quartermaster of the same for four years. Before the war he served one term in the City Council. Since the war he has served as trustee of Pease township for 13 successive years. He was elected a member of the School Board and has served 19 years, and his service in that capacity has proved most beneficial. He is on the committee for repairs, painting and building.

The Captain has also been director of the Belmont County Infirmary for four years, filling one long term and one short term. He has been presiding judge in the Second Ward ever since the Australian ballot system has been in use, and is filling that position at the present time. Some time since he was elected president of the Home Building & Loan Association, and served as such for nine consecutive years. That organization has recently squared up all accounts and has gone out of existence.

Religiously, our subject is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. November 10, 1872, he was made a trustee and subsequently became steward. Politically, he is an ardent Republican. However, he did not vote for President Lincoln when he was first elected President on account of being away from home, being at that time in Louisville. In 1864 he made his vote count, being then at Folly Island, South Carolina, when he served as judge of election. He was with Capt. Charles Worth, when that gentleman was shot by a sharpshooter.

Upon his return from the war, Captain McConaughy purchased 25 acres of land, upon which he opened a coal mine in the following August. By October seven men were at work in the mine, which goes to prove the hustling qualities of our subject. For 16 years this mine was successfully operated, and at the close of that time the land was sold at the same price as the purchase money, having yielded its owner a fair income for all those years and returning him the original sum of investment.

JAMES W. WISE, senior member of the basket manufacturing firm of Wise & Dewees, of Barnesville, Ohio, proprietors of the extensive industry known as the Barlow Basket Company, is one of the city's most progressive business men.

The Wise family is one of the oldest in Belmont County, the grandfather of James W. having been born here in 1817. He passed away in the spring of 1902, when almost 85

years of age. The subject of this sketch was born in the vicinity of Bellaire, Ohio, on his father's farm, August 25, 1871, and is a son of John A. and Mary (Williams) Wise. John A. Wise is well known as a skilled and successful gardener.

James W. Wise attended the common schools in his vicinity, and for a number of years was connected with the canning industry. He acted as manager of a large canning establishment in Barnesville for a considerable period, and is now working in the same capacity with the E. C. Flains Company, which purchased the canning plant. In 1898 he accepted a similar position in an extensive establishment in Carthage, Indiana, where he remained one year. His business ability made him desire to enter into an industrial line of his own, and this he was enabled to do by the purchase of a half interest in the Barlow Basket Company. This is the only concern of its kind in Barnesville, and is equipped for the manufacture of fruit and vegetable baskets, packages and crates of 30 different styles. The company ships its products extensively to Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. It has a capacity of 20,000 baskets daily, and employs during the busy season about 35 hands. The receipts aggregate from \$7,000 to \$8,000 annually, and the plant covers a space of half an acre, being valued at \$6,000.

Mr. Wise was married in December, 1899, to Inez Barlow, a daughter of Amos Barlow, a prominent business man of Barnesville, who established the basket company in 1887, under the style of A. Barlow & Son. The elder Barlow withdrew from the company in 1899. Mr. Wise succeeded him in the concern, his partner being W. H. Barlow, and the business was thus conducted until 1902, when Mr. Barlow sold his interest to Samuel Dewees, and the enterprise became known as the Barlow Basket Company.

In politics Mr. Wise is identified with the Republican party. He and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Church. His ability as a business man has been in evidence since he has become associated with the Barlow Bas-

ket Company, and not only his products but his methods have marked him as worthy of the esteem of the community and the confidence of the trade.

SAMUEL A. CLEMENS, who is a leading business man of Bridgeport, Ohio, operating one of the most complete grocery stores in the city, and who is also a most highly esteemed citizen, was born in Belmont County, January 29, 1830, a son of Augustus and Ann (Carnahan) Clemens, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania.

Augustus Clemens was a ship carpenter by trade and this occupation he followed through life. After locating in Ohio he engaged in the building of boats for the Ohio River trade, many of these being for the transportation of coal. He died in 1852, at Bridgeport, of the cholera, which at that time was epidemic. Many of the people had fled and it was most difficult to procure help to decently dispose of the dead. He consented to prepare one Bloomfield for burial, and two hours later succumbed to the dread malady himself. He was known as a most worthy, kind-hearted man, one who was always ready to extend assistance, and his death was doubly sad on this account and because it left his wife and three children practically without means of livelihood.

The mother of our subject was one of those noble, courageous women whose lives of self-denial and devotion command the reverent attention of all who learn of them. She was born on January 23, 1803, and was a daughter of Robert and Ann Carnahan, who were natives of Ireland. They came to America and settled in youth in the State of Pennsylvania, were married there and reared a family of seven children, among whom were: Thomas, John, Margaret, now Mrs. John Bailey, Mary, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Watkins, and Mrs. Clemens. The latter lived until December 29, 1892, a devout member of the Methodist Church. After the death of her husband she faced the world with three small children, one of these being a babe

but eight weeks old, and by her good management, thrift and care, reared them to respectable maturity, receiving no assistance from friends or relatives. Very often in those early years it taxed her heavily to provide for and to educate her little flock, but she managed to do it and is remembered with grateful affection by these children. Our subject was the second member of the family and had two sisters, one of these, Jane, is the wife of Hon. David Wagner of West Wheeling, now retired, formerly an ex-State Senator; the other, Cornelia L., was Mrs. D. B. Kirk, who died in 1892.

Our subject was "the only son of his mother," and she being a widow, he early began his efforts to contribute to the support of the family, entering an establishment to learn the carpet trade as soon as he completed a course in a private school. This trade, however, he never followed, later beginning work in a paper mill on the Wheeling side of the river. There our subject spent 30 years of his life, an expert in the business and was known as a finisher. When Dr. Todd became postmaster of Bridgeport, during the administration of President Grant, he looked about for a reliable man for his assistant and selected for the position Samuel A. Clemens, and three years were passed in that office. After the close of his official life, Mr. Clemens went to work in a planing mill known as Baggs' mill, and remained there over five years, and during that whole period lost but five and one-half days. Here he was engaged in making boxes for use in the glass houses. Changing his business at that time, our subject then bought out the grocery store of James Clark, which was then located on the present site of Dent's drug store. Three months later he purchased the new well-appointed grocery store which he now occupies, and since that time has steadily enlarged and expanded his business until he now leads in the grocery line.

When President Lincoln made his call for 75,000 men in 1861, our subject was one who loyally responded. He gave four years of service to the government, in the quartermaster's department under Col. H. C. Ransom,



ANDREW JAMES NEFF.

in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. At first Mr. Clemens was engaged as a teamster, at \$20 a month, but Colonel Ransom was a very good friend to him and was a classmate of General Grant. The Colonel was glad to have a quiet, industrious, reliable man, with a good record about him, and instead of giving our subject a team he put him at other work requiring ability and when the war closed the latter was drawing and earning a salary of \$80 a month. During the campaign in Kentucky he was wagon-master and had charge of the teams of General Granger's command and these teams through all the dangers and disadvantages incident to storms, bad roads and marauding parties, succeeded in getting provisions to the soldiers, a very necessary part of the great game of war.

The marriage of Judge Clemens, for he has long served as a most efficient justice of the peace, being now in his fourth term, took place December 26, 1854, to Catherine Loe, a native of Belmont County. To this marriage these children were born: Ella B., who married Milton B. Morgan, and has two children, Earl and Milton; and Harry A., who is his father's efficient clerk. The mother of these children died February 23, 1862, aged 33 years, while our subject was in the army. She was a devout member of the Methodist Church.

The second marriage of our subject took place on October 15, 1865, to Mary E. Hornage, a native of Belmont County, a daughter of George Hornage. No children of this marriage survive. She was born February 10, 1837, and died February 10, 1899, a good Christian woman, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. The only members of the family of his wife who still survive are David Loe, of West Wheeling, and Robert Lowe, of Wood County, Ohio. A sister of the second Mrs. Clemens, Margaret A. Hornage, has made her home with our subject for many years.

Mr. Clemens is one of the most enterprising and substantial citizens of Bridgeport. In his official position he has been a great peacemaker, settling many disputes without litigation. He

is one of the trustees of the Methodist Church and has filled many positions on its official board. Fraternally, Mr. Clemens is a blue lodge Mason, and politically he supports the Republican party. His long residence has made him familiar to almost every one in Bridgeport, and it is a testimonial to his worth that he is held in such general esteem.

ANDREW JAMES NEFF, who owns several fine farms in Belmont County, Ohio, resides upon the home farm in section 17, Pultney township, where his birth took place in 1850. His life has practically been spent upon that place. This farm contains 214 acres, is finely improved with handsome residence, substantial barns, granaries, etc. The house itself was built by Mr. Neff's father in 1842, but many of the improvements have been added by our subject. In addition, our subject owns a 137-acre farm in the valley south, and a 120-acre tract in Mead township, in all about 500 acres. Most of this land is under lease, but the home farm is operated by Mr. Neff, who makes a specialty of raising fine fruits, especially peaches. Some attention is also paid to stock raising and a glimpse into his stock pens and pastures reveals the presence of some choice breeds.

Andrew J. Neff is a son of Andrew, Sr., and Jane (Alexander) Neff. His mother was a daughter of Robert Alexander, one of the pioneer settlers of Belmont County. He was a blacksmith by trade and was an expert workman in that line, conducting for many years a shop near St. Clairsville Junction. He purchased a farm in that vicinity, and cleared much of the land himself. Subject's father also followed agricultural pursuits and further mention is made of his life in the more complete history of the Neff family given in another part of this volume. He had three sons, John W., a resident of Richland township; Alexander, of Pultney township, and Andrew James, the subject of this narrative.

Andrew J. Neff attended public school in

his native township and also a private institution of learning near Bethel. His life has been devoted almost wholly to farming in its various branches, and success has met his efforts. He is the proud possessor of the ancestral homestead, which he obtained by purchasing the interest of the other heirs. His marriage with Mary A. Brannen, a daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Shahan) Brannen, of Pultney township, has resulted in four children. Two of these died young,—one an infant yet unnamed, and the other, Charles A., who was seven months old at the time of his death. The surviving children are Herbert B. and Hazel J. The former is attending commercial college in Bellaire and the latter is a student in the St. Clairsville schools. Mrs. Neff's parents were among the early settlers in Pultney township and are still highly esteemed residents of that community.

In politics Mr. Neff is a faithful advocate of the Democratic party. He takes a becoming interest in both national and municipal issues. He is largely concerned in various business organizations in his section and at the present time is serving in an official capacity for several. He stands well in social and religious circles, being an active member of the Bethel Presbyterian Church.

JAMES MITCHELL BLACKFORD, M. D. Among the prominent men of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, who stand high in professional and social life, is Dr. James Mitchell Blackford, who was born in Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, on January 24, 1837, a son of Joseph and Isabella (Latimer) Blackford.

Joseph Blackford was a son of Robert Blackford who served as a soldier in the War of 1812 and whose wife was given a pension after his death, in 1832, in this county, of Asiatic cholera. Joseph Blackford settled on his farm which he purchased in 1832, and lived there until his death, which occurred on February 29, 1880, when over 82 years of age, his birth having taken place in Ohio County, (West)

Virginia, in 1797. He was a leading man in his township and most prominent in the Presbyterian Church, a charter member of the church in Martin's Ferry, having previously been an elder in the church at Mount Pleasant in Jefferson County. For 35 years he was an elder in the Martin's Ferry church and one of its most substantial members and strong supporters. Mr. Blackford was for many years a stanch Democrat, but his attitude in regard to temperance laws made him an early member of the Prohibition party. His farming was carried on in the days when the rule of the neighborhood in which he lived, was to supply his assistants during the heavy summer work with intoxicants; he, however, after noting the effect would not observe the custom and took a firm stand against it. In this he was seconded by his friend and neighbor, Joshua Steele, a worthy Quaker, and they were the first men to succeed in having their harvesting done without the dispensation of whisky. It was probably due to the high personal character of these two men that so little trouble arose when they thus dared custom and public opinion, but they succeeded by their firmness in checking a growing evil, and finally turning the tide in favor of temperance. A brother of Joseph Blackford, Robert by name, located on a farm in Pease township in 1841, and lived a quiet, unassuming life, was known as an excellent blacksmith and as an exemplary citizen. He died in 1891, at the age of 79 years. His son Josiah, fell into the hands of the enemy at the battle of Chickamauga and his fate was never learned.

The mother of our subject was a daughter of William Latimer and was born in 1805, the youngest of a family of eight children, all of whom have passed away. In 1800 William Latimer came with John Wiley, from Pennsylvania, and settled on adjoining sections of land in Belmont County on what is now known as the Colerain Pike. One son of Mr. Latimer named William was killed in the War of 1812. Mrs. Blackford died at the age of 66 years. She was long a member of the Presbyterian Church. A family of six sons was born to

Joseph Blackford and wife, namely: William H., deceased, who farmed the old homestead, died Sept. 14, 1902, aged 75; Rev. Alexander Latimer, D. D., who for 30 years was a missionary in Brazil, died during a visit to the United States in 1890 of yellow fever at Atlanta, Georgia, at the age of 62 years; Rev. Robert Allen, who was a minister for 13 years at Clarksburg, West Virginia, and died in 1896; Rev. John H., a Presbyterian minister for many years, and has been stationed since 1897, at Slatelick, Pennsylvania; Dr. James Mitchell, who is the subject of this biography; and Joseph Anderson, who died at the age of eight years. All of these sons that grew to maturity have become prominent in professional life, testifying in the strongest degree the tendency given by early moral surroundings.

Dr. Blackford acquired his literary education at Miller Academy, and later pursued a higher course at Vermilion Institute. His preceptor in medicine was that eminent physician, Dr. John Campbell, of Uniontown, Ohio, of whom Dr. John Cook, formerly of Bridgeport, was also a pupil. Dr. Blackford still further pursued his studies at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and completed his course at Starling Medical College, at Columbus, in 1865. He began practice at Morristown, Ohio, removing in 1873 to Martin's Ferry, thus being the second oldest practitioner in this city, being preceded by Dr. Williams. Dr. Blackford has always held a large practice, his learning and skill making him prominent through the county and a very valued member of the Belmont County Medical Society, of which he has served as president. He is a ready writer as well as deep thinker and his contributions to medical journals have been regarded as worthy of extended notice and discussion. He has been the medical examiner for insurance companies and has been health officer a number of times. No more judicious selection could be made on the School Board than Dr. Blackford, as his interests have always been engaged in the cause of education, and he has served for six years. While Dr. Blackford is

a close student and careful observer in his own profession, and an interested promoter of civic progress, he takes no active part in politics, being only concerned that the most capable men be elected.

On January 16, 1866, Dr. Blackford was married to Catherine Reid, who was born in Ireland, coming to the United States at the age of ten years. She is one of ten living children and the eldest born to her parents.

The four children born to Dr. and Mrs. Blackford were: Robert A., Mary R., Joseph E. and John Latimer, the last named dying at the age of five years. Robert A. graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, in 1889 and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1899, also from Washington College in 1899, then taught two years in the grammar schools of Martin's Ferry and for three years was principal of the High School, served for two years as physician of an insane asylum, at Warren, Pennsylvania, and one year at the hospital at Pottstown, in the same State, and is now permanently located in practice with our subject. Joseph E. has been for the past 10 years the Martin's Ferry correspondent of the *Wheeling News*; he married Anna Bell Hobbs and their two children were named Edward, who died at the age of five years, and Kathryne. Mr. Blackford is regarded as a rising man in the newspaper profession.

Dr. Blackford is an elder in the United Presbyterian Church and his two oldest children are also members. The family is one of the most highly regarded in the social circles of Martin's Ferry and its head enjoys universal esteem.

REV. FATHER JOSEPH A. WEIGAND, pastor of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, of Bridgeport, Ohio, was born in Baden, Germany, June 8, 1866. His parents were Felix and Genevieve (Schmidt) Weigand, the former of whom was an extensive farmer, a man of general knowledge and one whose influence was directed continually to enterprises for the

betterment of the church and his community. Hewas a zealous worker, was widely known and deservedly respected. His death occurred on July 7, 1895, from an attack of "la grippe," this being the first sickness he ever had. The mother of Father Weigand died when he was a small child.

Father Joseph Weigand was one in a family of 12 children born to his parents, all of whom were given educational advantages. Preparatory study is very thorough in Germany and this foundation results in that country's producing the most scholarly men of the times. After this preparation, Father Weigand entered the gymnasium at Tauber-Bischofsheim, where he took a course of study requiring attendance for three years, and then came to America. He was but 12 years of age when he entered St. Vincent College, completing there his classical training, and then entered St. Mary's Seminary, at Baltimore, Maryland, where he completed his theological course and was there ordained by that distinguished dignitary of the Church, Cardinal Gibbons. Father Weigand was but 23 years of age, the youngest of a class of 53, and carried off the highest honors, and received the books, premiums and medals. His first work was assigned him under Father White, at the Cathedral at Columbus, Ohio, but within six months he was appointed to the Bridgeport pastorate, taking charge January, 1900. As assistant he has Father Roderick McEachen, a native of Shawnee, Ohio, who was ordained August 10, 1901, by Bishop Moeller, in Columbus. Father McEachen studied theology at Inspruck, Austria, and was appointed here in September, 1901.

Father McEachen returned to Europe in the fall of 1902, in order to take a special course in the Slavonic languages, for the purpose of fitting himself for work among the Slavonic people in the Columbus diocese. St. Anthony has a congregation of 100 families, aside from a great number of single communicants who find a home in Bridgeport. This is an unusual showing for a town of its size. No less than 12 nationalities are represented in the congregation. The day school is in charge of the

Sisters of Charity, of Nazareth, Kentucky, and the attendance varies from 100 to 150. Excellent advantages are afforded the pupils and a course of study is followed as prescribed for the State and public schools.

Father Weigand has still another school under his charge, conducted by the same Sisters, located at Maynard, a mining district, the pupils being about 75 Slavonic children. At that point the school has been in existence for some four years and soon a fine school building will be erected. Father Weigand is filled with the zeal of the early Fathers, and his success in pioneer fields is worthy of all commendation. The great truths of his teaching have changed a mass of ignorant, neglected people into self-respecting, law-abiding citizens, and his work is heartily commended by all residents of Bridgeport, entirely irrespective of doctrinal belief. Personally he is both beloved and esteemed.

Father Joseph Wittman of Troy, New York, has been assisting Father Weigand since the departure of Father McEachen.

CHARLES FOWLER, a well-known contractor and farmer of Barnesville, Ohio, was born February 12, 1852, a son of Samuel and Eliza (Groves) Fowler, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, became a skilled mechanic, and for a number of years superintended the gravel trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Barnesville. His death took place here early in the "seventies," and his widow passed away in 1898.

Charles Fowler was one of a family of seven children, all of whom were reared to be industrious and were afforded good, common school educations. When about 21 years of age, our subject learned the carpenter trade, and his close application and thorough work soon brought him promotion and enabled him to enter upon contracting and building on a large scale. He also owns a farm in the vicinity of Barnesville, where he demonstrates



JOSEPH KIRKWOOD.



VINCENT MITCHELL.

that he is as successful an agriculturist as he is a contractor and builder.

On September 29, 1879, Mr. Fowler was married to Hulda Greeneltch, a daughter of one of the highly respected families of Monroe County. She is a lady of great capacity and has shown her business ability by her successful management of the Fowler Hotel, which she conducted from the spring of 1899 and finally purchased. Under her management the hotel is not only a financial success, but it is also one of the best regulated hostleries of the city.

Mr. Fowler has been a life-long Republican and a useful citizen.

MRS. J. (KIRKWOOD) MITCHELL, so highly esteemed and beloved by the people of Kirkwood, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in that town and ranks among the oldest residents. She is a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Gillespie) Kirkwood, granddaughter of Robert Kirkwood, and was born September 15, 1827.

Our subject's paternal grandfather, Robert Kirkwood, was deeply interested in his studies for the ministry when the Revolutionary War broke out. He immediately dropped "Euclid" and shouldering his musket marched to the service of his country. He started as captain, raised a company in Newark, Delaware, his native State, and afterward served as an officer of high rank under the illustrious Washington. His two children, one daughter and one son, were: Joseph, the father of our subject; and Mrs. Whitely, who after her first husband's demise married Mr. Boyer,—she had two children, Robert H. and Mary A. by her first marriage, and her children of the second marriage are now deceased. Robert Kirkwood died at the age of seventy-two years.

Joseph Kirkwood was born March 25, 1784, and chose for his wife Margaret Gillespie, who was born July 6, 1785. Both were natives of Newark, Delaware, and both attended the same schools there when children. During his early youth, Mr. Kirkwood worked as bookkeeper

in his uncle's store in Newark, but after his marriage crossed the Alleghenies on horseback and arrived in Belmont County, Ohio, during the early part of the last century. He settled in Canton (now Bridgeport), and immediately turned his attention to farming and there remained until his death, June 9, 1856. In 1812 he served in the war but would not receive a pension or warrant for his services. He and his beloved wife had a family of 10 children: Hannah M. (Mrs. James McCune), born in 1807 and died 1849; Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Large); Robert, born in 1810, and died in 1811; Ann S., who was born February 28, 1812, married David Allen, and is now deceased; Adeline, who married Dr. Henry West and died July 8, 1854; Mary, born in 1817, and died in 1838; Elizabeth, born February 5, 1818, and died in the "nineties"; Catherine S., born August 24, 1820, married Dr. James McConahay, and died in the "eighties"; Margaret A., born May 27, 1823, is now a resident of Kirkwood, the widow of Rev. James Alexander of the Presbyterian Church; and Mrs. Mitchell, our subject, who is the youngest in the family and who, with Mrs. Margaret A. Alexander, is the only living member of the once large family. Mrs. Joseph Kirkwood's death took place at the advanced age of 84 years, February 14, 1866. She was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, and a pioneer with her husband, both knowing well the hardships, dangers, deprivations, and difficulties of early Ohio pioneer life.

Mrs. Mitchell is the widow of Vincent Mitchell, who was a native of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, where he was profitably engaged in mercantile business until 1849, when he removed to Kirkwood. He and our subject were united in matrimony, March 14, 1850, and their union was blessed with eight children, as follows: Margaret A.; William V.; Rockwell B.; Ada and Lee, who died young; Clara E. and Carrie E., twins; and Walter. Margaret A. is the wife of Rev. Shields M. Macurdy, one of the leading men of the Pittsburg Conference, highly respected by all and a charming singer. They have six

children; Josephine, Vincent, S. W., Britton, Elder, and Errat. William V. is as yet unmarried and resides at home, as does also Rockwell B., the latter having served several terms as mayor of Bridgeport, of which Kirkwood is a part. Clara E., one of the twins, is now Mrs. D. Myers of Wheeling Island; her twin sister, Carrie E. (Mrs. George Robinson), also of Wheeling Island, is now deceased, having left two children, Josephine and Martha L. Walter Mitchell married Daisie Adams of California, and has one daughter, Alpha.

Vincent Mitchell died at the age of 77 years, October 25, 1881. He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Mitchell has been a member since her 16th year. In politics, he was a Democrat, glad to be of service to his party whenever it was possible. Before his marriage with our subject, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage October 11, 1830, with Susanna Hogg, who died October 19, 1845, leaving three children, Miriam, R. Jane, and John J. Miriam Mitchell was the wife of R. B. Boyd, and died at the age of 40 years. R. Jane Mitchell resides with her step-mother, the subject of this biography. John J. Mitchell married Margaret Guyton, but is now deceased, having left seven children to mourn his loss, namely: Myrtle E., Harry, Alonzo L., Alma, Ollie, Rose E., and Lulu G.

LINDLEY P. BAILEY. The dairy interests are important ones in Belmont County, Ohio, where natural conditions are so favorable to success, and intelligent operators engage in the industry. Dairies and creameries are found in every township, but very few of them reach the high standard demanded by the critical and fastidious public. The Belmont Stock Farm Dairy fulfills every condition and is owned and operated by Lindley P. Bailey, a prominent dairyman, who is also well known as a breeder of fine, Jersey cattle, and who is the able president of the Ohio Dairymen's Association.

The birth of Mr. Bailey occurred on March 8, 1850, in Goshen township, Belmont County,

one of seven children born to Jesse and Ase-nath (Patterson) Bailey, three of whom survive. Jesse Bailey was also born in Belmont County, a son of Jesse, who was a native of North Carolina. The Bailey family has been noted for its agricultural success and its members have belonged to Belmont County's best class of citizens. Jesse Bailey spent his whole life as a farmer and reaped ample results from his excellent methods and intelligent management. In the country schools of his locality, Mr. Bailey was given his elementary education, which was supplemented by attendance at the Friends' Boarding School, at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. After seven years devoted to teaching, during which time he gave much intelligent attention to agricultural matters, Mr. Bailey decided to follow the family vocation and become a farmer. After making a successful trial on rented land, he went into debt for a tract of 66 acres of good land, gave it close attention, put into practice modern methods, and prospered from the very first, gradually adding to his possessions until he now owns 240 acres of choice Belmont County land, with excellent improvements and fine, modern buildings.

In 1881 Mr. Bailey made his first experiment with Jersey cattle, trading a threshing machine for his first herd, and has succeeded far beyond the average, although he has met with some reverses, as is the case in almost every kind of business, in 1885, losing about \$3,000 in shipping. In 1888 he erected his present creamery, at a cost of \$1,000, and this establishment has gained a wide reputation for the quality of its products, manufactured under the careful eye of its owner, with the assistance of one expert and four helpers. Between 60 and 70 head of cows contribute the milk supply. Believing in the advantages that accrue from concentration of effort, Mr. Bailey has devoted most of his energies, in the past 20 years, to the development and improvement of Jersey cattle and to securing excellence in dairy products, and it is his opinion that the future of satisfactory dairying lies entirely in intelligent education in this line. He would have this improvement begin in the stable and con-

tinue until the finished product is served to the public, and believes that then and only then, will the public know the perfection which may be attained. Most necessary adjuncts are cleanliness, intelligence and honesty, in combination with the modern machinery which must be in use wherever quality is a necessity to success. In his own establishment, Mr. Bailey has spared no expense, has placed expensive machines with skilled labor, and the patrons of the Belmont Stock Farm Dairy may feel assured that its milk has been Pasteurized and rendered wholly healthful and of the finest flavor. Mr. Bailey obtains a large supply of his milk from his own carefully tended herd and those of his neighbors who comply with the sanitary requirements demanded, and care and feed their cows as science has determined will produce healthful milk. The large product of this creamery, during the winter season, all goes to the McJunkin Straight Dairy Co., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who are extensive retailers, supplying the leading families of that city.

Mr. Bailey has been so prominently identified with the dairy interests of Ohio, that scarcely any leading organization or journal has failed to give him credit. Prior to becoming president of the Ohio Dairymen's Association, he served as secretary and treasurer for a long period, and in 1898 was made special dairy inspector of the State under J. E. Blackburn and Governor Bushnell. In 1893 he was made a director in the American Jersey Cattle Club, few men in the county or State having a more complete and exhaustive knowledge of Jersey cattle. In 1896 Mr. Bailey held his last annual sale of Jersey cattle, this being the ninth occasion. The Belmont Stock Farm is located one and one-half miles from Barnesville, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and these sales were always largely attended, dealers realizing that here could be obtained superior cattle, and having every assurance that only honest methods would be employed in their disposal. It has been our subject's aim to produce a dairy animal, which, by proper and careful attention, will produce the greatest yield of milk

and butter, while adding nothing to its expense. This is practical.

In July, 1871, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage with Elizabeth Stanton, daughter of Joseph Stanton, of Belmont County, and six children were born to this union, namely: Edwin M., Oscar J., Anna M., Alva C., Clara and Jesse S. Edwin M. married Lillian Doudna, a daughter of J. W. Doudna, and operates a modern creamery at Pittsburg. Oscar J. married Mary A. Bracken, daughter of Lindley Bracken, of Belmont County, and conducts a creamery business in Wheeling, West Virginia. Anna M. married Clarence Patton, of Iowa. Alva C. married Laura Steer, a daughter of Nathan Steer and in association with his father conducts a dairy business at Spencer. Although Mr. Bailey did nothing to influence his sons in their choice of career, when the choice was made, he assisted them in thoroughly perfecting themselves in the details of the business, sending two of them to the dairy school conducted at Madison, Wisconsin, and the third to a similar school in Ohio. The family belongs to the Society of Friends, and all its members are thoroughly respected members of the community. In political association, Mr. Bailey is a Republican, but has never consented to accept any office except that of school director, although particularly well fitted to discharge the duties of almost any office. His large business enterprises and his absorption in his business, whereby he has attained such success, have precluded activity in other lines.

LIEUT. JOHN F. SMITH, a retired farmer and most highly-esteemed citizen of Bridgeport, Ohio, was born in Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, on October 4, 1830, a son of James M. and Mary (Berry) Smith, the latter of whom was a native of Loudoun County Virginia.

James M. Smith, the father, was also born in Loudoun County and by trade was a cooper. About 1815 or 1816 he decided to move to Ohio where he believed there would be more

demand for his goods, and with wife and three children, a wagon load of household belongings, with \$50 in his pocket and two strong horses, set out for the new home, reaching St. Clairsville, Ohio, in the course of time, tired doubtless and homesick for the old surroundings. However, the father and mother of our subject possessed the true pioneer spirit, and soon after located at Glenn's Run, where Mr. Smith was engaged to make the flour barrels for the mills at that place, under the management of William McWilliams. Buying 20 acres of land, Mr. Smith began a little farming which was fairly successful, but later became engaged in the boat-building business, an enterprise which rewarded him well. The boats he constructed were known as "broad horns," and were built for the purpose of taking produce down the Ohio River, Mr. Smith receiving fifty cents per barrel for making the trip. It was his custom to build two boats every year, one filled with coal, the other with produce, run them down the river to New Orleans and there trade boat and all for molasses and sugar which he would bring back on a steamboat to Wheeling. Several occasions occurred when he and his boys made the return trip from Louisville on the ice. On his last trip, Mr. Smith received some very choice sugar of the loaf variety and with this he entered into negotiations with Governor Shannon, by which the latter took the sugar in part payment for 66 acres of land, this being now owned by the subject of this sketch. Governor Shannon had bought this land from an heir in Ireland, who had inherited it in the division of an uncle's estate, but this heir never came to America and the original owners do not possess any of the large property, our subject owning 150 acres of it and his sister, Mrs. Amanda Brown, another 150 acres. James M. Smith, or more properly, Colonel Smith, as he was locally known, served in the War of 1812 and received for this service a land warrant in Missouri upon which his son settled. He was made colonel of the county militia and thus acquired his title. For many years he served as a justice of the peace and his influence was

great with litigants, settling many difficulties without costs or trouble. James M. Smith was born in 1817 and died in 1873. He was a Mason and loved the workings of that body. He is still recalled as one of the useful citizens, a good man, a kind neighbor and a firm friend.

No less estimable a character was our subject's worthy mother. She was some 18 months younger than her husband and filled every situation in life with the affection, self-sacrifice and cheerfulness of a lovely, Christian nature. Her many acts of kindness afford pleasant memories to this day. She was the beloved mother of 12 children, the three survivors of this large family being: John F., who is the subject of this sketch, being the youngest of all; Thomas, who is a merchant, resides at Burlington, in Belmont County; and Allen, who lived for a time in this county, later moved to Missouri, and is now a resident of Colorado. One other member of the family was our subject's sister Amanda, who married Hezekiah Brown in Belmont County, but died a widow, in Tennessee, when nearly 70 years of age.

Our subject had poor school advantages, but both his father and mother were far above the average in intelligence and his home training was excellent. His early years were spent in farming and in driving a team, hauling produce through the town and country and hauling the materials for boat-building. The boating enterprise covered a period of 20 years and he was actively engaged in assisting his parent in this business, although his principal business from youth has been farming. Mr. Smith owns a farm of 140 acres which a geologic survey has demonstrated to be underlain with coal. In time this may prove a large fortune for our subject.

Although a zealous and influential Republican, Lieutenant Smith has never sought office. His title was honorably obtained during the Civil War, when he belonged to Company G, 170th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, an organization which did faithful garrison duty, and on July 4, 1864, was hastened to the front, being ordered from Washington City to Harper's Ferry. During the succeeding four



HON. JAMES A. WHITE.

months, the regiment was continually engaged in skirmishing between Harper's Ferry and Cedar Creek. When the regiment was honorably discharged and its members mustered out, at Columbus, our subject had a good record, but had escaped either wound or imprisonment, although, as he humorously expresses it, he on one occasion did some "tall running" to escape.

Mr. Smith was married on January 3, 1861, to Theresa M. Miller, a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, and a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Whitaker) Miller, who were natives of Germany. Our subject is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a man who stands well in his community. His genial, pleasant manner makes him popular and among those who know him best, he is prized most highly as friend and comrade.

HON. JAMES A. WHITE, the popular and efficient mayor of the city of Barnesville, Ohio, is one of the leading and representative young men of the city, with whose civic affairs he has been identified since 1898.

Mayor James A. White is an Ohio product. He was born in Muskingum County, October 13, 1872, and is one of a family of five children born to Alexander and Christina (Hammond) White, both of whom were also natives of Ohio. Alexander White followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1890. His widow still survives him, and finds a congenial home with her son, James A.

A good, common-school education was afforded James A. White in his boyhood, but his knowledge of the higher branches was acquired by his own efforts, in the evenings, after the finishing of his day's work in the planing mill, where he continued for 18 months. He attended Mount Union College for one year, and later matriculated in Muskingum College, from which he graduated with the class of 1898. For some time he was engaged in teaching, and followed this profession with much success. In 1891, he located in Barnesville, and three years afterward was chosen as a teacher in Warren township; he continued in

that capacity until 1897. In 1898, he was elected mayor of this city, on the Citizens' ticket, and so excellent was his municipal rule that in 1900 he was re-elected on the Republican ticket. This was certainly a personal triumph, and it was made more notable by a second re-election in 1902. At each election, he was also made a justice of the peace. His able administration has won him the confidence of all factions, and there are few men in public life who are so universally and justly popular.

Mr. White is a prominent citizen, outside of politics. His interest in the growth and development of the city in every way is continued and earnest. He has served on the School Board, has been one of the county executive officers, and has exerted his influence in favor of every laudable enterprise. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and also belongs to the Jr. O. U. A. M. For a number of years, he has been connected with the Methodist Church, and is active in assisting in its benevolent work. He has been a Sunday-school teacher for several years, and is now serving as president of the Epworth League. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference held at Chicago, Illinois, in May, 1900, having been selected as one of six from the East Ohio Conference.

ROBERT GIFFIN, an esteemed resident of Bridgeport, Ohio, is a representative of one of the oldest and most favorably known families in Belmont County. For many years he has followed the trade of brick-laying and is generally acknowledged to be the most reliable worker in that line to be found in the county. In addition to this it may be truthfully remarked that Mr. Giffin has an honorable record as a soldier of the Civil War to which both he and his fellow-citizens may point with pride.

The birth of Robert Giffin occurred on July 9, 1836, in Belmont County, Ohio, a son of Robert and Sarah (Hinkel) Giffin, both of whom were also natives of this county. The father of our subject was a carpenter and con-

tractor and erected many residences and a great number of the commodious and substantial barns which indicate so well, through the county, the substantial standing of the farmer. His religion was that of the Presbyterian Church, belonging first to the Covenanters' and later to the United Presbyterian Church. He died in 1866. His widow survived to the age of 87 years. The Giffin family, as noted, is an old one in Belmont County, founded by George Giffin, our subject's grandfather. The father of George was one of the first settlers at Roney's Point, (West) Virginia, and there George married Mary Milligan, and they came to Belmont County in the latter part of the 18th century. The grandfather died about 1840. Both he and wife belonged to the old Covenanters' Church and he contributed the land on which to erect the High Ridge Church edifice, where is located High Ridge Cemetery. George Giffin was an extensive farmer and owned much land, giving a farm to each of his five boys and three girls, all of whom have passed off the stage of life.

Robert Giffin of this sketch is one of a family of 13 children born to his parents, all of whom are living in Belmont County with the exception of: Mary, who died at the age of 15 months; Daniel, who died unmarried in 1855, in Illinois; and Susan, Mrs. McFarland, who died in Oregon. A good, common-school education was afforded our subject and he grew to young manhood assisting his father on the farm, continuing to be thus employed until the day of his enlistment for service in the Civil War, September 17, 1861. On October 14, 1861, he was mustered into Company A, 43rd Ohio Vol. Inf. as a private and his first meeting with the enemy was in General Pope's army, at the battle of New Madrid, Missouri, participating then in all the battles of his command,—Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Corinth, both siege and battle, and, then taking part in the marches and skirmishes of Sherman's army after his re-enlistment, on December 24, 1863, in the same company and regiment. Then came the battle of Atlanta, and

the siege of Atlanta, the latter being understood by those who endured it as a period of 120 days under fire. To fully understand, the younger generation must listen to the thrilling story as it is related by one of the surviving heroes, and sluggish indeed will burn the fires of patriotism if it does not thrill the heart and kindle anew the respect with which the Civil War veterans should be regarded. After the close of the Atlanta campaign came the march to the sea, thence into South Carolina, then to her northern sister and then came the happy day when Johnston surrendered to the gallant army of General Sherman. Mr. Giffin was permitted to also participate in the grand review at Washington City, an occasion which will never be forgotten by the brave soldier who was one of the honored ones of the occasion. On July 13, 1865, he was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Kentucky, having served three years and nine months. During this long period he was never wounded or taken prisoner and endured the exposure very well after the first year. At the siege of Corinth on May 26, 1862, he was prostrated by a sunstroke which rendered him insensible until the following day, but this was his most serious accident.

After he had done his duty to his country, our subject quietly returned to his home and took up his trade, and has followed brick-laying ever since. For some 25 years this has been his chief employment and during a greater part of the time he has been an employee of the Aetna-Standard Sheet Steel Works, this alone testifying to his skill, only workmen of high-grade being employed here. He is known for his reliability as well as his good work and commands the respect of all who know him.

The marriage of Mr. Giffin was in April, 1861, to Florence L. McConnaughy, a daughter of John McConnaughy, a native of this county. Mrs. Giffin was one of a family of five children born to her parents, namely: Lucinda, who died in girlhood; Elzan, who is Mrs. William Smith, of this town; Florence L., who became Mrs. Giffin; Howell, who resides in Bridgeport; and Jane, who married C. W. Clogston, and died in In-

dian Territory, in 1901. The children born to our subject and wife were: John, who is a paper hanger and contractor, residing in Bridgeport, married Ella Tomlinson and has one child; Virginia Clara, who is Mrs. John McMillen and who resides in Maynard, has three children by a former marriage; Maggie, who is Mrs. William Boyles and resides in Bridgeport, has two children—Harry and Robert; Van Roy, who married Bessie Higgs and has two children—Irene and Kenneth; and Ida, who is a graduate of Frasher's Business College, in Wheeling.

For several years our subject served as a member of the board of health and for two years he has been a trustee of the cemetery. In Masonic circles Mr. Giffin has long been known as an enthusiastic and useful member. his connection with the order covering a period of 35 years, during the most of this time he has been tyler of the lodge. He also belongs to Belmont Chapter, No. 140, and has been guard for a quarter of a century, and is one of the charter members of this chapter. He is also a charter member of Branum Post No. 221, G. A. R., is officer of the day and has filled almost every official position in this post. He also belongs to the Senior Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Giffin has many friends in Bridgeport and is known for his integrity and estimable character. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist Church.

JOHN S. HUTCHISON, a retired farmer of Belmont Count, Ohio, who resides at St. Clairsville, was born in Belmont County, August 25, 1825, and is a son of David and Jane (Smith) Hutchison.

David Hutchison was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1762. His parents were Robert and Nancy Hutchison, natives of Ireland, who fled from their country on account of religious persecution, and settled in Pennsylvania in 1740, where they remained through life. Our subject's grandmother, Nancy Hutchison, died in 1782. David Hutch-

ison's wife was born in Ireland. When she was 13 years old her parents embarked on a sailing vessel for the United States, but many misfortunes befell them. The vessel lost her bearings and was on the ocean for 13 weeks, during which time a great deal of suffering prevailed on account of the scarcity of drinking water. The only way this was procured was by taking advantage of the rainstorms, holding a sheet by its four corners, and catching enough fresh water to turn into a vessel. In spite of this and many later hardships, this brave woman lived to the age of 74 years and reared a family of 11 children.

In 1803 David Hutchison journeyed to Ohio, passing through Wheeling on his way to Belmont County, and finding there but a few dwellings. He died in 1847, at the age of 85 years. He and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. The life histories of the 11 children left by this most worthy couple would, in many instances, read like romances. All of them became most exemplary men and women. In the order of their birth these children were as follows: Rebecca, Nancy, James, Robert, David, William, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Joseph, and John S. Rebecca became Mrs. Jasper Robson and died in the vicinity of St. Clairsville, December 23, 1892, aged 89 years, 4 months and 20 days. Nancy died unmarried, October 11, 1891, aged 86 years. James became an extensive farmer, having passed through the experiences of Ohio pioneer life. For many years he was a leading elder in the Presbyterian Church and a member of the session for 37 years. His death occurred September 13, 1898, when he was 91 years and 2 months old. Robert died July 6, 1846, at the age of 36 years, 3 months and 18 days. He had made his home in Missouri. While making a journey to the old homestead in Belmont County, he became so ill that he hardly reached there before the final collapse. David went to California in the late "forties," prior, however, to the finding of gold in 1849. He married in Ohio, and had a family of five children, four of whom still survive. Since he went out prospecting with two companions

he has never been heard from, and his relatives suppose that he was killed by the Indians. William died in 1840, when 26 years and 21 days old. Jane married John C. Hutchison, and they lived at several different points in Ohio, and then moved to Kansas, where she died, April 27, 1856, at the age of 74 years. Her remains were brought to Plymouth, Ohio, for burial. Elizabeth married Samuel Hutchison and lives in Franklin County, Kansas. Mary married, first, John Bickham, and after his death a Mr. Stockdel, who is a farmer in Guernsey County. Joseph died December 11, 1896, unmarried, at the age of 73 years. He had always lived at the old home.

John S. Hutchison, the youngest member of the above family, obtained his mental training in the district schools, and from boyhood to manhood assisted his father on the farm. Previous to the death of the latter, he rented land for cultivation, but at that time purchased the interests of the other heirs in the estate, and is now the owner of 279 acres of land. This is well improved and is of great value on account of being underlaid with coal deposits, the variety being known as the Pittsburg vein, No. 8. This coal Mr. Hutchison sold for \$40 per acre. He also owns a valuable stone quarry on this property. He now rents his farm.

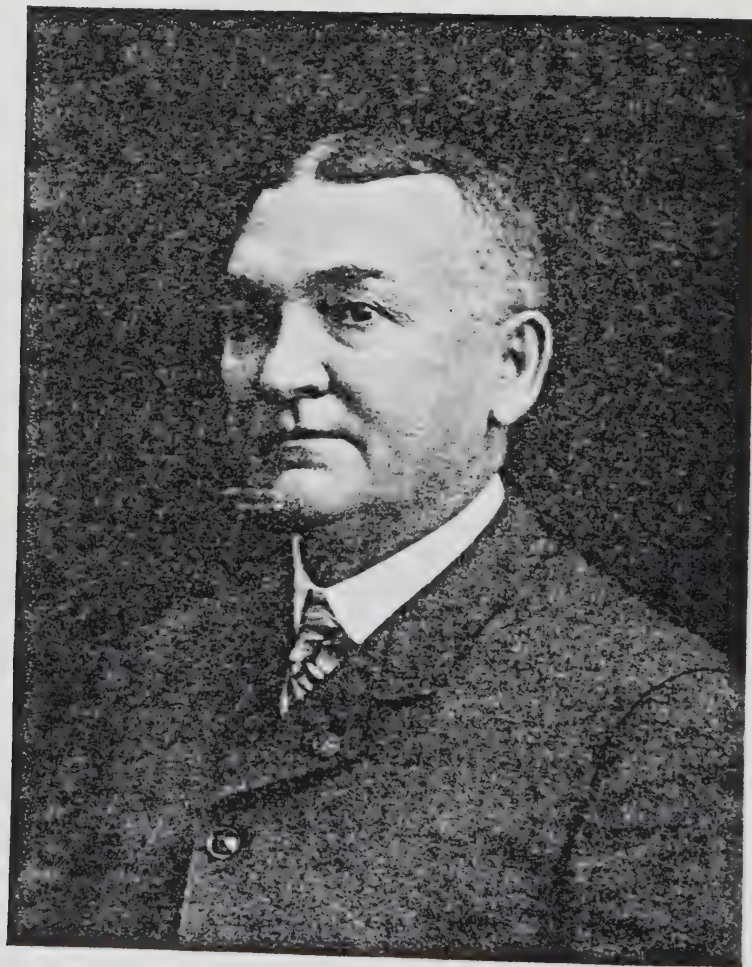
In November, 1900, Mr. Hutchison moved to St. Clairsville, although he has by no means lost his interest in his fine land and stock. His farm has been an abundant producer of all kinds of grain, and there he has raised a great deal of fine stock, particularly Shropshire sheep, with which he has been very successful. For years he has ranked among the reliable, judicious and successful agriculturists of the county. He has been active in favoring those measures which his judgment convinced him would be of benefit to the locality, and served for a long period as president of the turnpike road, which at the time was one of the most important and useful enterprises of the county. His interest in educational matters has been shown by many years of service on the School Board.

On December 11, 1866, Mr. Hutchison was

married to Sarah J. Rose, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1838, and is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Kelsey) Rose, natives of Guernsey County. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison, namely: Elizabeth J.; Mary R. (Mrs. E. S. Morgan), whose children are John, Adda, Lucille, and Russell; Emma H. (Mrs. Dr. Thompson), a resident of this county; and Eva L., who resides at home. Mr. Hutchison and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and contribute liberally to its support. Mr. Hutchison belongs to no secret organizations and cares not for political preferment. Indeed, he does not consider himself a politician at all, but votes the Prohibition ticket from conscientious convictions. His greatest interest is in promoting the usefulness of the Presbyterian Church in St. Clairsville. During the erection of its edifice he was a member of the building committee, and a generous donor to the cause. For a number of years he has been a most successful teacher in the Sabbath-school, and takes a genuine delight in the work. In every relation of life the subject of this sketch stands for what is right, and few men can have higher praise.

HENRY W. DOUGLASS, who passed out of life in January, 1896, was for a number of years one of the most successful and highly esteemed farmer-citizens of Warren township, Belmont County, Ohio. A good neighbor and a husband and father devoted to the welfare of his family, he left many to sorrow at his death, while his township lost, in him, one of its most honest and valued residents.

The birth of Mr. Douglass took place in Warren township, in 1847, one of a family of 13 children born to George and Ellen (Nuzum) Douglass. The father died in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1879, aged 84 years four months, and the mother died November 4, 1892, aged 88 years one month. Our late subject followed an agricultural life, and at his death left for the use of his family a fine, well-improved farm consisting of 168 acres.



F. W. HIBBARD.

In March, 1874, Mr. Douglass was united in marriage with Sarah E. Reed, who was born in Somerset township, Belmont County, a daughter of William L. Reed. The four children born to this union were as follows: Harry C., born on April 29, 1875; Amy E., born on June 15, 1880; Emmor R., born June 24, 1882; and Grace M., born September 20, 1889. Harry C. and Emmor superintend the farm and are both well educated and intelligent young men. In July, 1896, Harry C. was united in marriage with Bertie E. Woodland, a daughter of John C. Woodland, one of Belmont County's progressive citizens. One bright little daughter, Edith, has been born to this union. Harry C. Douglass, like his father, affiliates with the Democratic party. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist Church, in which the late Mr. Douglass was most highly valued. He was also connected with the Masonic fraternity. The pleasant farmhouse is the home of the whole family, and also of Miss Maria C. Douglass, a sister of the late Henry W. Douglass. They are all well known in Warren township and enjoy universal esteem.

F. W. HIBBARD, who conducts the leading furniture and undertaking business in Barnesville, Ohio, is one of the city's most substantial men and prominent citizens. His family was established in the State in 1819, by his grandfather, Caleb Hibbard, who was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1781, and was a cabinetmaker and watchmaker by trade. He settled near West Chester, Ohio, and also purchased property in Barnesville, a portion of which is still in the possession of his grandson, F. W. Hibbard.

The birth of Mr. Hibbard occurred in Barnesville, January 26, 1844, and he is a son of Hiram and Sarah (Hamilton) Hibbard. Hiram Hibbard was born in Ohio in 1821, and his mother, Matilda (Stowe) Hibbard, was a relative of two distinguished Americans, John Quincy Adams and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Hiram Hibbard spent six years at Cadiz, Ohio,

learning the cabinetmaker's trade, and in 1843 located in Barnesville, where he established a business which he later enlarged by the addition of a furniture line. His death occurred April 5, 1868, at which time he held the office of township treasurer, a position of trust that he had filled for many years. Sarah (Hamilton) Hibbard passed away in March, 1888.

After graduating from the Hopedale school, in Harrison County, F. W. Hibbard took a preparatory course, in expectation of entering an Eastern college, but his plans miscarried, and he left school in 1865. At this time, he entered the freight department of the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Bellaire, where he remained until October, 1867. He then returned to Barnesville, and entered into a partnership with his father. For a short time after the latter's death, the business was still carried on under the firm name of Hibbard & Son, but in late years F. W. Hibbard's name only has been in use. His store is the largest and most complete in the city and his stock is valued at about \$10,000. His business interests include many of the most important enterprises of Barnesville. He is a stockholder in the glass company, and also in the gas and oil company. Many public positions have been offered for his acceptance, but he has refused all except a membership in the City Council.

In 1866, Mr. Hibbard was married to Delia A. Ogle, at Bellaire, Ohio. Seven children have resulted from this union, as follows: Maude O. (Mrs. Charles Heed); Claude S., who was associated with his father in business, died January 26, 1902; Gail H. (Mrs. J. Harry Lewis); Blanche P. (Mrs. George S. Bradfield); Grace C. (Mrs. Charles E. Lee), who died January 2, 1896; Fay F., who died January 2, 1896; and Madge D. (Mrs. L. M. H. Potter). Mr. Hibbard is a prominent member of Barnesville Lodge, No. 185, I. O. O. F.; Warren Lodge, No. 76, K. of P.; and of Robert Hilles Post, No. 220, G. A. R.,—having served in the Civil War in Company H, 170th Reg., Ohio National Guard.

Mr. Hibbard is one of the liberal and public-

spirited citizens of Barnesville, who in living up to the demands of the day takes a deep interest in institutions which will prove of benefit to the city. The foundation stone of his success in life has been business integrity, and thus he has won the esteem of all who know him.

JOHN W. FOWLER, one of the most successful grocers of Barnesville, Ohio, is a product of that hustling, thriving community. Born there in February, 1847, he has for the most part spent his life in the place, and during his mature years has been prominently identified with several of its leading industries. He is the son of James and Mary A. (Holland) Fowler.

James Fowler was born in Maryland, and was one of those hard-working, courageous tillers of the soil who dared hardship and privation, early pushed westward, and became possessors of the fertile districts of the Ohio Valley. Coming to this country in 1818, he immediately set out for this region, and after some prospecting located on a farm just north of Barnesville, in what is now Warren township. Disdaining no labor, he did his share of the clearing and breaking of the new land, and in time possessed one of the most valuable pieces of property in the vicinity. Being a man of great enterprise, and seeing a good opening for a stone mason in the place, he learned that trade and followed it with marked success for many years. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tunnel in Barnesville is an evidence of his skillful workmanship. After taking up the trade of a stone mason he made Barnesville his home for some time and became exceedingly popular and influential in the place. He died January 18, 1894, and his wife, Mary (Holland), passed away in 1848.

John W. Fowler obtained a thorough, practical education in the well conducted and progressive schools of Barnesville. As a special training for his life work he began to assist his father at an early age, and thus learned the trade of a stone mason, at which he became

very proficient. Upon reaching manhood, he followed this business in Barnesville, on his own account, for several years, and always secured plenty of work and made good wages. During a part of each year, however, he was engaged in the tobacco packing industry, at which he also made considerable money, but when the season was over he resumed his work at masonry. During the raging of the Civil War he gave up his business for a while, and in 1864, in response to the President's call for soldiers, enlisted in Company E, 194th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and under the provost marshal went to the front. He served with distinction until he received his honorable discharge in November, 1865. After returning to Barnesville he resumed his business as a stone mason and tobacco packer, which he continued for many years. Strict attention to business and wise financial management enabled him, in the course of time, to lay by something substantial for the future. With this, in 1895, he opened, in Barnesville, a retail grocery store, and, taking in a son as partner, established the firm J. W. Fowler & Son. Being well known in the place, he had no difficulty in securing custom, and was soon conducting a large and flourishing business. His trade has steadily increased, and in 1900 it became so large that he found it advisable to take in a second son as partner, and the firm has since been known as J. W. Fowler & Sons. It carries a complete line of the best grade of groceries, and its stock of goods, which is larger than that of any similar establishment in Barnesville, is valued at \$5,000. The business necessitates the use of three storage rooms and one wareroom, a substantial stone structure, 40 by 20 feet in dimensions. The store itself is located in the center of the town, on West Main street. The firm is thoroughly reliable and has established for itself, far and near, a reputation for honesty and fair dealing.

In November, 1872, Mr. Fowler married Emma Barnes, who belongs to one of the first families of Barnesville. She is the daughter of Caleb Barnes and a relative of James Barnes, from whom the place received its name.

By this marriage there have been two sons,—Ross B. and Chester J.

Mr. Fowler, though influential in his vicinity, has modestly refrained from pushing himself forward, politically. As a Republican, however, his word carries weight in local affairs. He stands high fraternally, as a member of the I. O. O. F., and acts as presiding officer in the Sharon, Ohio, Encampment.

J. F. McCARTY, residing at No. 611 Broadway, Martin's Ferry, has in the last few years attained considerable prominence as an inventor. His articles, including a milk can, a fruit jar, and the Uneda punch have all been exceedingly practical, and have had a large sale. Mr. McCarty is undoubtedly talented, and as he is now scarcely past middle age, the public has reason to expect still greater works of him. He was born in Colerain township, Belmont County, November 15, 1858, and is a son of Ezra and Emily (Cope) McCarty.

John McCarty, grandfather of J. F., was a native of Scotland. At an early date he came to the United States, and in the course of time became one of the pioneers of the new State of Ohio. He married an English woman, and they both lived to an advanced age, he being over 90 at the time of his death. Both were widely known and highly respected through the State.

Ezra McCarty, father of J. F., resided in Belmont County for many years of his life. Learning the carpenter's trade at an early age, he afterward followed that occupation for many years. Making a thorough success of his work, he finally rose to the position of a contractor. Many of the buildings, including houses and barns in Belmont County, are the results of his handiwork or supervision. He lived to the age of 74, dying in the spring of 1898. In early manhood he married Emily Cope, daughter of George and Hannah Cope of Farmington, Colerain township. Mr. Cope was a teacher for some years. Later he was engaged in the grocery business. His wife was

a Quaker. Both lived to advanced age. Mrs. McCarty died in January, 1879, at the age of 45. To Mr. and Mrs. McCarty were born eight children;—George is a contractor in Martin's Ferry; Charles, an architect in Wheeling; J. F. is mentioned below; Edward is a carpenter in Martin's Ferry; Lizzie, deceased, was married to Louis Keyser; Ada married Henry White and resides on a farm in Colerain township; Harry died May 15, 1902, at the age of 34; and William is engaged in the mill business in Martin's Ferry.

J. F. McCarty moved with his parents to Martin's Ferry in 1867 when but nine years old. Here he grew to manhood, and in the public schools procured a thoroughly practical education. With a bent toward mechanics, upon starting out in life he decided to learn the blacksmith trade, and took his apprenticeship with Samuel Heaton, who has the reputation of being the best blacksmith in the State, and who is still carrying on a large business. Results proved that Mr. McCarty had chosen the work for which he was fitted, and he followed his trade from the time he was eighteen until 1897, in all about thirty-one years. His work led to some practical experiments, and about the time he gave up blacksmithing he invented and secured a patent on a machine for separating tin plate. This proved successful and he sold his patent outright to the Aetna-Standard Company for a large sum. His next invention, a hot air heater, came a little too late to receive its merited deserts. But his milk can and his vacuum fruit jar have met with unqualified success. The milk can is so adjusted as to prevent a churning process during travel. The fruit jar is constructed of rubber and glass, may be handled by a child without danger of its breaking, and is one of the most excellent articles for preserving fruit on the market. Among other recent inventions is a Uneda punch, which costs only about \$15 and is guaranteed to do the work of a \$95 punch. Mr. McCarty has already sold a great many of these, and they are everywhere giving excellent satisfaction.

January 4, 1880, Mr. McCarty married

Sarah K. Lewis, who was born in Ohio, daughter of James and Sarah (Martin) Lewis. Mrs. Lewis is now living in Martin's Ferry, where she is highly respected and has many warm friends. Mr. Lewis was an engineer on the ferry boat for 14 years, and was well and favorably known over the county. He died in his 59th year. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty have had two children,—Sarah Emily, born October 23, 1880, was a highly gifted girl, who completed her course at the Martin's Ferry High School in 1897 and was intending to continue her studies during the ensuing year, but was stricken with consumption and died September 17, 1897. Clara Belle graduated from the Martin's Ferry High School class of 1902.

Mr. McCarty occupies a leading place among the citizens of Martin's Ferry. He is a member of the K. of P. and Uniform Rank, K. of P., and as such has served as chairman of the executive board for some years. As a Republican he exerts a large influence in politics. He and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

The Martin family of which Mrs. McCarty is a member has its tragedy, connected with her maternal grandfather, James W. Martin. He was for some time a resident of Brooke County, (West) Virginia; later, he resided in Wheeling; and in 1837 he moved to Martin's Ferry, where he erected what was for years the Martin family residence, a house which is still standing, on Fayette street. And it was here that all his children were born. He was a shoemaker by trade, and followed this occupation for many years in Martin's Ferry. As a man of influence and ability he also served as postmaster of the place for some time. He married Nancy Saunders, and they had eight children, of whom Sarah, the mother of Mrs. McCarty, is the only one now living. It was in 1848 that the sad event referred to took place. Mr. Martin, in behalf of his wife, a helpless invalid, had started to see a physician in Wheeling and procure medicine. When sufficient time for his return had elapsed he failed to appear. Nine days passed, and still he absented himself. The family, by this time,

fully convinced that something very unusual had happened to him, instituted a search. Kind neighbors did their best, but found no trace of him. On the tenth day the grief-stricken wife called her children to her bedside and informed them that he was dead and that his body was in the river. She described minutely the exact spot where she believed he could be found. At her bidding kind friends searched the place, and sure enough found his body. The medicine, which he had obtained, was still in his pocket. There was a dent in his skull, which might have caused instant death. Whether it was received before or after his plunge in the river will ever be a mystery. Mrs. Martin's strange and accurate knowledge of his whereabouts had been revealed to her in a dream. She was not of a superstitious family, and this is the only instance in her life of dreams having any special meaning.

• SAMUEL FOWLER, whose prominence as a reliable contractor has been established, in Barnesville, Ohio, was born there July 12, 1865, one of six children of William H. and Adeline (Prior) Fowler, four of whom still survive. William Fowler and his wife are residents of Barnesville, the former being one of the early settlers, and a contractor of note in this vicinity.

Samuel Fowler attended school in Barnesville and since the age of 24 years has been associated in the contracting business with his father. He has been very successful in his line on account of the excellent work he has turned out, and the activity with which he has completed very important contracts. His first large contract was one mile of brick paving, which showed accurate, careful work, and was perfectly satisfactory to the municipality. The ten miles of graveling which he put upon the pike roads not only added to the beauty of the environs of the city, but gained him the commendation of all who make use of these highways. Mr. Fowler employs a force of from 25 to 100 men. He has at present, in course of



HEYWARD LONG.

erection, a fine residence on West Main street, which will be completed in the fall of 1902, at a cost of about \$3,000. It will be provided with all modern improvements, and will be handsome, convenient and comfortable.

In 1892 Mr. Fowler married Minnie Youse, a daughter of George Youse, who is well known in Guernsey County, where he is a popular hotel-keeper. Two little daughters were born to this union, namely: Helen and Louise. Mr. Fowler is identified with the Republican party. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias. He is regarded as one of the progressive business men of Barnesville, and also as a citizen of integrity and reliability.

HEYWARD LONG. It has been said by many in these later years that a young man without capital cannot make his start in life and rise to a position of affluence in a short time. In reading the life of Heyward Long, the gentleman whose name heads this writing, one may easily see that no greater fallacy exists, and that opportunities arrive each day for those who have the energy, economy and industry to make the most of them. Heyward Long is now one of the most prominent business men of Martin's Ferry, where he carries on an extensive business as hardware merchant, at No. 412 Hanover street. He is a native of the city and was born March 24, 1871, a son of Conrad and Kate (Clark) Long and a great-grandson of Elizabeth Zane, well known to the people of this part of the State as a girl of great daring and courage, who played her part in the history of the county. It was she who, during a fight with the Indians in defense of Fort Henry, volunteered to run to a near-by house before the deadly fire from the Indians and secure an apron full of powder. She performed the feat and returned in safety to the fort.

Conrad Long was born in Germany, at Strasburg, November 21, 1835. He was left an orphan early in life and received his

education in the German schools, under the care of an uncle. In 1856 he immigrated to the United States, and has since made Martin's Ferry his home. While in his native country he learned the trade of a tinner, and for a year following his arrival in the United States he readily found work at his trade. However, he was not satisfied, and bought a hardware store, which he conducted profitably until 1897, and has since been in partnership with our subject in his store. Conrad Long was united in marriage with Kate Clark, a native of Martin's Ferry, who bore him six children, our subject being the third. The others are: Capitola, now Mrs. Harry Eberling, of Bellaire; Charles B., engaged as a tinner in the American Sheet Steel Company's establishment at Martin's Ferry; Eloise, at home; Pattie, who married William Anderson, of Wheeling; and Elizabeth. The father is now 69 years of age, and his wife is 67.

Heyward Long was educated in the High School of Martin's Ferry, and after school days were over he began his business career as a clerk in his father's store. Later he put in a year's time at bridge work, after which he started to work again as clerk, and in 1895 embarked in business for himself as a hardware merchant. The room he occupies is 85 feet long and 18½ feet wide, with a basement under the entire building, while his wareroom is 20 by 100 feet and is well stocked. He handles farm implements, paints, cutlery, stoves, etc., and all the various things found in a first-class hardware store of today. The store has electric lights and all the modern conveniences, and is very nicely located. The trade has gradually increased from the time the business was started.

May 9, 1893, our subject was united in marriage with Rosa Gordon, a native of Greggs, West Virginia, and they have two children, Edna and Lillian. Mr. Long is chief of the fire department of Martin's Ferry, and a member of the "Racing Team," a description of which is found in the sketch

of Dr. J. W. Darrah, elsewhere in this book. Mr. Long is fleet of foot, and therefore is a valued member of this team. Before his business affairs occupied all his time, he was given much to wrestling, that being a pastime of his. He is a very good athlete and has given much attention to athletics. He was captain in 1894 of the "Vigilant Athletic Club," whose football team won every game participated in by them during that year and were considered the champions of the Upper Ohio Valley, from Pittsburg to Portsmouth.

In politics Mr. Long is an ardent Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason, affiliating with the blue lodge, F. & A. M.; Belmont Chapter, No. 140, R. A. M.; Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T.; and Osiris Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Wheeling. He is also a member of the Blair Lodge, B. P. O. E., No. 419, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which he is a charter member and trustee.

JAMES C. GRAY, a prominent attorney and one of the active and successful business men of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in Belmont County on June 20, 1851, a son of James W. and Alison (Thorburn) Gray, the former of whom was a native of Belmont County, and the latter of Scotland.

James W. Gray, the father of the subject of this biography, was one of the leading business men of the Eastern Ohio Valley. In 1865 he bought a one-half interest in the William Wiley foundry and machine works, and continued to operate in that connection until he with others bought the other half interest and the firm continued until his retirement, in 1872, as the James W. Gray Company, Mr. Gray being almost sole owner. The castings made at this foundry gained favor over a wide territory, were used in Pittsburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati. During the Civil War they made shot, shells and cannon balls for the Union Army. It was one of the pioneer in-

dustries of the section and under the vigorous control of Mr. Gray proved a substantial financial success.

For a number of years James W. Gray was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church. He was an Abolitionist in political sentiment and desired the prosecution of the war to its honorable end. His death occurred on June 23, 1887, in his 67th year. He was sincerely mourned for he was known to be an upright man and estimable citizen. The mother of our subject was born July 21, 1824, a daughter of Alexander Thorburn, who came from Scotland in the early days of the century passed, and settled at Scotch Ridge, Belmont County, but after a number of years moved to near Quincy, Illinois, where he died. His wife passed away November 6, 1858, in this county. The children born to James W. Gray and his wife were four in number, viz.: John A., who is a professor in Muskingum College; James C., who is our subject; Ellen, who resides with her brother just mentioned; and Sarah, who has charge of the art department at Muskingum College.

The early education of James C. Gray was obtained in Martin's Ferry, and later he completed his education at Muskingum College, graduating with the degree of B. L. He followed this with a law course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating there in the class of 1880. His practice was begun at Martin's Ferry where he has since continued. He has served the city in several responsible positions, although his inclinations are not in the direction of political honor. His leading ambition is to rank well in his profession. For four years he served the city as solicitor, has been local attorney for several railroads. He created a favorable impression and a degree of prominence for himself in the famous case of the collision on the Ohio River between the "John Lomas" and the steamer "Scioto," on July 4, 1882. He was the senior counsel on the "Lomas" side. During the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 he was active in working for the Republican candidates in the national campaigns. While he seeks no office for himself, he is ever

ready to help his friends and uphold the principles of his chosen party. Both of his parents were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church, and he has found his religious home within that body for the past 18 years, and has been the director of the choir in the Martin's Ferry church.

On December 5, 1883, Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Clara Bird, a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, born June 20, 1861, a daughter of Joseph Bird, who was an English ironmaster that came to Belmont County in 1879. Mrs. Gray died on March 21, 1902, deeply lamented by all who knew her. She was devoted to the church, was a member of the Woman's Club at Wheeling, an exceedingly popular personage in social circles and a blessing to her home and family. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gray were: Calvin Bird, taking an electrical course at the American Tin Plate company's Works; James Paul; and William Shakspeare, named for the immortal bard on account of a relationship existing through his maternal grandparents. Mr. Gray as noted above has made an enviable record as a lawyer and is equally fortunate in possessing the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens who recognize in him an honest, upright and public-spirited man.

FRANK M. MELTON, postmaster of Olivett, Warren township, Belmont County, Ohio, is also a leading merchant, large landholder and prominent and representative citizen of the county. His birth occurred August 21, 1838, in Kirkwood township, Belmont County, one of a family of ten children born to Moses and Diana Melton.

The father of Frank M. Melton was born in North Carolina and the mother was a native of Delaware. In his earlier life the father was a prosperous farmer, but later became a school teacher. His death occurred in 1874, and that of his wife in 1863. In 1860 with his son, our subject, he engaged in the mercantile business, continuing until 1872.

Mr. Melton, of this sketch, received an excellent education in Kirkwood township. In 1860, as noted above, he entered into partnership with his father, in Warren township, in the mercantile business, at the present location, the firm style being Melton & Son, until he bought his father's interest in 1872. After this several changes took place in the firm name as Mr. Melton associated with him various persons, the name becoming Melton & Gibson, and when Charles Gibson withdrew, Melton & Knox, then Melton & Murphy, J. J. Murphy becoming a partner. This name continued until the firm sold the entire stock to J. Knox, who continued the business until 1884, when the name was changed to J. J. Murphy & Co., and still later, Levi Hutton purchased the business, and in turn, sold it to F. Jones, who moved the stock to Henrysburg.

In 1892 our subject rebuilt his store and completely restocked it with a varied and well assorted lot of goods suited to the demands of his trade, which long experience had made him acquainted with. He carries a general line of dry goods, notions, groceries, a complete line of hardware, as well as shoes, hats and caps, all fresh, clean and of excellent quality. In every sense of the word, Mr. Melton is a successful merchant, catering to every taste and dealing justly with every customer. Mr. Melton also owns a large amount of property in Belmont County, one farm comprising 100 acres of excellent land in Warren township, and another of 40 acres, in Kirkwood township. With J. J. Murphy he is also interested in 25 acres located near Olivett and is also the owner of some improved lots. In addition, Mr. Melton is a large stockholder in the Barnesville Glass Company, and in many smaller enterprises.

The marriage of Mr. Melton was to Mary D. Smith, a daughter of John N. Smith, whose father was one of Noble County's presiding judges for a number of years. This marriage occurred on September 30, 1866, and three children were born to this union, namely: Willard S., Clyde W., and Ada M. Clyde W. is associated with his father as clerk. Ada M.

married A. M. Boyd, late a bookkeeper in St. Louis, Missouri, but now a clerk in our subject's store.

For 15 years our subject's father was postmaster at Henrysburg, and the former acted as deputy for a number of years. Since its first establishment, Mr. Melton has been the postmaster of the Olivett office. The name is as much respected as well as old one, in Belmont County. The grandfather of our subject located here in 1800 and his son drove the first stakes in the building of the town of Freeport, in Harrison County. Mr. Melton was traveling salesman for 20 years, representing the following firms at different times: Frank Davis & Co., of Barnesville, Ohio; J. M. Lewis of Barnesville, Ohio, and L. S. Delaplain of Wheeling, West Virginia. Previous to being engaged with these companies, he represented a wholesale tobacco factory.

DILLWYN C. BUNDY, secretary and treasurer of the Belmont Insurance Association, of Barnesville, Ohio, is one of Belmont County's representative, substantial and prominent citizens. He bears a name which is honored through the county for its estimable character and is notable as belonging to the pioneer days.

Dillwyn C. Bundy was born in Belmont County, March 29, 1861, a son of Hon. William and Asenath (Doudna) Bundy, the former of whom is one of the distinguished citizens of this county, now retired from the activities of public life. He was one of a family of 12 children born to William and Sarah (Overman) Bundy, eleven of whom still survive. The father of Hon. William Bundy was born in North Carolina, in 1780 and in 1806 came to Belmont County, Ohio, settling on a farm near Barnesville. In 1815 he located his permanent home in Warren township, on section 4, and remained there until his death, which occurred in June, 1828. His wife was also a North Carolinian by birth. Both parents of Hon. William Bundy were consistent and leading members

of the Society of Friends. They named their children as follows: Mary, Ezekiel, Eli, Charity, John, Nathan, Sarah, William, Dempsey, Chalkley, and Elizabeth, ten of these being deceased.

Hon. William Bundy was born in Warren township, Belmont County, in 1819, and grew to manhood accustomed to agricultural pursuits. His education was acquired in the country schools. In 1843 he married Prudence Wood, and one child, Allen, was born to this union. Mrs. Bundy died about 18 months after marriage. Three years later, Mr. Bundy married Asenath Doudna, daughter of Joel Doudna, a native of North Carolina. Nine children were born to this union, as follows: Prudence, deceased; T. Clarkson; Joel P., deceased; Almeda, deceased; Evaline, deceased; Charles, deceased; Dillwyn, Rebecca H., and an infant which passed away in babyhood. Mrs. Bundy was a most estimable and dearly beloved Christian woman, and for 42 years was her husband's companion, her death occurring on September 20, 1889. Mr. Bundy followed a farming life, occupying an estate of 365 acres, but, like Cincinnatus of old, he was called from his plow to assume the duties of a statesman, his fellow-citizens electing him as a Representative to the General Assembly, in 1875. Although the district was Democratic, and Mr. Bundy was a Republican in politics, the personal esteem in which he was held resulted in his election. His deep interest in the growth and development of Belmont County has been constant, and although now advanced in years and out of the rapid tide, he notes all local improvements with pleasure and is generous in his assistance of worthy enterprises.

Dillwyn C. Bundy was reared in Warren township, attended the common schools and there laid the foundation of an education which he later completed at the Friends' Boarding School at Barnesville, Ohio. At manhood he located on his present fine farm of 108 acres and is acknowledged to be one of the leading agriculturists of the county. Upon the organization of the Belmont Insurance Association of Barnesville, in 1897, he became its secretary



GEORGE H. MUTH.

and treasurer. This company represents over \$2,000,000 of property, and is conducted exclusively as an association for the insurance of farm property. The amount of insurance now in force is \$1,150,000, and the list of policy holders in Belmont County reaches almost 900.

The marriage of Mr. Bundy was to Elizabeth Steer, daughter of James and Mary (Green) Steer, prominent farming people of Belmont County, and a family of five children was born to this union, namely: Charles E., Amie, Walter A., deceased; Mary E., and Margaret A. This family and connections represent many members of the Society of Friends in Belmont County, and is especially known for its public spirit and integrity of life and character. Mr. Bundy is active in his adherence to the Republican party, and is widely known and universally respected.



GEORGE H. MUTH, a retired business man of Bellaire and a large property owner, has made his money almost entirely in the mercantile business of this city. For many years he kept a large butcher shop in the place, and afterward established the flourishing grocery store which his son is so ably conducting. He was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1837, and is the son of John and Katherine C. (Briel) Muth.

John Muth was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany. In 1832, after his marriage, he came to this country and settled at Fulton, near Wheeling, West Virginia. There he opened a butcher shop, which he conducted with success until 1848. Then moving to Bellaire, he opened in the Second Ward, on the river bank, a large general store, one of the first to be established in the place. It supplied one of the evident needs of the city and was a success from the start. From year to year he enlarged his stock of goods to meet the increasing demands of a growing population, and he continued in the industry until 1863, when he retired. He died in 1866, at the age of 57. He was married in

Germany to Katherine C. Briel, who was born in Frankfort, Germany. She died in 1876, at the age of 66. To Mr. and Mrs. Muth were born three children: George H., who is mentioned below; Katherine, who married a Mr. Martin, of Muncie, Indiana; and Lizzie, who married a Mr. Thurber, and died some years ago in Bellaire.

George H. Muth, at the early age of 18, embarked upon his business career as a butcher in Bellaire. Previous experience with his father had initiated him in the work, and he was enabled in a short time to put the industry upon a solid foundation. Making a good start, he had no difficulty in keeping the excellent reputation he soon won, and for 35 years he perseveringly continued in this line. Then, in 1884, he erected at the corner of 33rd and Belmont streets a large and substantial grocery store. Here he put in an extensive stock of goods and began business. Well known as a reliable and accommodating merchant in the place, he at once secured a large patronage, and, meeting with no reverses, he continued to run his store until 1900, when he was succeeded by his son John. The firm name now is "Muth Grocery Co." He has been very successful in his different ventures and he now owns, besides the store, a fine residence and other valuable property.

Mr. Muth married a Miss Ambler, daughter of Isaac Ambler, of Belmont County, and they have had eight children, three of whom are now living: Katie, who married Dr. Maser, of Parsons, Kansas; Etta, the wife of George Hill, of Bellaire; and John, who is now in charge of the grocery store. The other five died young.

Mr. Muth has long been considered one of the solid business men of the place. As a man keenly interested in the welfare of the city, he has belonged to the volunteer fire department for 28 years, and has served as chief for 13 years. In politics he affiliates with the Democrats; in religious sentiment he is a Lutheran. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES P. CROWL. There is probably not a more reliable employee in the Mann foundry, or one who has been in that establishment longer than the foreman, Mr. Crowl, who resides at No. 302 Third street, Martin's Ferry. For nearly fifty years he has been engaged in this manufactory, and his fidelity to his work has won for him the unbounded confidence of not only the proprietor but also of the workmen. Born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1834, he is a son of Finley and Elizabeth J. (Greer) Crowl.

Finley Crowl was a man of great integrity and of much intellectual and physical strength. Upon reaching manhood he settled upon a farm in Pennsylvania, where he followed agriculture for the rest of his life. Not content with ordinary methods, he brought both science and skill to bear upon his work, and won for himself an excellent reputation among agriculturists. He made a specialty of grain, and was thought to raise the best of any one in the county. Having passed a long and useful life, he died at the advanced age of 86. During his young manhood he married Elizabeth J. Greer, a noble, refined woman, who proved a wonderful help and encouragement to him in all his undertakings in life. She died in 1849 at the age of 45 years, 11 months and 17 days. To Mr. and Mrs. Crowl were born nine children,—Alexander, a well-known farmer of Chester County, Pennsylvania; Margaret E., who married E. Bye and resides on a farm in Chester County; James P., who is mentioned below; John, who died some time ago in Fargo, North Dakota; Amos, who is engaged in business in Dickinson, North Dakota; Elizabeth, who married Ralph Greer and resides in Chester County, where he is engaged in the pottery business; Anna S., the wife of Townsend Pue, a farmer of Chester County, Pennsylvania; Mary J., who died at the age of five years; and William, who keeps a hotel in Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Crowl was an influential member of the Presbyterian Church.

James P. Crowl was reared in Pennsylvania, and in the common schools of his State procured his education. He was early trained

to farm work, and as a youth worked at this occupation until he was 18 years old. He then, in 1852, came to Martin's Ferry and secured a position in the foundry, in which he has since been engaged. At first he worked at molding, and, exercising both care and skill in his work, was soon promoted to a higher position. Since then he has been regularly advanced whenever opportunity occurred until eight years ago, he was made foreman. This position he has occupied ever since, exhibiting tact in the management of the men and an admirable comprehension of the work. He has under him about 25 men, the entire force in the foundry, and the work which he overlooks includes the making of all kinds of iron goods.

November 3, 1861, Mr. Crowl married Anna Lawrence, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio. By this marriage there have been five children,—Herbert Lawrence, who was born November 15, 1862, died April 10, 1878; William W., a glass decorator; Frank, born November 3, 1866, died November 23, 1882; Nellie, born May 15, 1868, died December 26, 1868; and Alma Edna, who married John M. Turner and has one child, Will Lawrence.

Mr. Crowl is both popular and influential in his city. In politics he has always taken a large interest, and is an unwavering Republican. Both he and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church and he is serving as deacon. In the I. O. O. F. of which he is a member he occupies a high position, having passed all the chairs of that order.

John Lawrence, father of Mrs. Crowl, was born in Pennsylvania, in August, 1795. Having procured a thorough education, and being a man of scholarly tastes, in the early period of his mature life he engaged in teaching and won for himself considerable distinction in the profession. Later he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years, and finally he settled on a farm and engaged in agriculture. He lived to the advanced age of 80, dying in April, 1876. During his early manhood he married Elizabeth Kerr, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they had seven chil-

dren,—Susan, who married Alexander G. Holiday, died in her 63rd year in Nebraska, where her husband also died. Margaret married C. H. Turner, who served in the Civil War for three years. Both she and her husband died in Illinois, she at the age of 68. William resides in Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas. James and Lavina died young. Anna is mentioned above. Elizabeth is now the widow of William H. Bendle, who served for three years in the Civil War. Mr. Lawrence and all his family joined the United Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder and liberal supporter.

ELLIS B. STEELE, a veteran of the Civil War, is a prosperous farmer residing on the old Steele homestead in Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio. He was born on this farm in 1828, as was his father, Joshua, who was born in 1804.

Benajah Steele, grandfather of our subject, was born in Jones County, North Carolina, and came of Quaker ancestry. His father was Peter Steele, who never left North Carolina. Benajah Steele assisted in the early survey of Ohio in 1799, and moved here in 1800, locating in section 1, township 7, range 3. He died in 1854, at the age of 94 years, seven months and 26 days. He was one of the "Minute Men" of the Revolutionary War, and was a stanch Whig. He married a daughter of Joshua Bundy, and she died November 18, 1834. To them were born the following children: Peter, Mary, Elijah, Ruth, Joshua, and Ellis, all of whom are now deceased.

Joshua Steele resided on the farm where he was born and followed farming throughout life. He was a stanch Whig and active on the line of the "Underground Railroad." He married Abigail Parker, who was born in Northampton County, North Carolina, in 1803, and died in 1855. Seven children were born to them, as follows: Ellis B.; Mary, who died in infancy; Sarah, who resides with our subject; Wesley, who died

April 19, 1900; Joseph, who died in 1858; Jacob, who resides with our subject; and Addison, who resides near by. Addison Steele married a daughter of Robert Goff and has two children, Addison Winfield and Leah. Wesley Steele served in the Civil War in Company G, 170th Ohio Vol. Inf.,—the same company and regiment of which the subject of this sketch was a member. He married Caroline Cunningham, daughter of George Cunningham, in the fall of 1865, and lived near the old home. At his death he left his widow and one daughter, who married Harry Brown, son of Albert Brown, of Upland, Ohio.

The Steeles were very active in operating the "Underground Railroad," and Ellis B. Steele probably ran the last train through his section of Belmont County, the route being in the southeastern part, from the river to Trenton or Emerson, in Jefferson County.

Ellis B. Steele has always followed blacksmithing and farming, having learned his trade with John Theaker, on Short Creek. He built his first shop on the farm in 1852, and erected the present one in 1890, although he has engaged but little at his trade during the past 15 years. The present home was built in 1828, the year of his birth. There are 159 acres to the home place, and this is devoted to general farming and stock raising. He erected at Steele's Grove a hall for amusements and picnics. He has been active in Sabbath-school work, but attends church at different places, still favoring the Society of Friends. He served as trustee of Pease township two or three terms, and also as land appraiser. In politics he is a stanch Republican. During the Civil War he served as corporal in Company G, 170th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., 19th Army Corps, in the 100-day service in 1864. He was not wounded, but suffered very severely from malarial fever that he contracted.

Fraternally, Mr. Steele has been a member of the Odd Fellows for 52 years, being the oldest continuous member of the Mount

Pleasant Lodge, No. 63, which he joined in August, 1851. He joined the Masons in 1865, Mount Pleasant Lodge, but is now a member of the Martin's Ferry lodge. For 24 years he has belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry of Morning View. He is a member of J. T. Updegraff Post, G. A. R., of Mount Pleasant. Mr. Steele has never been married.

HON. JOHN W. LAUGHLIN, one of the most influential citizens and enterprising and successful farmers of Belmont County, Ohio, is now living a retired life at his beautiful country home, about one and a half miles west of Barnesville. Mr. Laughlin is an Ohioan by birth, being a native of Washington, Guernsey County, and his birth dates back to March 15, 1837. He is a son of Thomas W. and Jane T. (Robe) Laughlin, whose family consisted of five children.

Our subject was reared on a farm and received his early education in the common schools. He subsequently attended Miller Academy in his native county; at that time, this institution enjoyed quite a reputation for thoroughness. In 1858, Mr. Laughlin entered Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he completed an extensive course, graduating from that institution in 1861.

The following year he took up the cause of the stars and stripes, and it was his pleasure to defend that emblem of union and strength for several years thereafter. January 20th of that year he enlisted as a private in Company B, 1st Reg., Ohio Vol. Cavalry. He rose rapidly from the ranks and became successively second lieutenant, first lieutenant and then adjutant. For a brief period he served as captain of Company K, and commanded two companies while acting as General Howard's escort. His military record was most praiseworthy; he served three years and nine months, and was honorably discharged from the service September 13, 1865, at Hilton Head, S. C.

Returning from the war covered with hon-

ors, his marriage with Maggie J. Cowden was chronicled in November of the same year. Mrs. Laughlin is a daughter of David and Margery Cowden and is one of a family of four children. She was born at the old Cowden home, near Quaker City, Ohio. Her parents were both natives of Ireland, and but one of their children survive, our subject's wife's brother, W. N. Cowden. The latter was at one time president of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and also served as secretary of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association. Mrs. Laughlin died December 11, 1893.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin; namely, Emma E., Thomas C., David A. and Albert W. (twins), Anna, James N., John C., Palmer H., Lelia J., and Lester M. Of these, Anna and James N. are deceased. The eldest son, Thomas C., Ph. D., after pursuing theological studies, became a minister of the Gospel. He is a graduate of Princeton University and Princeton Theological Seminary and in addition studied at Harvard University and two years in Berlin and Paris. He has recently been appointed professor in the Pacific Seminary at Berkeley, California. Palmer H., another son, is secretary of the Watt Mining Car Wheel Company. Owing to his excellent business ability, in the spring of 1902, he was promoted and at that time became secretary of this large manufacturing establishment.

While yet a resident of Guernsey County, Mr. Laughlin first became connected with the political history of that county. He was nominated three times for Representative and subsequently had bestowed upon him the highest honor of his county. In the fall of 1873, he was elected State Senator on the Democratic ticket, and served his term to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has also served as trustee of the Children's Home, being appointed by the county commissioners. His ambition gratified, he voluntarily withdrew from the political field, and since that time his interests have been identified with an agricultural community. He owns a beautiful and well-improved farm, a short distance from



CALVIN POLLOCK.

Barnesville, and of late years has not sought publicity of any kind. Although his residence is of modern make, his home life is simple and unostentatious. He carries on general farming and is quite an extensive stock raiser.

The career of John W. Laughlin is a notable one; he has earned every honor bestowed upon him, by unremitting toil and painstaking effort. He ascribes most of the credit of his success to his sound fundamental schooling, and is content to spend his closing years in comfort upon his farm, surrounded by his family and a multitude of friends and neighbors, who delight to do him honor. He is a valued member of Robert Hilles Post, No. 220, G. A. R., of Barnesville, of which he is a past commander. He holds a membership in the First Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for several years.

CALVIN POLLOCK, one of the prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Belmont County, Ohio, residing in section 6, in Union township, near Lafferty, was born on the farm which he now owns and operates, on January 21, 1838.

The parents of Mr. Pollock were John and Nancy (Hays) Pollock, both of whom were born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, where they were married on May 20, 1817, and soon after started to found a home in the far West, which was then considered to include the State of Ohio. They lived for a few years in Harrison County, Ohio, and in 1820 came to Belmont County, where Mr. Pollock bought the present family estate from its owner, John Marcus. As one of the pioneers of the county he was well known, and for more than 40 years was called upon to fill various responsible public offices. His political principles made him a Whig in early life, later a Republican, and he was one of the most interested promoters of the "Underground Railroad," his abolition views being well known in his locality. Both he and his wife were leading members of the United

Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for many years. Mr. Pollock was a man of unusual intellect, and during the latter days of his life, when the dark cloud of the Civil War was hovering over the country, he supported the Union to the best of his ability, and kept well informed on all current matters of that momentous period. He did not live to see the opening of hostilities, but he predicted them and hoped for a vigorous policy on the part of the North. His death took place February 26, 1861, his birth having been on March 6, 1795. His widow was born on March 25, 1798, and she survived until October 7, 1879, her long life of 82 years having been given to good actions and kind deeds.

Calvin Pollock, of this sketch, was the 12th member of his parents' family of 14 children, the others being: Samuel, who was born January 11, 1818, was a farmer in Belmont County, where he died at the age of 64 years; William H., who was born October 7, 1819, died at about the age of 65 years; James and Alexander both died in infancy; Robert J., who was born December 24, 1824, is a resident of Wheeling township; Hannah Jane, who was born November 21, 1826, married Dr. J. H. Crumbacker, and resides at Antrim, Ohio; Eleanor, who was born October 19, 1828, married James Lynn, of Washington County, Pennsylvania; John, who was born October 8, 1830, died at the age of 33 years, from a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga; James, who was born August 8, 1832, died at the age of 18 years; Margaret, who was born April 8, 1834, married Alexander Cook, and resides in Cambridge, Ohio; Mary H., who was born May 5, 1836, married John McConnell, and resides in Washington County, Pennsylvania; Sarah R., who is deceased, was born November 8, 1840, and married Mahlon Nichol; and Agnes, deceased, who was born March 8, 1842, and married Rev. J. A. Scroggs, of Washington County; Pennsylvania.

Calvin Pollock was educated in the public

schools in his locality, and assisted his father on the farm until 1863, when he took individual charge of the same, when his brother John entered the army. Mr. Pollock has spent his life developing and improving the property, it becoming his by purchase from the other heirs. The farm contains 160 acres and Mr. Pollock only cultivates for home consumption, raising grain, corn and hay. For the past 16 years he has been engaged quite extensively in the dairy business, and ships the milk product of 25 cows to Wheeling, West Virginia. The whole extent of the property is underlaid with coal, rendering it one of the most valuable tracts of land in Union township.

On December 8, 1869, Mr. Pollock was married to Aggie J. Henry, a native of this county, a daughter of John and Ellen (Clark) Henry, the former of whom is a merchant in Fairview, Ohio. Mrs. Pollock is one of a family of four children, viz.: Alexander C., a resident of Allegheny; Mrs. Pollock; Mary D., deceased; and Maggie, deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pollock are members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which the former has been an elder for many years, and both have been teachers in the Sunday-school for over 30 years. Mr. Pollock has never been deeply interested in political problems, but as a strict temperance man acts with the Prohibition party. He is as highly esteemed as any resident of Union township, in every relation of life, and the solid air of comfort which prevails about his home makes it a notable one. Here both he and his estimable wife delight to offer a generous hospitality to their many friends.

STEWART & WARD, wholesale grocers and millers, located at the corner of 28th and Water streets, is an old and reliable business firm of Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio, which was established in 1879, 23 years ago. Until 1892 the business was milling, but in that year the firm embarked in the whole-

sale grocery line, and is the only jobbing house in Bellaire.

The mill was purchased from the firm of Bent & Dunlop, and has been remodeled and equipped with modern machinery until it is first-class and thoroughly up-to-date. The main brands of flour manufactured are the "Beauty," the "Daisy Roller" and the "Anchor." This house distributes several brands of Northwestern spring wheat flour to its trade. The business requires 15 employees, including traveling men, who cover the regular Wheeling jobbing district. The mill is operated by steam power and railroad facilities are of the best. As the firm controls the jobbing trade in the county, it occupies a leading and independent position. Its managers are men of ability and reliability and enjoy the confidence of the public to the fullest extent.

A. T. STEWART was born and reared in Jefferson County, Ohio, but has resided at Bellaire ever since the organization of the present business. Prior to that he had engaged in a mercantile line, and conducted a general store at Toronto, Ohio, several years. In young manhood he went to Vicksburg, and spent two years there in a jobbing business just before locating in Bellaire. His residence is on Belmont street. His family consists of three children, as follows: A. Mack, who is storekeeper for the National Steel Company at Bellaire; and Roberta L. and William, who are at home. Mrs. Stewart is deceased. Mr. Stewart has at various times been interested in business enterprises in the city and has been a member of the Board of Education. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

D. A. WARD has been a resident of Bellaire since 1879, when he formed his partnership with Mr. Stewart. He was born in 1850, near Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1876 went to Toronto, Ohio, and there engaged in a milling business. He was reared on a farm and was given a good common school

education, which fitted him for a business career in which he has been so successful. He married Ella M. Stewart, a sister of his partner, and his three children are: Frankie, bookkeeper for the firm; Amy and Donald. Mr. Ward built a handsome home in the Fourth Ward, and he is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Bellaire. In politics he is a Republican, and, like his partner, is held in esteem for his upright business methods as well as his estimable personal characteristics.

GEORGE COOKE, attorney-at-law, and ex-city solicitor of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, is a son of James and Jane (McCracken) Cooke, natives of Harrison County, Ohio, and residents of New Athens, of the same county.

James Cooke has followed the occupation of a farmer all his life and is today numbered among the county's well-to-do, substantial citizens, who is known throughout the surrounding county. He has been township trustee for some twelve of fourteen years, has always been alert in politics, and is a Democrat. He and his family prefer the doctrines of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he is a prominent member and trustee also.

Our subject is the third in a family of five children: W. M., who is a carpenter and contractor at New Athens, Ohio; Agnes M., who is now Mrs. J. B. Patton, of New Athens; George, our subject; Margaret F., still living in the home circle; Rev. Robert Parks, a graduate of Franklin College, Ohio.

George Cooke was educated in the common schools, afterward taking a course in Franklin College, and completing it through the junior year. He read law with George Duncan after this and was finally admitted to the bar in 1894, and began practice in his own name. He has practiced in all the courts of the State and in the Supreme Court and is considered one of the rising young attorneys of the county. In 1899 he was elected city solicitor of Martin's Ferry with a majority of three to one in a locality

pronounced Republican, and in the second election in 1900 he carried all the wards of the city, with the exception of one. He has served in the office for three years, showing his fine official capacity. He has been deputy supervisor of elections in Belmont County for four years, and has also been a member of the Republican County Executive Committee, taking a lively interest in politics.

April 30, 1902, Mr. Cooke was united in marriage with Lena F. McKay, a native of Delaware, Ohio, and a daughter of John McKay, now deceased. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Cooke has been secretary of the congregation for years. In fraternal circles our subject is a member of the K. of P. and has passed through most of the chairs; a member of the Bellaire Lodge of Elks; and also of the A. O. U. W. fraternity. Mr. Cooke is one of the stirring speakers on the Democratic side in county and national campaigns; he is a faithful student, well read, and stands deservedly high in the estimation of all.

HON. JOHN W. KENNON. One of the well-known and honored names in Belmont County, Ohio, is that of Kennon, representing large landed interests as well as social and political prominence. A most worthy and esteemed member of this family is found in Hon. John W. Kennon, who resides upon a fine estate within one mile of the city of Barnesville.

The birth of Mr. Kennon occurred in Ireland, in 1812, a year of historic interest in the annals of America, and was one of a family of seven children born to Newall and Jane (Wilson) Kennon, the latter of whom died in her native Ireland, in 1819. In 1821, the father of our subject, with his seven motherless children, left his excellent farm in Ireland, where he had prospered as long as he had been cheered and supported by the presence of his devoted wife; emigrating to America, he made his first permanent settlement in Warren township, Belmont County, Ohio, where he purchased 1,000 acres of land, paying for this

large tract the sum of \$10,000. In those early days the land was yet covered with its virgin growth of timber. In order to have the land quickly cleared and put under cultivation, Mr. Kennon hired various parties to undertake this business, leasing to each for seven years, free of charge, the contract being that they were to clear 21 acres. A man of excellent business faculty, he lived to see many changes wrought by his plans. He died in 1863, at the advanced age of 91 years.

John W. Kennon grew to the age of eight years in his native county, Down, Ireland, at that age accompanying his father to America. His education was obtained in an old log school house near his home, in company with the children of other pioneer families, and he was reared to agricultural pursuits, for which he has never lost a taste. At the beginning of the Grange movement, he became interested and during his later legislative career furthered in every way in his power those laws tending to be of advantage to the farming community. Successfully operating a large estate, he also became a leader in public matters and on more than one occasion, on account of the reliability of his character, was selected to serve as a United States juror, at Cincinnati. During the winters of 1868 and 1869, he served as a Representative in the State Legislature, and he was appointed one of the committee to select the site of the State Reform School for Girls, the same being now a credit to White Sulphur Springs, Delaware County, Ohio.

On November 7, 1851, Mr. Kennon was united in marriage with Eliza DuBois, and ten children were born to this union, as follows: Jane W., Josephine, Mary E., J. Newall, Agnes, Thomas J., William H., Anna E., Robert R., and George W., the two last named being deceased. Mary E. married Daniel Crawford, who died in February, 1884. Josephine married E. T. Parker, who died in February, 1896. Agnes married John C. Buchanan. Anna E. married Frank J. Beaston, a manufacturer of Philadelphia. Thomas J. married Clara M. Beaston of Philadelphia where they reside. William H. married Zetta Eccleston, and they

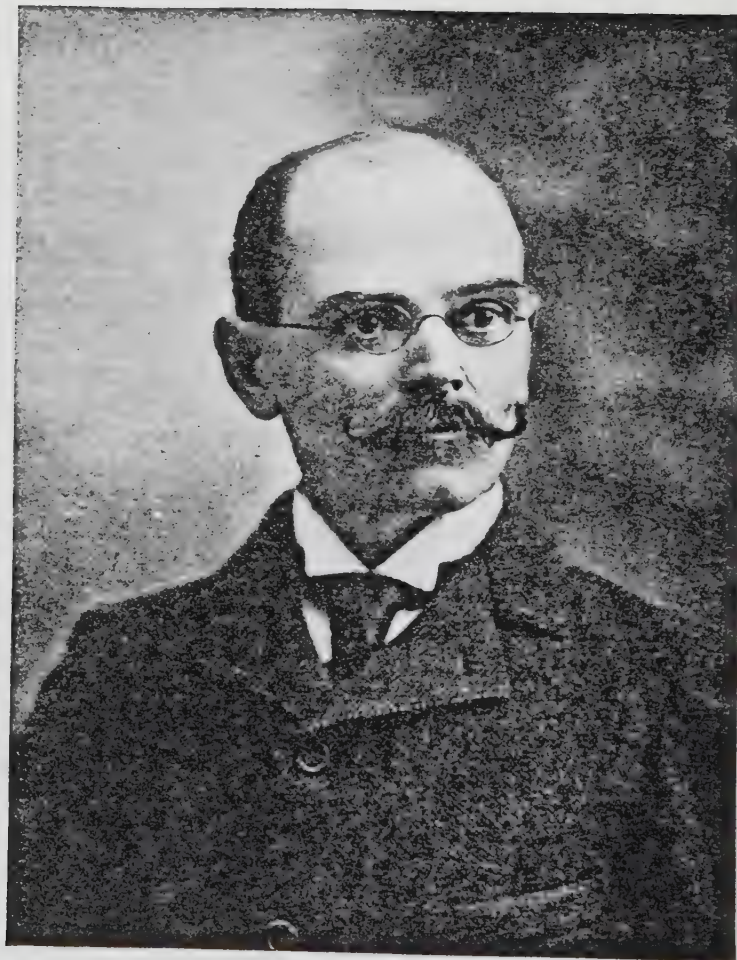
reside in Cleveland. J. Newall resides with his aged parents. In 1875, Mr. Kennon erected a handsome residence on his estate just one mile north of Barnesville. A discovery of oil was made on his farm, resulting in a productive well and the drilling of a second, this also promising to be satisfactory. Mr. Kennon and family belong to the Presbyterian Church. He is most highly regarded in this vicinity as not only one of the most substantial but also as one of the most upright and public-spirited citizens of Belmont County.

BENJAMIN F. MUMMA, one of Warren township's progressive farmers, belonging to one of the old and honored families of the State, was born in Kirkwood township, Belmont County, September 9, 1849, one of a family of seven children born to Daniel and Elizabeth (Sheppard) Mumma, five of whom still survive.

Daniel Mumma was also a native of Kirkwood township, born there in 1817, one of a family of four children who were born on his father's farm. Through a long life filled with meritorious deeds, he passed out of it in September, 1899.

Benjamin F. Mumma attended the schools of Kirkwood township, and remained there until 1876, when he removed to Warren township where he purchased his present fine farm. This comprises 100 acres in section 12, in Warren township, which is now under the management of Joseph W. Murphy, our subject's very capable son-in-law, who was born November 15, 1868, in Kirkwood township, one of a family of ten children born to his parents, Lafayette and Tacy J. (Sudduth) Murphy.

Benjamin F. Mumma was married January 1, 1874, to Armintha Taylor, a daughter of Rev. Abijah Taylor, of Kirkwood township. Four children were born to this marriage, Emsley, deceased; Hattie L., who married J. W. Murphy, on May 10, 1900; Charles R. and Linnie. The religious association of the family



J. HARRY McDONALD.

is with the Methodist Church. In political sentiment, Mr. Mumma is most in sympathy with the Prohibition party. Much interested in agricultural development, he belongs to the Grange and furthers all movements looking to the protection as well as advancement of the farmers' interests. For three years he served as school director, his excellent judgment and deep and intelligent interest making him a valuable acquisition on the board. He lives retired from business activity, enjoying the fruits of his land, and the companionship and affection of his family.

J. HARRY McDONALD, superintendent of the Bessemer department for the National Steel Company in their extensive plant at Bellaire, Ohio, is one of the best-known and most successful business men of the city. He efficiently fills a position of grave responsibility. Since the summer of 1884 he has been a resident of Bellaire, and closely identified with the great corporation noted above, although he had been connected with the steel business in Braddock, Pennsylvania, since 1876.

The birth of Mr. McDonald took place in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, one of a family of 15 children born to Patrick and Christiana McDonald, the former of whom came to Bellaire in 1888, in the steel industry, but who now is a resident of Youngstown, Ohio. Our subject's sisters reside near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, while the surviving sons are located as follows: Thomas, Joseph, Lewis and William are all connected with the steel business in Youngstown; Charles is connected with the iron business at Duquesne, Pennsylvania; Isaac is in the same business at Homestead; Samuel is connected with the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company in Alabama; Francis D. is connected with the Republic Steel & Iron Company at Youngstown; and Robert, who lives in Bellaire, Ohio.

Our subject was educated in the common

schools of Allegheny County and began his work in the steel industry when about 20 years of age. His industrial schooling was of the most practical character, and its results are seen in the present responsible position filled with so much success. It has been by firm determination and constant, painstaking effort that our subject has gradually risen from his first humble position to the present one.

The marriage of Mr. McDonald was to a daughter of Joseph Wood, who was a former resident of Bellaire, but now lives in Cambridge. Mrs. McDonald was reared and educated in Bellaire. The two children born to this union are J. Wood and Harry Eugene. The family home is located at No. 4139 Harrison street, in a handsome residence erected in 1902 by Mr. McDonald. The fraternal connections of our subject are with Bellaire Lodge, No. 267, F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 107, R. A. M.; and Hope Commandery, No. 26, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and Black Prince Lodge, No. 57, Knights of Pythias, of Bellaire, Ohio. Mr. McDonald is one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Bellaire. His political affiliation is with the Republican party.

By a former union Mr. McDonald has a daughter, Lulu M., who married Thomas McGowan, of Bellaire, Ohio.

THOMPSON M. WELLS, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon who has resided in Bellaire, Ohio, since 1886, was born in 1853, on what is now the site of the Diamond Mill, at Bridgeport, and he was reared at Martin's Ferry.

The parents of Dr. Wells were Henry and Margaret (McConahey) Wells, the former of whom followed the trade of blacksmith until 1859, after which time he conducted a foundry at Martin's Ferry. He came to Belmont County in 1822, from Philadelphia, where he was born, and where his father also was a blacksmith. The McConahey family of which Dr.

Wells' mother was a member was one of the pioneer ones of Belmont County. She died when our subject was small, and he, with his brothers, was reared by her sister, who was born in Belmont county in 1805. Her brother, Dr. James McConahey, was younger than she, and his son George conducts a country store on the Martin's Ferry & Mount Pleasant Pike. Dr. Wells' father died January 2, 1890, aged 75 years.

Dr. Wells was one of three sons who were so early bereft of their mother, namely: Dr. Levi C., H. E. and our subject. Dr. Levi C. is a practicing physician at Cambridge, Ohio. H. E. was engaged in the drug business for many years with a Mr. Dent, at Bridgeport, Ohio, but on account of failing health he purchased a farm near by and died May 14, 1893, his wife having passed away the year previously.

Dr. Wells had many educational advantages. In the fall of 1869 he entered Franklin College and later attended medical lectures at Philadelphia, graduating from Hahnemann Medical College on March 10, 1875, at the age of 22 years. He began his practice, in the school of homeopathy, at Baresville, Monroe County, Ohio, in 1875 and continued there until his location in Bellaire in 1886. His home and office are located at No. 3467 Guernsey street, and he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

The marriage of Dr. Wells was to a daughter of R. B. Smith, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, the latter being a boyish comrade of Dr. Wells' father. Four children were born to this marriage, namely: Helen, who died August 12, 1895, aged 19 years and six months; Mabel, now Mrs. Way, whose husband is a messenger on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and a son of Dr. Way, of Woodsfield, Ohio; Malcolm M., who is a graduate of the Elliott school and the Bellaire High School, is well known in football circles, and although but 24 years old, is yardmaster of the tracks of the United States Steel Corporation's mill at Bellaire, and lives at home; and Palma, who is yet a student. For 22 years Dr. Wells has been a Mason and both he and his son

Malcolm belong to the Bellaire blue lodge and the chapter. His father was the first elder in the Bridgeport Presbyterian Church, away back in 1841-42, and the Doctor still adheres to the religious principles in which he was reared. He is a member of the Ohio Valley Homeopathic Medical Association. In person our subject is built in generous mold, weighing some 300 pounds. It has been said by some of his grateful patients, that a visit from the jovial, pleasant physician, with his vitality and good cheer, does more good than pills or potions. This may be one secret of the Doctor's unusual success and popularity.

DAVID COSS, a well-known business man of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, has his place of business at No. 411 Walnut street, and deals extensively in paints, oils, varnishes, dye stuffs, etc. He also buys powder by the car load and sells dynamite in both large and small quantities. He is a native of Martin's Ferry, was born January 7, 1859, and is a son of Harrison and Mary J. (Linn) Coss.

Harrison Coss was very well known and esteemed during his life, and followed the occupation of a brick-layer, taking contracts, etc., and doing work principally on dwellings. He was united in marriage with Mary J. Linn, who is still an honored resident of Martin's Ferry, her home for many years. She was born in 1830 and bore her husband eight children. Her husband was a through-and-through Republican and served as councilman for several years with much satisfaction to all. He departed this life November 6, 1900, on the day on which President McKinley and Vice-President Roosevelt were elected to office. Mrs. Coss has been a life-long member of the M. E. Church, and is a great worker in religious movements. The names of her children are as follows: William H., Rena, David, our subject; Addison, Clara, Delora, Herman, and Frank, who like his father before him is a brick-layer by occupation and makes his home in Martin's Ferry. Herman is a

blacksmith in the American Tin Plate Mill at Martin's Ferry; Delora married W. E. Thomas, a worker in the mill and lives in Zanesville, Ohio; William H. and Addison are employed as blacksmiths at the Laughlin Mill in Martin's Ferry,—the former has been twice married, having been united with Sallie Chambers, and later with Maggie Sweeney; the latter married Mary Blakemore.

David Coss was educated in the schools of his native city and afterward found a position as clerk in a grocery store where he worked until he had mastered painting, the trade which he subsequently followed for twelve or fifteen years until 1893. At the end of that year he embarked in business as a paint and oil dealer, and by honesty and fair dealing has built up a first rate patronage and trade, and is ranked among the foremost business men of the city.

Mr. Coss has never married. He is a Republican of decided opinions as was his father, and takes much interest in politics. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has passed through all the chairs; and also affiliates with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

From 1896 until 1900, Mr. Coss served with credit as city treasurer, and has gained the confidence and trust of the public by his faithfulness to duty and his prompt and active methods. He is a stockholder in the German Savings Bank.

GEORGE L. SPENCE, president of the Stanton Heater Company, director in the People's Savings Bank, stockholder in the First National Bank of Bridgeport, director and vice-president of the Fidelity Savings & Loan Company and director in the Spence-Baggs Stove Company, of Martin's Ferry, is one of the leading business men of the Ohio Valley.

Mr. Spence is an Ohio product, born in Martin's Ferry, on November 11, 1866, a son of Lavosier and Elizabeth (Dakan) Spence, the former of whom was born in Jefferson County and the latter in Belmont County, in the same

State. Lavosier Spence was born to parents who lived in an unassuming way, in a cabin on a rented farm in Mount Pleasant township, Jefferson County, on January 14, 1829, and like the majority of self-made men attained his present position as a capitalist, by climbing up a hill of toil. His educational advantages were meager indeed and he just simply went to work and kept at it through youth and manhood; his struggles developed his character as well as his mental and physical being. From being a good carpenter he developed into an excellent machinist, and in 1857 he began the making of threshing machines in Martin's Ferry, and ten years later made engines, continuing the business until 1899. Mr. Spence was one of the original builders of the old Aetna and Standard iron and steel companies' works, and was a director in both companies until they went into the combination in 1899. In 1873 he went into the manufacture of stoves, continuing alone until 1874, when he admitted several gentlemen into partnership, the firm name thus becoming Spence, Baggs & Co., which operated successfully until 1900 when the present firm of the Spence-Baggs Stove Co. was incorporated. This company is yearly expanding and growing more prosperous.

In 1899 the thresher and engine plants which our subject's father established were merged into the Riverside Bridge Company, Mr. Spence still retaining an interest. He is also a director in the Stanton Heater Company, is president of the People's Savings Bank and vice-president of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Ohio.

Mr. Spence is financially interested in other manufacturing enterprises in Martin's Ferry. For years he has been one of the most enterprising men of the city, ready to promote its best interests. Mr. Spence owns one of the handsomest residences in Martin's Ferry, which is situated on a bluff commanding a fine view of the hills and the river. He delights in his home, in his family and friends and is proud and hopeful regarding the future of this city. He has been identified with much of the improvement in this section.

On August 20, 1857, Mr. Spence was married to Elizabeth Dakan who came to Martin's Ferry in 1854. Two sons were born to this union, namely: John D. and George L. John D. Spence was born on November 3, 1862, and died August 6, 1895. He married Texa Arnett, who was a native of Wheeling, who died in 1889, at the age of 24 years, leaving two children, Elizabeth D. and Grover L.

George L. Spence received many educational advantages. Finishing his primary education in the lower grades in Martin's Ferry, he entered the High School, graduating from that institution in 1886 and then entered the Ohio State University at Columbus. In 1887, when in the sophomore year, he left the college in order to enter into the thrasher and engine manufacturing business in which he was made a partner in 1890, continuing as such until 1899 when he assisted in the incorporation of the Stanton Heater Company and raised the funds to put it on a safe basis. Like his father, Mr. Spence has an unusual degree of business ability and is interested in many of the leading enterprises in this locality and is foremost in all public movements tending to the prosperity and advancement of Martin's Ferry. He is interested and still a director in the Spence-Baggs Stove Company; he helped to organize the Belmont Brick Company and was a director in that company for some seven years; is a stockholder in the First National Bank in Bridgeport; and in 1887 was one of the organizers and has been a director and the vice-president of the Fidelity Savings & Loan Company since. Mr. Spence was one of the original organizers of the Y. M. C. A. and served for two years as its president.

On October 12, 1892, Mr. Spence was married to Flora A. McCord, a native of Martin's Ferry and a daughter of C. G. and Anna McCord, residents of the same city. For the past 20 years Mr. McCord has been in the brick business and is a member of the brick firm of McCord Brothers, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spence, Emma A. and Gertrude E. The religious connection of the family is with the

Baptist Church, in which body Mr. Spence has efficiently filled all the positions accorded to a layman. His support is liberal and both he and his wife find much enjoyment in furthering its usefulness. Politics do not appeal to Mr. Spence, and he confines his activity to local affairs. He is justly ranked high in business circles and his integrity and justice in dealing with others is only equaled by his display of engaging qualities in private life.

HON. WILLIAM F. SMITH, a citizen of St. Clairsville, Ohio, is judge of the Probate Court of Belmont County, in which capacity he has served with honor and credit since 1896. He was born on a farm near Chester Hill, in Morgan County, Ohio, June 5, 1854, and is a son of David and Máry (Foulke) Smith, who were members of the Society of Friends and both natives of Ohio. His mother died when he was four years old. His father, now past 75 years of age, is living on the old home farm near Chester Hill.

Judge Smith attended boarding school at Westtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, graduating from there in 1875. He later went to Haverford College in Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in the summer of 1877. He then went to McConnelsville, Ohio, and commenced the study of law in the office of Pond & Foulke, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1879. He taught school for a number of years while acquiring his education.

He was married June 23, 1880, to Mary Blanche Pond, only daughter of his former preceptor, Col. Francis B. Pond, and Eliza A. (Corner) Pond. Colonel Pond was colonel of the 62nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in the War of the Rebellion, and was later Attorney General of the State of Ohio. Judge Smith and his wife soon after their marriage located at Barnesville, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of law, and continued there in successful practice until 1896, when he was elected to the office of Probate



JOHN SCHICK.

judge on the Republican ticket, since which time he has resided in St. Clairsville. He was re-elected by an increased majority in 1899. He has always taken an active interest in politics in support of the principles of the Republican party.

Judge Smith and his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In secret orders he is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a Mason. Judge Smith and his wife are the parents of two children: Harold D., who is attending the public school in St. Clairsville, and Frances E., a daughter, who is now a junior in Lake Erie College at Painesville, Ohio.

JOHN SCHICK, for many years a prominent coal operator, residing at Bellaire, Ohio, was born in Germany in 1845, and is a son of Martin Schick.

Martin Schick came to the United States in 1847, first locating in Baltimore for 12 years, then in Wheeling two years, when he came to Bellaire. He was for a number of years immigrant agent for the B. & O. R. R., having charge of immigrants for the West, directing them across the river and placing them on proper trains and routes for their destinations. He conducted the Eagle House for several years, and also owned a farm west of Bellaire, upon which the miners' shanties are now built. For two years he followed the coal business. He died in 1881. He was a well-known man in this vicinity and on the railroad between Baltimore and Columbus. He and his wife had the following children: Mrs. Lena Miller; Mrs. Joseph Cleaver; John; August, who was in partnership with John for many years; Andrew; George; Fred; Mrs. Louise Clouse; Anna Schempf, deceased; Mrs. C. A. Smith; and Frances, deceased. Those living are residents of Bellaire.

John Schick was two years old when his parents moved to this country, and received his educational training in the Fifth Ward

School at Wheeling, and in a school in Bellaire located where the C. & P. R. R. depot now stands. In 1858 he went to Richmond, Virginia, where he spent two years as apprentice at the tanners' trade, then returned home and entered the employ of George W. Johnson at Wheeling, and later of Thomas Medford at Bellaire. Because he was under age, he ran away from home and enlisted in Company A, 43rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., serving from January 11, 1862, until July 13, 1865, being in Sherman's army. He was never sick a day, and, in fact, gained in health during his service. Returning to Bellaire, he resumed the tanning trade, which he followed until 1880, since which time he has engaged mainly in looking after his various properties. He owns three business buildings and eight residences in Bellaire, besides having other business interests. He is a director and stockholder of the Novelty Stamping Company, which he helped to promote and build; director of the Farmer's & Merchant's Bank; stockholder in the Mason Heater Company and the Imperial Glass Company. In 1877 he and his brother August formed a partnership in the coal business, and until recently operated the mine one mile and a half west of Bellaire, on the B. & O. R. R., from which mine coal has been furnished the railroad since before the Civil War. It is one of the oldest mines in the county and was formerly conducted by Jacob Heatherington and his brother. At the present time it is operated by John A., a son of our subject, and M. J., a son of August Schick, who succeeded their fathers as partners. They employ about 85 men and produce from 5,000 to 8,000 bushels daily. For the past 17 years our subject has resided at No. 3625 Guernsey street, where he has a fine home, which was built by Alexander DuBois and remodeled by himself.

December 27, 1869, Mr. Schick married Augusta Bauer, of Martinsburg, and they have three children: Fred M., a druggist in Colorado; John A., and Augusta A. In

politics our subject is a Democrat. In religious attachment he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Bellaire.

CHARLES A. GRELLA, an enterprising grocer of Bellaire, is now conducting one of the largest and oldest industries of its kind in the city, the business having been established in 1879 by his father. Since he took a hand in the management, however, he has done much to push the business to its present prosperous condition and to make the store at 4575 Jefferson street one of the busiest markets in the city.

Mr. Grella has undoubtedly inherited much of his energy and clear-headed business capacity from his good German ancestors. His father, Louis Grella, was a native of Germany, and in 1870 came to this country and soon afterward settled in Bellaire. Here at its present location in 1878 he erected the store where the son is now conducting business, a substantial structure 80 by 20 feet. The following year he put in a good stock of groceries and started business. The industry proved a success from the start, and from year to year he was enabled to enlarge his stock and branch out in other respects. In 1893 he received his son as a partner and the firm has since been known as L. Grella & Son. Mr. Grella died in June, 1901. His wife is now residing at their pleasant residence at No. 4565 Jefferson street. To Mr. and Mrs. Grella were born seven children—Louis, now in the steel business in Pittsburg; Charles A., who is mentioned below; William, a clerk in his brother's grocery store; Minnie, who lives at home; Louisa, who married D. Riley, of Pittsburg, and Emma and Ida, who are still at home. Mr. Grella was a man who exerted an influence upon the public affairs of the city. In politics he affiliated with the Democrats.

Charles A. Grella was reared in an atmosphere of business, and upon reaching manhood readily took to the industry his father

had so firmly established in Bellaire. As has been said, he became a partner in this grocery establishment in 1893, and since the death of his father, about a year ago, he has taken full charge of affairs. He carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries, has a large retail trade, and is engaged to some extent in the wholesale business. In fact, the industry requires the employment of six men regularly and at times even more. Having considerable surplus capital, Mr. Grella has branched out to some extent, and as a large investor in the enterprises is now director of the Belmont Savings & Loan Company, and also of the recently organized Enameled Steel Tile Company.

Mr. Grella is now residing at the home of his parents. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.; F. & A. M., Ionic Lodge, of Bellaire; Hope Commandery, K. T., of St. Clairsville; K. of P., Black Prince Lodge, and the Junior O. U. A. M. Politically he affiliates with the Republicans, and in religious views he sides with the German Reformed Church.

REV. CHARLES A. MULHEARN, rector of St. Mary's Church at Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, has a large place in the hearts of his congregation and has no little part to play in the arena of life and work. He was ushered into this life September 22, 1861, and claims New Jersey as his native State. His parents were Michael and Mary (Conaty) Mulhearn, natives of County Cavin, Ireland, and are at present honored residents of New London, Connecticut.

Michael Mulhearn is a shoemaker by vocation, and has traveled from Maine to California in the interests of his business. He makes a specialty of manufacturing shoes for cripples, and has given the work much time and study. He immigrated to this country in 1854 as did also his wife, and they were married soon after their arrival. Several children blessed their union: Charles A., the oldest of the three living; Frank, who is the efficient

chief engineer of a revenue cutter on the ocean; and Daniel, living at home.

The educational advantages of our subject were good. He obtained the rudiments of his education in the public schools of New London, Connecticut, later entered the High School, and finished with honor. The next eight years of his life were spent on a steamer running between New London and Sag Harbor, New York, serving in the capacity of clerk. He then entered Niagara University in New York, where he completed a classical course, and determined to become a minister. He accordingly went to Montreal and there took a course in theology, and was ordained for this diocese by Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, June 15, 1889. He served the following ten years as assistant in the Cathedral, in Columbus, Ohio, to Bishop Watterson, and his residence in Martin's Ferry has dated from November, 1888. He has charge of a church, situated in one of the nice locations of the city, which has a seating capacity for 600 and has a membership of 940 people. The schools in connection with it have a course of study similar to that of public schools and there are now about 225 students enrolled. The parsonage is an exceedingly comfortable place and is fitted with many of the modern conveniences. There is always plenty to do and plenty to plan for future work and Mr. Mulhearn is very busy with numerous duties depending upon him. As a good, Christian gentleman he is spoken of in the highest terms.

PAUL MORRISON, M. D., one of the leading young physicians of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, is a native of the county, born on May 4, 1869, a son of S. G. W. and Louise Mary (Scott) Morrison, the former of whom is a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia.

S. G. W. Morrison is an iron broker and has done business in that line under his own name as a firm style for the past 35 years. Prior to that time he was in the foundry business in Wheeling. Although he is over 80

years of age, his mind is still alert and he carries on his usual avocations. The mother of our subject, at the age of 76 years, is also remarkably active, and both are most highly esteemed in this community. Both are consistent members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Morrison is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, but he has never desired political notice. A family of nine children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, viz.: Mrs. F. S. Watson, the widow of James Watson, resides with her parents. Charles S. is an attorney in Wheeling. Mary A. is Mrs. Charles H. Dilley and resides in New York City. Dr. Frank S. is a dentist in Martin's Ferry. Dr. Paul is the subject of this review. William was killed at the age of 21 at the battle of Cedar Creek, being struck in the temple with a spent ball. He enlisted as a private in the Civil War and was promoted for gallantry to be lieutenant in the 14th Reg., West Virginia Vol. Inf. He was a young man of promise. Scott died at the age of eight years. Dr. John W., who was a practitioner in Martin's Ferry, died in 1891, aged 41 years. Virginia M. married Abraham Lash and died in Martin's Ferry, aged 36 years.

Dr. Paul Morrison obtained his primary education at the public schools of Martin's Ferry and later became a student at Kenyon College, of Gambier, Ohio, graduating in the classical department there in 1892. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, graduating from that great institution in 1896. His hospital experience was gained in the Sloan Maternity Hospital and the Chambers Street Hospital, in the former of which he spent several months, gaining knowledge which he could have secured in no other way. When he settled for practice at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, it was as a thoroughly skilled surgeon and a well instructed physician, and with the added experience of two years, he located at Martin's Ferry, in 1898. His practice is of a general nature and he is examining physician for several insurance and fraternal associations. His relations with the medical associations of Bel-

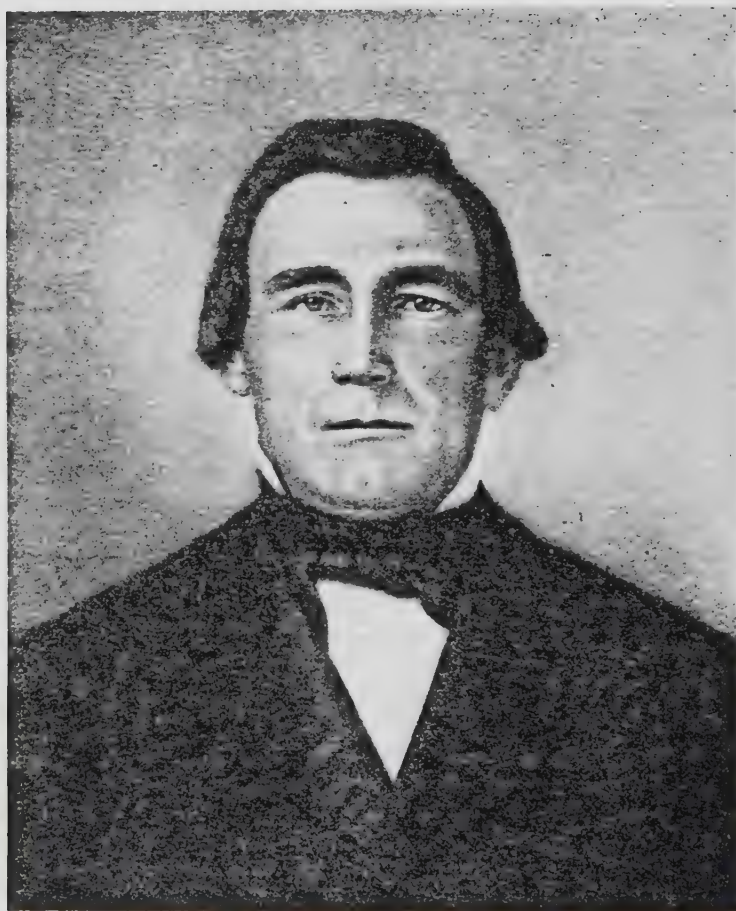
mont County and Eastern Ohio are most cordial in their nature and his contributions to their literature are given careful attention.

Dr. Morrison was married on December 26, 1894, to Genevieve Carpenter, a native of Port Jarvis, New York, a daughter of William S. and Emily (Palmer) Carpenter, residents of Port Jarvis. The Doctor and wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in which he is a member of the vestry. His political interest is in the success of the Republican party, but his professional duties leave him little time for politics. Dr. Morrison is well qualified and has a constantly increasing practice.

DAVID THORBURN, a prominent and influential farmer of Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born December 2, 1828, on his present farm in section 31, and has made his home on it all his life, with the exception of eight years, from 1850 to 1858, spent in Colerain township. His home, which is the oldest brick house on Scotch Ridge, is very substantial and since it has been remodeled presents a modern appearance.

David Thorburn is a son of Alexander and Helen (Harper) Thorburn. His father came to this country from Scotland, where he was born, reared and married, being accompanied by his wife and two children, who were born in Dalkeith, Scotland. They arrived at Wheeling, West Virginia, in July or August, 1825, and there Mr. Thorburn followed his trade as a tanner, working for a time with Mr. Gardner, of Wheeling. He moved to Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, in the fall of 1825, and purchased what has since been the home farm, it having been entered by the Alexanders and owned at the time by Peter Alexander. He continued on this farm until 1857, when he sold it to the subject of this biography, and moved to the farm adjoining on the south, now owned by Mr. McGlenn. Remaining there

until the spring of 1866, he moved to Adams County, Illinois, where he died in the fall of 1866, at the age of 70 years. He was a Whig, and later a Republican, and was a strong Abolitionist. He was always active in the United Presbyterian Church. His wife was born in Scotland and died on the home farm in 1848, aged 47 years. Their children were: Marion, Elsie, Robert, David, Alexander, Helen, Bethia (Jeffers), and Jeanette (Giddings). Marion, born in Scotland, was the wife of Robert Frazier, and died where Mozart Park is now situated, in Ohio County, West Virginia, in the 46th year of her age. Elsie, who was born in Scotland and died in 1858, was the wife of J. W. Gray. Robert, born on the home farm April 26, 1826, married, first, Miss Moore, and after her death married Miss Stringer. He has five sons and three daughters. He moved west to Missouri when his children were small. David, born on the home farm, was married in 1850 to Sarah S. Gray, daughter of an early resident, John Gray. She died in 1854, and the two children born to them died in infancy. He formed a second union in 1856 with Nancy Jane Edwards, who was born in Belmont County and is a daughter of Louis Edwards, whose father, Ignatius Edwards, came to this county from Virginia. By his second marriage David Thorburn had the following children: Lizzie Helen; Alice Arabella; Martha Alameda, wife of John S. Beatty, of Pease township, residing on the old Finney farm; Ada Harper, John S., and an infant, who are deceased; Lula Jane, wife of Frank Permar, residing near Steubenville; Katie M., Margaret W., and Charles David. Alexander, who served in the 98th Reg., Ohio, Vol. Inf., died soon after the conclusion of the Civil War. Helen, who is the widow of J. F. Godfrey, resides in Illinois. Mrs. Bethia Jeffers, a widow, resides with her family at Mount Pleasant, Ohio. Mrs. Jeanette Giddings resides in Adams County, Illinois. Alexander Thorburn was married a second time, in 1850, to Caroline Godfrey, and they



HON. GEORGE W. HAZEN.

had one son, John Godfrey, who is now deceased.

David Thorburn owns about 102 acres and has finely improved the farm, which he devotes to general farming. During the past two years he has engaged in the dairy business, wholesaling his milk at the farm. Mr. Thorburn has witnessed a wonderful development in the towns of Belmont County. He remembers Martin's Ferry when there were but three business men in town, namely: Amos Jones, dry goods merchant; Miller, the grocer; and Beasle, the tavern keeper. He helped haul the stone used in the foundation for the barn built upon his place when he was 17 years old. Politically, he is a Republican, having voted for Hale, Free-Soil candidate, and John C. Freemont, at one time being the only Republican in the district. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN A. HAZEN, a prosperous farmer of Union township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1830, and is a son of Hon. George W. and Nancy (Bowman) Hazen, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively.

Judge Hazen was about three years of age when taken by his parents to live in Pennsylvania. Both his parents lived beyond the age of 70 years. He was educated for the legal profession and attained high rank among the lawyers of his section. He and his family came to Ohio in 1833, and he lived in southeast Ohio during the remainder of his life, dying in 1861 at the age of 66 years. He served as judge in Belmont County for a period of seven years, and was a most worthy man, who enjoyed the acquaintance of many throughout the county. Although reared in the Episcopal Church, his parents having belonged to the Church of England, he later joined the Presbyterian

Church, of which he was a devout member. In politics he was conservative, but held strenuously to his views. Although he had much political influence and was the ruling spirit in politics in the county, the only office ever accepted was that of judge, declining to run for a senatorship. He owned a farm of 270 acres, most of which still remains in the possession of his family. He was a Mason, and Hazen Lodge, of Morristown, was named in his honor. He married Nancy Bowman, a daughter of John and Catherine (Snively) Bowman, relatives of the Bowmans and Hoggs of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. She died in 1888, at the advanced age of 86 years. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church and was an active church worker. Four children were born to them, as follows: David H., at one time partner of Governor Shannon, of St. Clairsville, was an attorney-at-law,—he moved to Pittsburg and then to Kansas, where he died; Dr. Charles A. died at the age of 61 years in Kansas City, where he had practiced for some years; Catherine resides with the subject of this sketch; and John A.

John A. Hazen was educated in the common schools of this county and at an early age engaged in farming, at which he has since continued. He follows diversified farming and possesses 160 acres, all of which is underlaid with coal, presumably four veins. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens and has many warm personal friends.

Mr. Hazen was united in marriage December 24, 1863, to Ellen McKelvey, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 14, 1842, and was a daughter of William and Mary (Laughland) McKelvey, both now deceased. She was a Presbyterian and was a zealous church worker. Her death occurred October 14, 1894, at the age of 52 years, being survived by her husband and two children, namely: Florence C., an artist, who married Dr. C. U. Patterson, a practitioner of Uhrichsville, by whom she has two children, Myra and Hazen; and William C., who is a machinist of Uhrichsville.

JOSEPH GIBBONS, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Belmont County, whose years but illustrate his wonderful vitality, resides on his fine farm in Warren township, near Barnesville, and is the center of a devoted family circle.

Few venerable citizens remain whose births antedate the War of 1812, but Mr. Gibbons is one of these, his birth taking place on September 27, 1811, when the chief magistrate of this great country was James Madison. He has seen generations come and go, and still retains his active interest in general affairs and bears his 91 years with the ease of a man in middle age. His parents were Homer and Martha (South) Gibbons, natives of Virginia and New Jersey, respectively, the former of whom left his native State in early life and settled in Jefferson County, Ohio. His wife came to this State in 1800, and her parents also settled in Jefferson County. They became the parents of these children: John, Mary, Homer, Enoch, Jesse, James and Sarah, deceased, while the living ones are: Joseph, Robert, Samuel B., William and Borden.

Joseph Gibbons was born in Belmont County, on his father's farm, where he spent his early days, and attended the district schools in his locality. He grew to manhood engaged in agricultural pursuits, and, having been industrious and provident, had accumulated a considerable sum of money by the time he was ready to establish a home of his own. In 1836 he was united in marriage with Penina Williams, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Arnold) Williams, who were natives of South Carolina, settling in Ohio about 1800. Mrs. Gibbons was born in 1817 and after a life of 71 years, filled with good deeds and kind acts, she passed out of life on January 16, 1888. The children born to this happy marriage were the following: Elam, born October 23, 1838; Eli W., born June 27, 1840; Edmund, born July 28, 1842; Samuel and Homer, twins, born in 1844; Sarah, born June 13, 1845, died July 10, 1846; James S. and Mary H., twins, born March 19, 1847; Joseph B., born February 6, 1850; Anna and Martha, twins, born June 26,

1852; Elizabeth, born September 11, 1854; Lavina H., born August 25, 1860; and Edward V., born April 15, 1862.

Mr. Gibbons for some years has lived free from all business care, although quite capable of actively managing his former interests. Through life he has been an enterprising man and at all times has testified his willingness to assist in the developing of his county. His estimable character and long and useful life have attached many friends to him, who take pride in his vigor, in spite of his advanced age. They hope he may be spared yet many years to show the results of a life which has been devoted to the honest accumulation of means and to the welfare of his family and neighborhood. Mr. Gibbons is a member of the Society of Friends.

J. C. ROBERTS, residing at No. 419 Washington street, Martin's Ferry, has for 20 years occupied the position of sheet roller in the rolling mill of this city, exercising the same perseverance and determination in regular work that he previously exhibited as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1847, and is a son of E. W. and Emily (Cook) Roberts.

E. W. Roberts was one of the first sheet rollers in this country, and followed this occupation for the most part throughout his business life. Late in years he settled in Sharon, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged at his trade for the rest of his life. He died July 23, 1872, at the age of 62. During his young manhood he married Emily Cook. She survived her husband, dying in 1879 in her 63rd year. A pleasing woman, spiritually minded, and gifted with the most charming feminine traits, she won the friendship of all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. Robert had ten children—the first died in Pittsburg at the age of 13 years; three died young, Ruth Anna and Joanna, who were twins, and Joseph; the fifth never married; Elizabeth, now the widow of Charles Ulp, resides at No. 116

South Penn street, Wheeling Island. The other children are Louisa, who has never married; John C.; William S., an iron worker for the past 11 years, and Emma, who married Baldwin Chew, and has since died at the age of 47. Mr. Roberts was a liberal supporter of the Baptist Church. His wife belonged to the Methodist Church.

J. C. Roberts procured his education at Niles, Ohio, where it was his privilege to be a schoolmate of William McKinley, our late President. As boys they were intimately associated, played mumblety-peg together and other childish games. Later in life they both served their State as soldiers in the Civil War. It was in September, 1861, in Company G, 19th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., that Mr. Roberts enlisted. Entering the Army of the Cumberland, he with his regiment fought at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862; at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; at Stone River, Tennessee, January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. He also took part in the closing battles of the war, was in the Atlanta campaign, and fought at Franklin and Nashville under General Thomas. His first enlistment expired near the close of 1862, and on January 1, 1863, he again re-enlisted, serving in all four years and two months. He was mustered out in November, 1865. In the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, he was appointed one of a force to guard a train of ammunition and provisions, which the Rebels were determined to possess if possible. The struggle was a fierce one, and the Southern cavalry did succeed in capturing the train and taking prisoners of the guard, Mr. Roberts among them; but half an hour later the captain of the 7th Pennsylvania Regiment, with his cavalry, retook both the train and the prisoners. Mr. Roberts was wounded with buckshot once during the war, and not having the hurt attended to until the next day, suffered considerable pain, but no serious injury resulted from the mishap. Considering the severe fighting in which he was engaged, his

escape was almost miraculous. Out of 101 men who first enlisted in his company, only three returned from the war, and he was one of the three. Since the war Mr. Roberts has been engaged steadily in the rolling-mill business. In 1882 he took a position as a sheet roller in a mill at Martin's Ferry, and, giving excellent satisfaction, he has remained here ever since.

Mr. Roberts has never married, but gives his time mainly to his business and to society. He belongs to the Elks and to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, and has served as an officer in each society. As a Civil War veteran he belongs to the G. A. R. He possesses much force of character and makes a success of whatever he undertakes.

WILLIAM LUTHER PATTON, postmaster of Fairpoint, Belmont County, Ohio, is also the owner of a flourishing mercantile business at that place, and is one of the foremost citizens of Wheeling township. He was born June 8, 1849, a son of William and Anna (Clark) Patton, and still resides on his native place, owning a fine farm on the outskirts of the town, where he and his family live very comfortably.

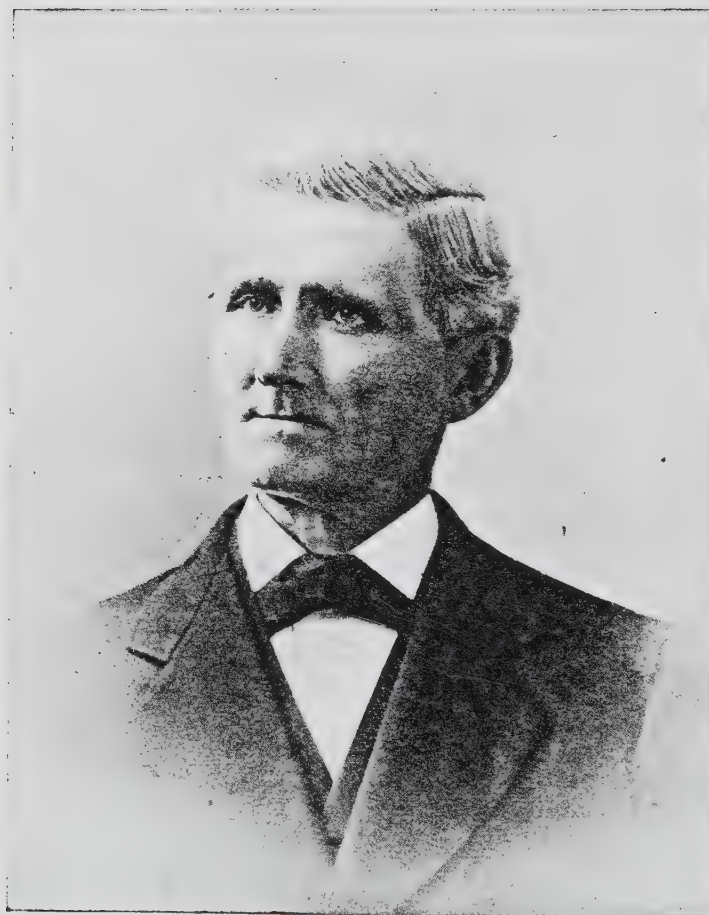
William Patton, the father, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in County Down, in 1799, but immigrated to this country with his parents. He was an honest, straightforward citizen and a man of very firm opinions. He married Anna Clark, who was born in 1810, a daughter of Alexander Clark of Lancaster County, of the Keystone State. The early education of Mr. Patton was exceedingly limited, for he attended school but six weeks in his life. However, he had an apt, inquiring mind, and succeeded in teaching himself so well that he prospered in his business life and accumulated considerable wealth. This wealth he afterward divided among his twelve children, nine of whom were sons,—their names will be mentioned later. In his occupation as general farmer he made a specialty

of raising fine stock, and in this branch he was doubly successful and made the greater part of his wealth. At his death, which occurred in 1872 at the age of 73 years, each of his living sons was given a farm. The death of Mrs. Patton occurred in 1885, when she was 75 years of age. Mr. Patton was a Seceder in religious opinions, but his wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and during the greater part of his married life Mr. Patton also attended that church, having united with it in later life, and he served faithfully as ruling elder many years. He took no interest in politics, since even in his day he considered them immoral, but from the beginning of the slavery question he was an Abolitionist, although he had nothing to do with the "Underground Railroad" system. He was a member of no sect or order, as his religious ideas forbade it, but he did his part as a citizen to assist in enterprises of worth, and his fellowmen found in him a ready assistant in time of need.

Our subject's brothers and sisters were as follows: Samuel, born in 1830, who died in 1857, when pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Detroit, was a graduate of the U. P. Seminary at Canonsburg, and it is said preached his first sermon when 20 years of age. He left a widow to mourn for him, her name having been Jennie Lee of Cadiz, Ohio, before her marriage. Margaret, born in 1832, became the wife of Rev. J. P. Robb of Sidney, Ohio, in 1859, he being pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at that place, and they have a daughter, who was educated at Washington Seminary at Washington, Pennsylvania. John, who was born in 1834, and lives at St. Clairsville, Ohio, was united in marriage with Lauretta Thompson, a daughter of Major Thomas Thompson, and has three children. His education was obtained at Franklin College, which he left when the war broke out and became a member of the 98th Reg., O. V. I. Eleanor, born in 1836, became the wife of Rev. Josiah Stevenson of Bellevue, Pennsylvania, a United Presbyterian, who recently went to

Ireland and gathered complete data of the Patton family; they have been blessed with eight children. Alexander C., born in 1838, followed farming as a vocation, and when the Civil War broke out enlisted in the 170th Reg., O. V. I., and became a captain later. He married Agnes Sharp of Uniontown, Ohio, and they had two children and lived in Springfield, Ohio, where the father died in 1900. Caroline was born in 1840 and married Addison Lysle of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a prominent coal dealer, residing in Allegheny, and they had one child. Mrs. Lysle was educated in Washington Seminary and graduated from that institution. James, born in 1842, chose Elizabeth Dunbar, a daughter of William Dunbar, of Uniontown, Ohio, for his wife, and they had three children when she died. He married a second time, this time choosing Agnes Cook, daughter of James Cook of New Athens, Ohio. George M., born in 1844, served in the war as a member of the 98th Reg., O. V. I., and married Louise M. Campbell, a daughter of Dr. John Campbell of Uniontown, who bore him six children. Calvin W., who was born in 1846, was a member of the 170th Reg., O. V. I., during the Civil War, and was united in marriage with Harriet Dunbar and later with Dora Troll, who bore him two children, John T. and C. G. Mrs. Patton formerly resided in St. Clairsville, Ohio. Sylvanus was born in 1852 and died in 1863, aged twelve years. Thomas L., born in 1855, married Jennie McKee of Uniontown, and lives at Alliance, Ohio. They have four children. An only brother of our subject's father died when but 20 years old.

William Luther Patton led Maggie R. McNary, daughter of John McNary, of Belmont County, to the hymeneal altar in 1873. She was born in 1850 and had two brothers. Her scholastic training was obtained in Franklin College, and she and our subject have four children, namely, Lodalee, born November 2, 1874; Park, born in December, 1879; A. Van, born May 5, 1883, and Nellie Mc-



JOHN AMRINE.

Nary, born in 1885. They are still residents of the home farm with their parents, and the two eldest children have attended college to obtain the best education possible. Lodalee graduated at Franklin College in New Athens, Ohio, the third in rank in her class. Park graduated from the High School at St. Clairsville, at Franklin College also, and took a business course at the business college at Poughkeepsie, thus fitting himself thoroughly for the position he occupies as professor of mathematics in Curry College of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. A. Van has graduated from the High School at St. Clairsville, also is clerking in his father's store, but his parents believe that children should not be sent to school too young, and he will be given ample opportunity to take a more advanced course at some college at a later date.

Mr. Patton has had charge of the duties at the post office since 1886, except about six months during Cleveland's administration, and he has proved a most valuable man for the place, being of an accommodating, cheerful nature. He has built up a hustling business and has the best patronage of the village, which speaks for his ability as a merchant and his popularity as a citizen.

JOHN AMRINE, whose death occurred August 27, 1901, at Bridgeport, Ohio, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 10, 1820, and he lived practically all his life in his native county.

He was a son of Peter and Nancy Amrine, who were among the hardy pioneer settlers of Ohio. His mother died in 1832 of cholera. The family then removed to Perry County, Ohio. John did not like his new home, and, with his father's permission, returned to Belmont County; although only a boy of 12, he walked all the way back, and thus young John Amrine started upon his own resources in the race of life.

For several years he made his home with his uncle, Francis McConnell, and worked at

farming on Scotch Ridge, and elsewhere. He followed boating on the Ohio River for 16 years.

At the age of 30 years he was united in marriage with Deborah Enlow, a daughter of Jacob and Rachel Enlow, who were also pioneer residents of Belmont County. From this union they had a family of nine children, of whom Mary B., the widow of Jeremiah Sturgeon; Virginia A., the wife of Milton McConaughy; Miss Gertrude H. and Fred S. Amrine are still living; and Frank H., who died in 1895, leaving a widow, Mrs. Jessie Bailey Amrine, and one child, Frank.

Mrs. John Amrine was born February 7, 1826, and died December 13, 1895.

Peter Amrine, the father of our subject, died April 20, 1864, aged 74 years.

Soon after his marriage, John Amrine engaged in the coal boating business with Hugh McNeely and others, and although this business did not prove very lucrative, yet he gave \$200 of his meager savings to build the First Methodist Episcopal Church that was built in Bridgeport, and in later years proved his devotion to the cause of Christianity by giving liberally toward the erection of the other two brick Methodist Episcopal Churches in Kirkwood.

For 67 years Mr. Amrine was a devout member of the Methodist Church, serving mostly in some official capacity.

He was public spirited and was the first to take stock in the Aetna Mill in 1873, and was later a charter member of the re-organized Aetna-Standard Mills.

In fraternal circles, he was an active Mason for many years, and was the last of the charter members of the Bridgeport blue lodge.

John Amrine was a true and earnest patriot during the great war for the Union, and throughout his life he loved to talk and read of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley and others of our good and great. He was an ardent Republican.

The last 40 years of his life he was engaged in farming and market gardening, and enjoyed his fine suburban home with his interesting

family; and thus we see this boy with the rough exterior of pioneer life, without a mother's love to guide or a father's hand to protect, no parental roof, and with but little school privileges, and yet making life a success.

With the practice of industry, economy and sobriety, and being possessed of many of the finer sterling qualities of heart and mind, John Amrine walked amid the rough environments of a life on the river and the crude times of his early days, and yet he became the honored citizen, the good friend and the worthy Christian gentleman.

He was cast in a gentle mold, and yet he was ever firm and steadfast for the right. He loved fair dealing, and his genial manner made and kept all who knew him his friends.

In his last illness he found delight in giving Christian advice and counsel to all who came to his bedside. His last hours were a fit ending of an upright, exemplary life.

Soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust, he "approached the grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

"Calm and peaceful be thy sleep," good friend.

ELI S. MORGAN, one of the progressive agriculturists of Wheeling township, Belmont County, manages not only his own large and well-kept farm, but also a still larger one for his mother. Possessed of a large capacity for work, and being one who attends strictly to his own business, he has accumulated considerable property, including some of the best-bred stock. He comes of a family of soil tillers, and was born on the Belmont County homestead December 19, 1865, son of Philip and Sarah (Seebirt) Morgan.

George V. Morgan, grandfather of Eli S., was born in 1775. In the early days he moved to Ohio, being one of the pioneers of the rich agricultural districts of this State. Here he purchased what was known as the Mintier farm, where he passed many busy

years of his life, engaged in the development of its resources. Later he moved to the Morgan farm, where he spent the rest of his life, dying there.

Philip Morgan, son of George V. and father of Eli S., was also a prominent agriculturist of this section, purchasing and managing the homestead where the son now resides. Born in Uniontown, Ohio, in 1819, he procured his education in the common schools of his vicinity. Preparatory to an occupation in life, as a youth he entered a tannery and there learned a trade, at which in time he became very proficient. During his young manhood he purchased the farm already referred to, in Wheeling township. This place he cleared and broke, and greatly improved. As he also added to its area, occasionally, by large land purchases, it at one time embraced 514 acres. January 5, 1845, Mr. Morgan married Sarah Seebirt, an attractive girl of 18, born in 1825, daughter of Eli and Caroline Seebirt, and granddaughter of Adam Seebirt, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, resided there for many years, and later crossed the mountains and became one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Eli Seebirt were born two children,—Sarah, and Eli, born in 1827, died in 1898. Mrs. Morgan, now 78, has been a hard-working woman all her life, also a faithful mother and devoted wife. She was reared in this vicinity, and attended for many years the Wheeling Valley public schools. In religious circles she is especially prominent, and has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for nearly 40 years. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were born nine children: Mary Ellen, born January 24, 1846, received a common school education, married Harvey Rusk, a farmer, now deceased, who resided on his family homestead in Richland township, near Fairpoint, in Belmont County, and they had six children,—Addison E., Elmer, Sadie, Marshall, Ina, and Ross. The father died in 1890, and the family still reside on the homestead. Marshall J., second child of Philip Morgan,

born September 26, 1847, married Mary Close, daughter of John Close, who resides near St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and they had two children,—Philip, and Leota, who resides east of the Morgan farm, near the Valley Church. Martha A., born August 14, 1849, married Samuel Coleman, of Wheeling township, and they have three children. Melissa J., born October 14, 1851, married Charles Love, son of Rev. Mr. Love, and they reside in Athens. They have two children. John, born November 13, 1853, who received his education in the common schools and Franklin College, married Mary Lyle, of Wheeling township, and they live on Athens Pike, near the toll gate, and are the parents of five children,—Wilbur, Lyle, Marshall, Robert, and Linnie. Milton, born November 14, 1856, died at the age of six years. Ada, born April 24, 1859, married William P. Hedges, and they reside near Cadiz, Ohio. Linnie (Euphemia Ulinda), born June 18, 1861, married Rusk Love, and they reside in Wheeling township. They have two children,—Everett and Phil. Eli S. is mentioned below. Mr. Morgan was a man highly respected in his community, possessed marked integrity and was especially influential in religious circles, serving as elder in the Presbyterian Church at Valley Church for 25 years. His children were also members of this church.

Eli S. Morgan received the ordinary rearing of a farm boy, attending the common schools regularly for a number of years, and taking a helping hand in the usual farm duties. Upon reaching manhood he began farming on the homestead, and after the death of his father assumed the entire management of the place, which now embraces 215 acres. This place is well improved, and the buildings, which were erected about 50 years ago, have been kept in excellent condition and are still intact. Here he engages in general farming and stock raising with marked success. His land being productive yields large and valuable crops, and his stock is among the best put on the market. In

addition to carrying on this place he manages 76½ acres of land, which he purchased for himself. This he has also greatly improved, and has largely under cultivation. Keeping abreast of the times, he applies progressive methods in farming and at the same time is extremely practical.

In February, 1892, Mr. Morgan married Mary Hutchison, daughter of John and Sadie Hutchison, of St. Clairsville, Ohio. Mrs. Morgan is a highly cultivated woman, and received her education in the common schools and Franklin College. By this marriage there have been five children: John Hutchison, born March 3, 1894; Sarah Ada, born February 16, 1896; Emma Lucinda, born March 3, 1898, who died in the same year at the age of six months; Lucinda Rose, born May 27, 1899; and Russell Seebirt, born December 18, 1901.

Mr. Morgan has achieved success in life by attending strictly to his own duties. He gives but little attention to public affairs, and has never sought office. Like his father, however, he votes the Democratic ticket. He is a man of firm religious convictions and belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

HON. ROSS J. ALEXANDER, a most highly esteemed resident of Bridgeport, Ohio, has been a prominent figure in professional and political life in Belmont County for a number of years, resigning the cares of business in 1894, after a successful and honorable career.

Mr. Alexander claims an old and honored ancestry. The first member of this branch of the Alexander family of which we find authentic mention was James Alexander, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, who was born in 1706 near Campbelltown, Scotland, and who came to the United States in 1774, his tomb now being found at Slate Ridge, Maryland. His son, James, the second of the name, was born in 1733 in Scotland also, and came to America in 1771, dying

May 9, 1817, at the age of 84 years. He served during the Revolutionary War with the Pennsylvania troops, his home being in the vicinity of York, in that State. He was buried in the Alexander Cemetery at South Ridge, in Belmont County, Ohio. James Alexander (2) was twice married, his first wife, Margaret Wilson, dying in Scotland, leaving four children, namely, Andrew, James, Margaret and Jane,—the eldest of these, James (3), being our subject's grandfather. The second marriage was to Margaret Clarke Ross, and seven children were born to this union.

James Alexander (3), the grandfather of Hon. Ross J. Alexander, was born in Scotland, came to the United States in 1766, and died May 11, 1852, at the age of 95 years. He married Isabella Ross and had a family of ten children, namely, Margaret, James, Agnes, Jane W., Isabella R., John, Jenetta, Peter, Robert Jefferson and Lavinia, all of whom have passed away. Of this family Agnes, born May 15, 1792, was the first white child born in Belmont County. She died February 20, 1825. Her marriage was to Robert Gray, and of their four children James A., lately deceased, was a banker at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Robert Jefferson Alexander, the father of our subject, was born October 6, 1806, and died January 30, 1863. On November 1, 1831, he married Mary A. Jennings, a native of Belmont County, and a daughter of David Jennings, for many years prominent in political life as State Senator and member of Congress, and for 15 years county prosecuting attorney. Mrs. Alexander was one of a family of six children born to her parents, viz., Mary A., Rachel R., Jacob D., David L., Jonathan G. and Margaret L.,—Jonathan G. being the only survivor. The Jennings family is an honorable one in a number of the States of the Union. Jacob Jennings, the maternal great-great-grandfather of our subject, served as a minute man in the militia of Morris County, New Jersey, during the Revolutionary War, and his wife was Mary

Kennedy, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Kennedy. Jacob Jennings (2), our subject's great-grandfather, also participated in the Revolutionary War, and the document is in the family's possession which tells that he was captain of the Jersey Blues and a surgeon in the Sussex County Militia during this period. He was severely wounded at the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776, and bore the marks of the conflict until his death. At the age of 40 years he was licensed to preach by the Dutch Reformed Church and removed to Virginia, and in 1802 served at Pittsburg as the first moderator of the synod. Mrs. Alexander was a niece of the distinguished Jonathan Jennings, who was the first Governor of the State of Indiana and for whom a county in the southeastern part of that State was named, and the State of Indiana has recently erected a \$5,000 monument to his memory.

Robert Jefferson Alexander was an able attorney and practiced all his life in Belmont County, serving through two terms as county prosecuting attorney, and was the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas under the new Constitution of 1851, his term covering five years of service. His interest was pronounced in the fostering of public educational enterprises, and he favored legislation for the advancement of agricultural opportunities. Mr. Alexander was born on October 6, 1806, and through a period of 57 years was one of the most useful citizens of Belmont County. The children born to this first marriage were as follows: Theresa, who is Mrs. K. S. Boreman, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Ross J., who is the subject of this sketch. Robert J., who is a resident of the State of Washington, and William W., who resides at Akron, Ohio. The mother of these children died in 1844 at the age of 33 years. The second marriage of Mr. Alexander was to a sister of his first wife, Rachel R., who was the widow of William H. Tallman, the one daughter born to this union being Mary Ann, the wife of James Murray, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

The birth of Ross J. Alexander occurred



WILLIAM H. McCARTNEY.

in Belmont County on Christmas Day, 1834. He was reared in a home of refinement and intelligence and was offered excellent educational advantages. From Linsly Institute in Wheeling he went to Franklin College, Ohio, and later graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1854 from Washington and Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania. Under his eminent father he studied law and was admitted to practice in December, 1856, locating in St. Clairsville. For a period of 18 years Mr. Alexander carried on a large and absorbing practice in that place, removing in 1872 to Bridgeport, only to change the location, not the nature or volume, of his business. Many honors have been shown our subject by appreciative fellow citizens. For 12 years he was master commissioner of the county and for two terms he was the municipal head of the city of St. Clairsville. He has served as a member of the Bridgeport Council a number of times, has been a member of and president of the Bridgeport School Board for many years, and has been identified with all public enterprises of lasting value. During two years he was an efficient member of the Ohio Legislature, rendering his party yeoman service during the administration of President Cleveland. He also served in the far West as a member of the Puyallup Indian Commission of the State of Washington, in all of these varied responsible offices upholding the dignity of the position and conscientiously performing the many duties.

On July 14, 1858, Mr. Alexander was united in marriage with Margaretta Askew, a native of St. Clairsville and a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (McElroy) Askew, the latter of whom was a daughter of John McElroy, who was a captain in the War of 1812. A family of four children were born to our subject and wife, as follows: Marian, who married William Alexander, resides in Kansas City, Kansas, and they have two children, Askew and Ross J.; Lillian, who married Frank Sigel, resides at Kansas City, Missouri, and has two daughters, Margaret and Virginia; Minnie R., who married J. C. Hein-

lein, a prominent attorney of Bridgeport, and their children are Margaret, George and Dorothy; and St. Clair, of Kansas City, Missouri. Both our subject and wife are leading members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a well-known member of the Masonic order and has held the highest positions in lodge, chapter and commandery, and has been a delegate many times to all the grand bodies in the State. From his youth he has been interested in politics, and is an ardent advocate of unadulterated Jeffersonian Democracy.

WILLIAM H. McCARTNEY, who during life was one of the substantial and highly esteemed citizens of Belmont County, was born at Linton Mills, Coshocton County, Ohio, June 28, 1840, a son of David and Elizabeth (Heslop) McCartney, the former of whom was born in 1816. On March 21, 1837, he married Elizabeth Heslop, and they reared a family of four children. David McCartney was an extensive farmer and also engaged in the banking business at Fort Howard, Wisconsin. He died at Thomasville, Georgia.

For a number of years William H. McCartney was associated with his father in business and became well and favorably known. He was married to Martha Hunt, who was born November 30, 1842, a daughter of Philip Hunt, of Maryland, who was a well-known stockman and extensive farmer. The union resulted in the birth of the following children: Nellie, who married Dr. J. W. Wellons, one of the rising young physicians of Barnesville, a son of the distinguished Dr. G. S. Wellons; and Jesse T., who was born May 10, 1873, and who is attending the Ohio Medical College. He will graduate in 1903. He resides with his mother on the old homestead, located within a quarter of a mile of the city of Barnesville. This estate comprises 47 acres of well-improved land, while the stately brick

residence is one of the handsomest in this vicinity. Jesse T. McCartney, like his father, is identified with the Republican party, and is one of the popular young men of this locality. The family is one held in high esteem throughout Warren township.

William H. McCartney was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died September 29, 1901. Mrs. McCartney is a member of the M. E. Church of Barnesville, Ohio.

JOHN WATSON, a representative farmer and eminent citizen of Wheeling township, Belmont County, Ohio, where so many years of his life have been spent upon a farm, has followed agricultural pursuits to very good advantage, having accumulated quite a competency, and is highly respected in his community for his many excellent qualities. Mr. Watson was born January 19, 1829, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on a farm near Canonsburg. He now owns 315 acres, which includes one-fourth of the old Hammond farm, which was acquired as a legacy to his wife, three-quarters of which was purchased by our subject, and also the farm upon which our subject resides, which was purchased by him some time since. The handsome residence and other substantial improvements were all made by Mr. Watson, who carries on general farming in the most approved manner, but makes a specialty of raising fine sheep; in fact, a great deal of his money has been made on sheep alone, but he also raises a limited number of horses, cattle, hogs, etc.

Thomas Watson, the father of our subject, was a blacksmith by trade, and at one time resided in Canonsburg. He subsequently removed to the farm near that place, where our subject was born, and there continued in the blacksmith business for several years. He married Jane, the eldest daughter of William Hays, who lived at Plum Run, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and who reared a family of seven children.

Our subject's parents had ten children,

viz., James, Eliza Jane, Martha, William Hays, Nancy, Mary Ann, John (subject), Catherine, James F. and Rachel. All are now deceased except three sisters, who reside at Canonsburg, and one brother, James F., is a resident of Indiana. James, the eldest son, died at the early age of nine years, and Rachel at ten years. William died in Belmont County in 1889, and Nancy passed to her rest the same year, while Catherine died as recently as 1901.

December 18, 1867, Mr. Watson was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Hammond, the ceremony which bound them for life taking place at St. Clairsville, Ohio. The first two years of their married life were spent by the young people in Pennsylvania, after which they removed to the farm formerly owned by subject's father-in-law and which was originally the property of Robert Hammond, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Watson. This grandfather was a member of the Seceders' Church, which afterward was absorbed by the United Presbyterian. He died in 1845, and his homestead passed to his youngest son, James Hammond, the father of Mrs. Watson, and was later purchased by our subject.

The elder Hammonds were of Irish descent and were natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania. James Hammond followed farming during all his active years. After passing his 60th milestone he left the farm, which was the birthplace of Mrs. Watson, and removed to St. Clairsville, where the closing years of his life were spent. He attained the age of 72 years and left quite a comfortable estate to his family. He possessed but a common-school education, but close application to business brought its well-earned freedom from toil during his last years. Both he and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church. He was twice married. By his first union, with Jane Caldwell, three children were born, two of whom still survive, Mrs. Watson being the eldest of the family. She has one sister, residing in Waterloo, Iowa. By his union with

Susan Finney, there were two children, who grew to maturity, both of them living now near St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Mrs. Watson was born in 1841. Her maternal grandfather, John Caldwell, emigrated to this country from Ireland. He died in Pittsburg from a malignant fever, and two or three of his sisters succumbed to the malady also. The father of Mrs. Watson was brought to Ohio by his parents at the age of three years. His parents located at that time on the old Hammond farm, which the elder Hammond cleared from the woods. The mother of Mrs. Watson was a native of Ireland and accompanied her parents to this country when seven years old. She was born in 1812 and died in 1850. She was reared principally in Pennsylvania and came to Belmont County when a young woman. Her husband was born May 13, 1808, and survived her many years, 1880 marking the date of his death.

Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Watson, as follows: James Hays, born February 5, 1870; William W., born August 6, 1871; Ella Jane, born September 9, 1873, and J. Walter, born November 12, 1878. James H. married Amanda Watson on the 19th day of March, 1896. His wife is a daughter of Andrew Watson of Guernsey County. He has five children—Margaret H., born in February, 1897; John Melvin, born in 1898; William G., born in January, 1900, and twins, born in November, 1901, their names being Winfield Hays and Mary Helen.

William W. is still unmarried and remains at home on the farm. He was liberally educated at Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio. Ella Jane, the eldest daughter, was educated at the same institution. January 3, 1900, she married Jay B. Patton, and resides in Harrison County, Ohio. J. Walter, the youngest son of our subject, like his brothers and sister, was sent to Franklin College, from which he graduated. For the past two years he has attended the United Presbyterian Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he is taking a theological course. He

makes his home at the seminary and has filled the pulpit on several occasions.

Mr. Watson is a man of broad, liberal ideas. He has spent a great deal of money in rearing his family, and his children are all the recipients of a liberal education. Two of his sons, James and William W., have chosen the vocation of their father and will be farmers. In politics our subject was a faithful adherent of the Republican party up to 1884. He was present at a political meeting in Pittsburg in 1856, and during the same year cast his vote for Fremont. During the campaign of 1884 he worked hard for Blaine, but the latter's attitude on the prohibition question in Maine soured him on Blaine and the Republican party also. Since then Mr. Watson has used his vote and influence with the Prohibitionists. However, he has never been a politician, but has done his duty as a citizen, having served on the election board, as supervisor and in various other capacities.

In his religious ideas our subject has been a lifelong member of the United Presbyterian Church. He has been an elder of the same since 1871, and has served upon several occasions as a delegate to the General Assembly, particularly at Cambridge in 1878, and at Allegheny in May, 1902. Both he and his wife can remember attending church in the early days, listening to a sermon in the forenoon, and after a luncheon another sermon of more than the average length was delivered in the afternoon. Mr. Watson has led an exemplary life, and has always been active in church affairs and is beloved by all who know him. Mr. Watson served nearly 35 years in Sabbath-school work.

JOHN DuBOIS, a noted lumber dealer and manufacturer of Bellaire, Ohio, is indigenous to Belmont County, his birth having taken place June 4, 1838, in Colerain township. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Douglas) Du Bois, both natives of County Antrim, Ireland, where their marriage vows

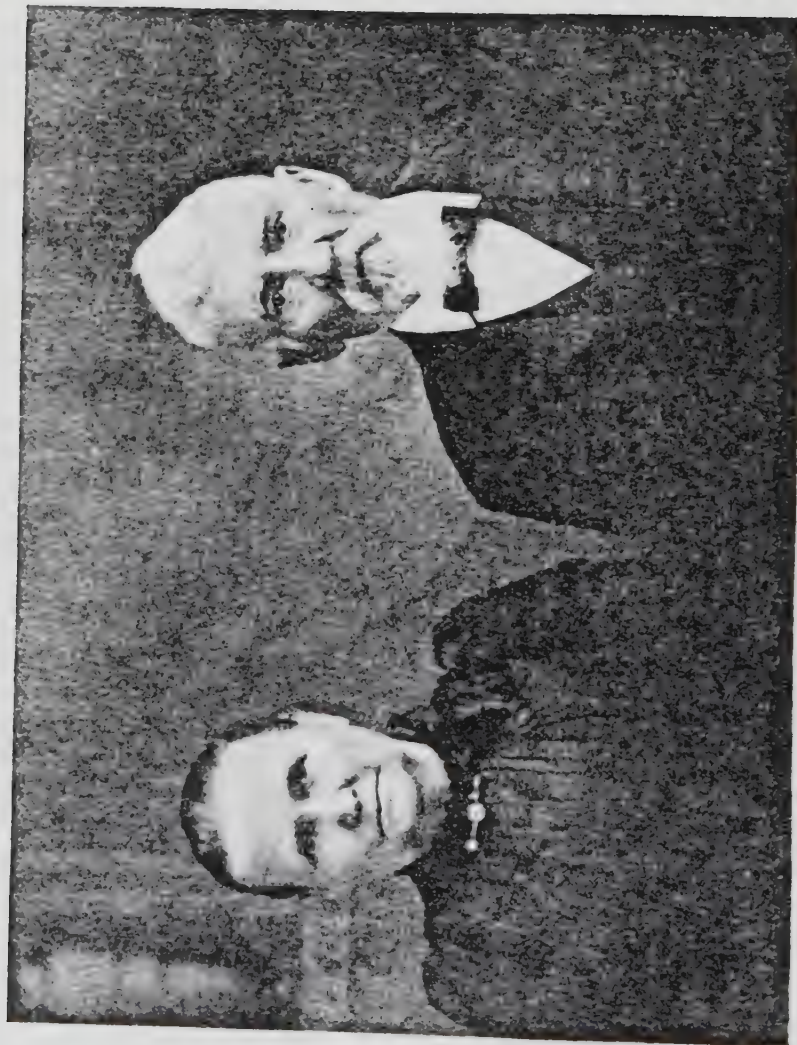
were exchanged. Five children were born to them before they left their native land. After emigration they settled in Belmont County, Ohio and in time four more children were born to them. The father was a blacksmith by trade and followed that occupation for some years with such success that he purchased a farm in Colerain township and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Success crowned his efforts and he acquired a large amount of land. He died in 1880, having previously lost his companion and helpmeet in 1857.

Mr. DuBois has one brother living, Maj. Joseph M. DuBois, of Dallas, Texas, who served during the Civil War in the 15th Ohio Regiment and rendered valuable services to our country. The subject of this narrative remained at home upon his father's farm until he attained the age of 35 years, and he still owns and manages the homestead farm in Colerain township. He located in Bellaire in 1876, succeeding in the lumber business his brother, Alexander, whose demise took place about that time. Mr. DuBois has followed that line of work constantly ever since. In 1880 he built a planing mill on Central avenue and Harrison street. This mill has been operated for nearly a quarter of a century under the firm name of DuBois & McCoy, and turns out a large amount of work. Mr. DuBois has been twice married. In early manhood he married Margaret Frazier, who died in October, 1888, leaving seven sons, as follows: James F., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; John A.; Samuel L., a minister of the United Presbyterian Church; Joseph M., ex-city treasurer and at present bookkeeper at the mill; David Douglas, a law student at Columbus; Charles McConkey, who died at the early age of four years, and Lawrence Lorain, who is also employed at the mill.

Some time after the decease of his first wife our subject married the present Mrs. DuBois, whose maiden name was Sarah Atkinson; she was reared near Wheeling, West Virginia. The family prefer the relig-

ion of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. DuBois is an ardent Republican, and although not a politician, he has been honored with the confidence of the people in his community and has served his party faithfully. From 1892 to 1894 he served as mayor of Bellaire, and his administration of city affairs during his term was commendable. As a business man he is straightforward and upright in his dealings, and he has few equals in the lumber business. Years of constant toil have brought to him a well-deserved reward, and he has long since reached an enviable position financially. He has a beautiful home which he built some time ago at No. 4211 Noble street. His office is located on Central avenue.

THOMAS D. FRITTER, a well-known and prosperous farmer of Belmont County, located in section 17, Union township, near Lafferty, was born in Belmont County on February 22, 1843, a son of Humphrey and Ann (Perkins) Fritter, both of whom were natives of Belmont County, the former a son of Moses and Sarah Fritter, of Stafford County. Humphrey Fritter was born in 1808 and died in 1866, aged 58 years. He owned a fine farm of 50 acres in Goshen township and there reared his family, became a prominent citizen, and served for a long period as one of the school directors. His wife was a daughter of Stephen and Catherine Perkins, natives of Frederick County, Virginia, making her home in section 17, Union township, until her death, September 4, 1902. Seven children were born to our subject's parents, he being the second in order of birth, the others being as follows: Sarah C., who married J. W. Hartsock, of Warren County, Ohio; Cilicia A., who married A. B. Phillips, lives in Meade County, South Dakota; Stephen W., who resides in Flushing township, is a farmer; Francis, who is a farmer and resides in this county, adjoining our subject; Martha, who



MR. AND MRS. DAVID B. LONG.

still lives in the old home; and Sina, who is Mrs. Frank Spencer, of Boulder County, Colorado.

Thomas D. Fritter, of this biography, attended school in Belmont County, and later spent some time at study in Franklin College. He has devoted his life to farming, owning nine acres of land individually, and 150 acres in conjunction with his mother's estate, all of it being very valuable on account of its being underlaid with coal. This has not yet been developed, but the land is very fertile, and under Mr. Fritter's excellent management yields generously. He is no politician, but a man of extensive reading, owning and enjoying a large and well-selected library and keeping in touch with the literature of the day. He is a member of the Masonic order and has filled all of the offices of Flushing Lodge, No. 298, of Flushing, Ohio, temporarily. Several years since he accepted the office of land appraiser, but cares little for political honors or public place. He deservedly stands well as a substantial and worthy citizen of Union township.

DAVID B. LONG, widely known in Belmont County as a veteran of the late Civil War, raises choice fruits and garden truck, etc., on his well tilled farm, about one and a half miles west of Bellaire. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Kilgore) Long, grandson of Jacob Long and was born on the present site of the city of Bellaire, January 22, 1829.

Jacob Long was a substantial Pennsylvania Dutchman, and was a native of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. His business career was a success in every way; he hauled salt, when that commodity was worth \$5 per bushel, and followed wagoning across the mountains to a great extent.

John Long, our subject's father, was born and reared in Mead township, Belmont County, and became one of the residents of Pultney township previous to the birth of our subject. He was united in marriage with Eliza-

beth Kilgore, and they had a family of 11 children, whose names will be given later. Mr. Long died when 73 years of age in 1878, leaving his farm and its interests to the care of his widow and her children. Mrs. Long survived until 1884, when she too passed away, at the age of 84 years.

Our subject's brothers and sisters are as follows: Jacob, who is a dairyman, living south of Bellaire; William, residing in Pultney township, as does also his brother Alexander; Nancy Jane and Sybil, residents of Belmont County, one of whom resides at Cambridge; John, whose demise took place in the spring of 1902; Joseph, who died in the army; and three sisters, Martha, Mackey and Margaret, who are deceased.

The intellectual training of David B. Long was derived from the common schools of Pultney township, and his first active employment was found on the farm, where he worked until the beginning of the Civil War. At that time, he, together with all his brothers except Jacob, enlisted to serve his country, becoming a member of Company H, 61st Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and served as orderly sergeant of the company. He participated in many battles of importance and served, altogether, three years and two months, being mustered out of service in the spring of 1865. On August 20, 1864, while in line of battle under General Hooker at Peach Tree Creek, he was wounded, the ball striking his right shoulder and causing the amputation of his arm, on which account he has received a liberal pension for many years. He was also in the battle of Gettysburg with the 11th and 12th Army Corps, which were later sent to the Southwest and consolidated to form the 20th Army Corps.

At the close of the war, Mr. Long returned home and entered into the stock business—feeding, buying and selling with great profit. He spent 18 years in this manner on his farm, three miles west of Bellaire, and finally decided to journey west to Kansas. He chose his location in Labette County and spent two years, 1884-86, there, but the crops were not what he had expected and he was troubled

with the ague, all of which led to his removal to his native place. Arriving once more at the scenes of his boyhood years, he built his present home, about 10 years ago, and has met with unqualified success in business affairs since.

Mr. Long was married to Cynthia A. Shahan, in July, 1849. She was born and reared near Shadyside, Belmont County. Six sons and four daughters have been born to this union, namely: Harmon, John, James, Samuel, Edwin, George, Sarah Jane, Isabelle, Alice and Cynthia G. The last three are still residents of Belmont County. Sarah Jane lives in the State of Washington. George is a carpenter and also conducts a store near Warwick. Edwin and Samuel are farmers and fruit growers in Michigan. Samuel is a minister of the Gospel. James farms in Belmont County, and Harmon follows agricultural pursuits in Champaign County, Ohio. The family are Methodists in their religious convictions, the father having joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1849. In political affairs he is a true Republican and has served as township trustee, besides holding various other offices. He was formerly a member of the G. A. R. In all affairs which he undertakes he possesses the unbounded confidence and well wishes of his fellow citizens, and he has always been a credit to his community.

WILLIAM A. MERRITT, a representative farmer and popular citizen of Wheeling township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born on the fine farm which he now owns and operates, on April 23, 1857, a son of James F. Merritt, who died when William A. was but two years of age.

Daniel Merritt, the great-grandfather of our subject, entered 640 acres of land from the government in 1805, and our subject has in his possession the patent deed for the same, bearing the signatures of President Jefferson and Secretary of State James Madison. Daniel Merritt served as an officer

through the Revolutionary War, and left his sword and belt to his descendants. These were in the possession of our subject's father, but after his death, on March 18, 1859, were partially destroyed by fire. The sword with its silver mountings was turned into a corn-cutter and into silver rings, both now lost. Daniel Merritt was born August 15, 1750, and died on this farm after living upon it some 20 years; his brother, who was a surveyor, platted it. He reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, by his wife, Nancy Merritt, who was born February 2, 1762. These children were: Polly, Betsey, Plesy, John, William, and Josiah.

John Merritt, son of Daniel and grandfather of our subject, was born May 7, 1797, married Sarah Ferguson and died on this farm on January 11, 1841. Their children were the following: James F., born February 18, 1820; Daniel, born November 27, 1821; Anna, born March 4, 1824; Nancy, born May 21, 1826; and Josiah, born August 31, 1828. John's wife, Sarah, died October 7, 1834, and he married Margaret Armstrong October 15, 1835, and these children were born: Sarah, born July 18, 1836; Mary Jane, born March 18, 1840; and John.

James Merritt, the father of our subject, married Christina Lodge on May 14, 1846, and the children born to this union were: Tamzen, born May 9, 1847, married Byron Hoge, of Wheeling township, and died October 15, 1889, leaving three sons, James B., Arthur W., and Frank G., all of whom are in business in Cleveland; Sarah C., born August 15, 1850, resides with our subject, William A., of this sketch.

William A. Merritt is one of the best-known and most highly respected citizens of Wheeling township, not only on account of his excellence as a farmer, but also for those qualities which go to make a reliable and stable man, one of energy, honesty, integrity and good-fellowship. His home is one of the best improved in the township, and he is

justly proud of his fine buildings and high-grade stock. In politics he is a Republican, differing from his father, and has held many of the county offices, has been school director for nine years and is clerk of the board; he was also his party's candidate for director of the County Infirmary, and was elected November 4, 1902, with 1,700 majority.

On March 18, 1891, Mr. Merritt was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Bentley, daughter of Solomon and Eleanor Bentley, of Richland township, and the children born to this union are: Tamzen C., born September 18, 1892; Anna E., born May 15, 1894; James B., born October 26, 1898; and William L., born January 31, 1900. Both Mr. and Mrs. Merritt belong to the Presbyterian Church. His land is very valuable, being underlaid with several veins of coal, while the third oil well of this section is located here, the derrick for its operation being in course of construction.

ALEXANDER Y. HENDERSON, a progressive farmer of Wheeling township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born on his present farm July 18, 1844, and is a son of Alexander and grandson of Andrew Henderson.

Andrew Henderson was born in Pennsylvania and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was father of the following children: Alexander, father of our subject; Andrew, who lived at Cambridge; William, who lived and died in the West; James, a United Presbyterian minister, who died in Iowa, where his family still reside; Matthew, born in 1807, lived in Wheeling township,—he married Miranda A. Ferriar who was born in New York City in 1811, and they had 11 children; John, who lived in Belmont County, died at St. Clairsville in 1897; Martha, who married John Carnahan, died in Athens, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of William McFarland, died in Athens, Ohio; and Mary, wife of John Kerr, died in Belmont County.

Alexander Henderson was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1797, and was a young man when he came with his father to Ohio about 1815. He settled and cleared the land which became known as the old family homestead, it at one time comprising more than 500 acres. He was father of the following children: Andrew, born in Belmont County, in 1824, moved to Missouri after the war, in which he and two sons, Samuel and William, fought. He later went west, and at the time of his death in 1899 was living in Boonville, Missouri. William, born in 1828, lived in Colerain township until his death, and his family still reside there. James, born in 1832, was captain of Company G, 170th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was wounded at Snicker's Gap July 18, 1864. He died in Colerain township in 1873. Alexander Y. is the subject of this biography. Mary Jane, born in 1826, married Samuel Sloan, by whom she had 11 children. Martha, born in 1830, married William Kerr, who died in 1890, leaving four children. Elizabeth, who lives in Kansas, is the widow of John Baker, who died in 1901. Hannah Ann, wife of James Coulter, lives near Harrisville, in Harrison County, Ohio.

Alexander Y. Henderson attended the common schools of his community, and was but 20 years of age when he enlisted in Company G, 170th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He participated in the engagements at Snicker's Gap and Winchester, and was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. He has always followed farming as an occupation, and just after his marriage settled on the farm to the south of his present location. His house was destroyed by fire in 1868, and was replaced by a handsome new brick home at a cost of \$3,200. He moved to his present farm in 1900 and erected a new house and barn. He has 40 acres of the old homestead, and follows general farming and stock raising. He raises nothing but registered stock, and makes a specialty of Chester White hogs and Scotch Collie dogs. He is a fine penman, and in 1900 was called upon to take the

census of the township. He has been notary public since 1896, school director seven or eight years, and has held other township offices. He is a Republican, and has been central committeeman for a period of 12 years.

Our subject was married October 25, 1866, to Rachel A. Coulter, who was born January 8, 1844, and is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Coulter. Her father was born in Maryland in 1816 and died January 8, 1901; her mother was born in Belmont County in 1815 and died in 1890. Ten children were born to this union: Charles L., September 13, 1867, a veterinary surgeon of Flushing; Alfred H., born March 6, 1869, agent and telegraph operator at Fairpoint, married Laura Berry, of Bridgeport; Frank Wilmer, born December 23, 1870, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, married Carrie Branum; Alonzo Ross, born December 15, 1872, is in the employ of the Crescent Coal Company,—he was married March 30, 1893, to Nona Edwards, and has three children; Elma Novelta, born January 24, 1875, married William F. Lemmon and lives in Harrison County, Ohio; Luman C., born February 7, 1877, is telegraph operator on the Lake Erie Railroad, near Canton, Ohio; Oralena T., born January 13, 1879, is at home; Marion F., born October 17, 1882; Anna Angelica, born December 29, 1885; and Alexander Y., Jr. Religiously, the family belongs to the U. P. Church.

CHARLES E. POTTS, night superintendent of the Aetna Standard Mill, at No. 706 West Washington street, Martin's Ferry, is a man who, as his position indicates, carries the respect and esteem of his employers and is numbered among the representative citizens of his county. He is a son of Nathan H. and Anna D. Potts and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1867.

Nathan H. Potts followed farming pur-

suits until the war broke out between the North and South, and he enlisted in the army in April, 1861, during the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers. He was wounded in the left limb at Salem, May 3, 1863, and returned to his home, where he took a position as chief of telegraph operators in Philadelphia. During the remainder of his life he held this position, and January 19, 1884, he departed this life, aged 44 years, four months and 20 days. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the latter's death took place September 30, 1874, at the age of 24 years. They had only two children, Charles, our subject, and Orville, who died in 1872 at the age of two years, having contracted the smallpox when it was epidemic in Philadelphia.

Our subject was reared by his grandparents and sent to school in Philadelphia, after which he learned the trade of a tanner and currier for four years, and went to Martin's Ferry in 1886. He found employment in the Aetna Standard Mill, where he has ever since been engaged, and he has held his present position for nearly five years.

March 12, 1894, he was united in marriage with Olive Carpenter, a daughter of Eugene and Oella (Farmer) Carpenter, and a native of Martin's Ferry. The Farmers and Carpenters were old families, well known in Belmont County, who were born, reared and died with the interests of its cities and towns at heart. Mrs. Potts is one of a family of ten children—Leona V., who died when 19 years of age; Olive, our subject's wife; Ethel M., who died March 6, 1889, aged 14 years; Claud E., a cooper in Coraopolis, Pennsylvania; Pearl, who died at the age of six weeks; Pearl, the second, now Mrs. Larry Broderick, residing in Coraopolis also; Myrtle, a resident of Springdale, Pennsylvania; Isaac C., numbered among the residents of Coraopolis, where he is following the trade of a cooper; Grover C., likewise a cooper in Coraopolis; Una, who died July



MATTHEW CLARK MITCHELL.

3, 1891, aged 14 months. The parents were devoted and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Potts have three children, viz., Wilfred Eugene, Elton Gifford and Thelma Leota. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father of Mrs. Potts died March 16, 1901, aged 51 years, and his wife died October 9, 1894. They left an example and record as most excellent people, leading devout and worthy lives, which afford a pleasing memory to a large circle of acquaintances.

MATTHEW CLARK MITCHELL, of Martin's Ferry, whose death occurred in January, 1900, was born on Scotch Ridge, Belmont County, Ohio, July 22, 1840. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Porter Mitchell, and was one of a family of five children.

Mr. Mitchell took a prominent part in politics, and his advice was much sought in party councils. He filled many offices with credit. From 1865 to 1870, inclusive, he was chief clerk in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C. He was mayor of Martin's Ferry from 1882 to 1885, and from 1888 to 1889. He was justice of the peace for two terms. Following the election of President Harrison, Mr. Mitchell was made postmaster of Martin's Ferry, continuing in office during the whole administration. At the time of Mr. Mitchell's death, he was chairman of the county board of deputy state supervisors of election, and had been elected land appraiser for the city. In Mr. Mitchell's death, the people at large suffered a loss only second to that sustained by his family. Upon many occasions his sound judgment and keen insight were of incalculable value to the public. Endowed with grateful, genial manners, he made many warm friends, who greatly regretted his untimely demise.

In 1877 Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Mary E. Kennon, a member of a prominent family of St. Clairsville, Ohio. Four daughters,—Ellen, Mary, Sarah B. and Ruth,—and his widow survived him. Ellen gradu-

ated from the Martin's Ferry High School, in the class of 1898 and also from King's School of Oratory, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In June, 1901, she was married to Paul Bogle, son of the well-known divine of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. J. Bogle, D. D. Mary graduated from the Martin's Ferry High School in the class of 1900. Sarah B. graduated from the Martin's Ferry High School in the class of 1902. It is worthy of remark that all of these talented young ladies graduated from their home school, their father having faith in its scholarship and an assured feeling that it was the best in the State. Ruth, who is the youngest of the family, is a student in the High School and will graduate in the class of 1906. The mother of this family, as noted, is a woman of great executive ability and under all circumstances has proved herself equal to the demands made upon her. The home is one of education and refinement and its members are prominent in the social life of the city.

Wilson S. Kennon, attorney-at-law, was born May 15, 1826, at St. Clairsville, a son of William Kennon. He was educated in his native town and at Bethany College, read law with his father, was admitted to the bar and practiced law until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861 he was made the Union candidate and was elected to the Legislature. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Todd, Secretary of State. In 1863, Secretary of War Stanton appointed him paymaster in the army, in which capacity he served four years. Upon his resignation being accepted, he removed to Cincinnati and there entered upon the practice of law with Judge Okey and Milton Saylor. Mr. Kennon remained in that city until 1871, returning then to his native place on account of his father's illness. He was elected and served from 1874 to 1878 as prosecuting attorney. His death occurred in June, 1897.

Ellis E. Kennon, the second son of Hon. William Kennon, was born in St. Clairsville, in April, 1830. He received a liberal education at Bethany College, Virginia, studied law with his father and completed his course with Hon.

Hugh J. Jewett and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In November, 1855, he married Eleanor M. Sutton and his one daughter is Mrs. Matthew Clark Mitchell, of Martin's Ferry. During the Civil War, he was made adjutant of the 98th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and at the battle of Perryville, where he was performing the duties of acting adjutant general, he distinguished himself as a true and courageous soldier. The death of Ellis E. Kennon occurred in June, 1878, while he was yet in the prime of life. His reputation was that of one of the leading lawyers at the bar of Belmont County.

JAMES TAYLOR, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Wheeling township, Belmont County, Ohio, is a representative of two old and highly regarded families of both Pennsylvania and Ohio. He is a son of William and Margaret (Gillespie) Taylor, formerly of Pennsylvania, later of Guernsey County, Ohio.

The Taylors came originally from Ireland, the great-grandfather of James Taylor of this sketch having been born in that land and later becoming the founder of the family in Washington County, near Burgettstown, Pennsylvania. The Gillespies also came from Ireland, Grandfather James Gillespie either having been born in that land or upon the ocean during the voyage to the United States. The Taylor family settled in Knox County, Ohio, at a later date, and there the children of Grandfather John Taylor were born, removal being made to Belmont County in 1824.

Grandfather John Taylor married Mary McNaught prior to leaving Pennsylvania, and in 1824 they came to Wheeling township and in 1825 settled upon the farm which our subject now owns. This farm was entered by William McWilliams under a patent deed and was sold later to John Taylor, by whom it was cleared with the assistance of his sons. At the time of location, the country was still unsettled, wild animals still being

seen in the forests and equally dangerous savages still menacing life and property. Those were days in which men went prepared to meet a foe in every stranger. A little incident, which remained fresh in the mind of Grandfather Taylor through life, exemplifies this in a marked degree. He was a man of powerful physique, and was always alert and watchful for attacks from Indians, which were still frequent. One day he sat in his house cobbling a pair of shoes, in which business he was using a sharp leather knife, when a rap at his cabin door was heard and when, with knife in hand, he unfastened the latch he was confronted with a rifle in the hands of an individual dressed in coon skins. Taken completely by surprise, when the stranger lunged at him Mr. Taylor sprang upon the supposed Indian and slashed his coat from one side to the other, barely escaping making a serious wound. However, no copper-skin appeared under the clothing, and he was horrified to find that he had almost killed a cousin, Thomas Raiffe, who had played a rather dangerous practical joke. He lived to see the savages disappear from his lands and to see a part of the wonderful development of this garden spot of Belmont County. John Taylor was born October 1, 1783, and died in 1861. His children were these: Thomas, born April 21, 1807; Elizabeth, born January 20, 1809; John, born October 5, 1810, died March 30, 1896; Margaret, born January 26, 1813; Nathaniel, born December 15, 1814, died September 3, 1889; William, born August 1, 1817; Henry, born April 5, 1822, and Sarah Jane, born October 7, 1825.

William Taylor, the father of our subject, was a man of high moral character and was well educated for his time and locality. On March 11, 1840, he married Margaret Gillespie, and they had three children born to them, namely, John, who died at the age of six years; James, the subject of this review, and Henry, born May 16, 1845. Both he and wife were members of the Associate Reform Church in which he was an elder, as his father had been before him, later becoming

ing attached to the United Brethren religious body. The farm of 160 acres which had been the property of John Taylor is now owned by Henry and James Taylor. The father and his two sons lived on and operated the old farm of nearly 300 acres, Henry remaining at home after marriage. William Taylor died August 28, 1893, his wife dying many years previously, on February 18, 1882.

James Taylor was born on January 4, 1843, and on September 1, 1864, at the age of 21 years, he married Sarah Louisa Thompson, daughter of Samuel L. Thompson, of Morgan County, Ohio. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are: Emmet A., born August 24, 1865, was married May 14, 1899, to Nellie Coleman, and resides near his father, engaged in farming; William, born October 6, 1868, on March 18, 1896, married Maggie I. Walker, and has three children; Mary, born December 25, 1875, died June 5, 1883; and Nannie L., born November 23, 1879, who resides at home. Mr. Taylor's farm is located in the coal and oil belt and is regarded as one of the most desirable in Wheeling township. He engages in farming and stock raising and has been very successful in both lines. The family is one which has commanded respect and esteem for many years, and Wheeling township has no more useful citizen than James Taylor.

CHARLES B. WRIGHT, who is well known as proprietor of the Horner House, of Morristown, Ohio, was born in Goshen township, Belmont County, Ohio, September 29, 1863, and is a son of Chattam B. and Margaret Jane (Kinney) Wright, both natives of Goshen township, where they now reside on a farm of 80 acres.

Chattam Wright, father of our subject, served as Infirmary director for two terms during the "nineties." As a result of his union with Margaret Jane Kinney, he had nine children, two of whom, Martha and Josiah, died at the age of three years. The

seven who grew up to maturity are: John W., a stock dealer of Belmont; Clinton K., who resides on a farm in Goshen township; George H., who resides on a farm in Goshen township; Charles B., whose name heads this sketch; Fred I., a farmer of Goshen township; Abbie, wife of Samuel Boroff, of St. Clairsville; and Alice J., wife of William F. Bentley, a farmer of Goshen township.

Charles B. Wright was educated in the common schools of Goshen township, and assisted in the work on the farm until he attained his majority, when he was married and began life for himself. He engaged in the huckstering business and conducted a store in his township, also in Wheeling, West Virginia. He served as township trustee for a period of three years, but refused to run for another term. He removed to Morristown in 1894, and here conducted a store very successfully until 1897, when he established his present hotel business. He has attained great popularity with the traveling public, his table being supplied with the best the market affords. Mr. Wright looks carefully to the comfort of his guests and sees that they receive the best of service, and his untiring efforts have been crowned with success.

On October 15, 1885, Mr. Wright was joined in marriage with Carrie Dermott, who was born December 7, 1866, in Belmont County, and is a daughter of William and Sarah (Kinney) Dermott. Her father was a native of Ireland, coming therefrom with his parents when a small boy. He was a son of John and Margaret Dermott, who located on a farm in Belmont County. William Dermott resides on a farm south of Belmont, Belmont County, Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic order. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Kinney and she first married Cyrus Ewers, by whom she had four children: Mary, wife of Jonah Gildon, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania; Henry Clay, who is in the hardware business in Bagley, Iowa; Cyrus D., who is a partner of his brother, Henry Clay; and John, who died

in childhood. As a result of her union with Mr. Dermott she had three children: the wife of our subject; Herman, who resides at the home of his father, married Alta Russell and has one son, Sewell; and Edwin, who died at the age of 22. Mr. Dermott was a soldier in the Civil War and served in the 98th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., until the close of the war. He accompanied General Sherman in his famous march to the sea and was at the siege of Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright have five children: Clyde, Mabel, Hazel, Harry, and George. Our subject is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a member of Hazen Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 251, also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

D. T. PHILLIPS, M. D., physician and surgeon, and mayor of the town of Morristown, Ohio, has had a uniformly successful career both in his profession and as a political leader. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, on March 31, 1868, a son of Elijah and Delilah (Keadle) Phillips, both of whom are natives of the same county.

The family is of Welsh origin, Evan Phillips, the grandfather of Dr. Phillips, being born in Maryland of Welsh parents. Elijah Phillips was born in 1828 and has followed an agricultural life in Belmont County until the present date, and has been identified with township affairs, serving as trustee and for the two past consecutive terms as township land appraiser. The mother of Dr. Phillips was born in 1836 and married in 1854. With her husband, she is active and valued in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Phillips is one of a family of 13 children born to his parents, the eighth in order of birth, the others being the following: James L., a cabinetmaker, carpenter and contractor at Beallsville, Ohio; John M., a farmer of this county, died in January, 1892, about 34 years of age; Melissa E., solicitor for the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Cleve-

land, Ohio; William D., formerly in the express business, now in the postal service, since 1892 on the route between Cleveland and Indianapolis; Minnie, the wife of William Deaver, residents on a part of the home farm; Elijah B., chief of police at Plattsmouth, State of Nebraska; Martha J., deceased; Rodney A., a professional musician and stage performer; Almeda E., the wife of Giffen Null, a farmer in this county; Walter S., a contracting plumber, was smothered in a trench he was inspecting, at Carroll, Iowa; and Addie L. and Jennie Florence, both at home, highly educated young ladies, quite capable as teachers. The whole family is musical, and while only one brother has turned his talent into a business, when all are at home an orchestra is formed which could command a high price from an opera or concert manager. All have been thoroughly educated and represent one of the most intellectual as well as physically perfect families in the community. The five surviving brothers have the unique distinction of being of the same height, over six feet, and are equally proportioned, and all are men of dignified bearing and affable manner.

Dr. Phillips was fortunate in his birth and environments, coming into a family where culture, education and refinement occupied proper positions in the scheme of life. After completing his common school course, he was given advantages in the Beallsville Normal school, and then took up the profession of teaching, and succeeded so well that if he had not been still more strongly influenced in the direction of medicine, he would doubtless have become one of the State's leading educators. For 52 months he continued a teacher, in the meantime reading medicine under Dr. G. W. Steward, of Jerusalem, Ohio, and so thoroughly prepared himself in the details that his graduation from Starling Medical College, of Columbus, followed in 1897. Dr. Phillips graduated at the head of his class and was awarded the gold medal for excellent scholarship. On account of this brilliancy, - he



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CROZIER.

was in demand as hospital interne, but refused several very flattering offers in order to locate at Morristown and enter upon regular practice. Since April, 1897, he has been a successful practitioner in this town, being especially skilled in surgery. He is a member of the American Medical Association, is examiner for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is lodge physician for both the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. The most cordial relations exist between him and brother practitioners, and he is a valued member of fraternal and social organizations.

Dr. Phillips acts politically with the Democratic party in State and national affairs, but independently in local matters. In 1899 he was appointed mayor of Morristown to fill the unexpired term of Hon. A. M. Majors, and so well were municipal affairs managed and adjusted by him that at the election in the spring of 1902 he was the candidate of both parties, who were glad to testify to his efficiency and to enjoy a clean, conservative and effective administration. Dr. Phillips is yet a young man and his past and present popularity point to still higher honors, both in professional and political life. Dr. Phillips is a member of Hazen Lodge, No. 251, F. & A. M., and Chapter No. 69, R. A. M., of Barnesville, Ohio.

GEORGE CROZIER. Among the well-known and highly respected farmer citizens of Mead township, George Crozier is prominent, as one who has acquired a competency through his own industry, and who has identified himself with the measures which have tended to the prosperity and advancement of the interests of this community. Mr. Crozier owns and resides upon the farm on which he was born, February 7, 1830, a son of James and Christina (Armstrong) Crozier, the latter of whom died when he was but a child of six years.

James Crozier was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and accompanied his father to Amer-

ica at the age of 16 years. They located first in Carroll County, Ohio, later came to Belmont, and, in 1825, James Crozier married Christina Armstrong. The farm, which Grandfather George Crozier bought in Mead township, descended to his son, James, and later to our subject, who bought the interests of the other heirs, becoming thus heavily in debt before he was 21 years of age.

In 1851 our subject was married to Margaret Boyd, daughter of William Boyd, of Richland township, and a large and most estimable family has been born to them, as follows: James, who is unmarried, is engaged in a mining business in Colorado; Jemima Jane, who married Thomas J. Watt, a farmer of Smith township, has two children, William and Martha; William Boyd, who was drowned at the age of 22 years, at Cedar Creek, Illinois; Robert L., who has recently married, resides in California, having engaged in mining in the Cripple Creek district in Colorado; Emma Catherine, who is the wife of Albert McKelvey; A. M. F., who is a practicing physician in Hocking County, in the mining district, graduated from the medical department of the State University at Columbus, six years ago; Margaret Ann, who is the wife of Perry B. Myers of Pultney township, has one son, George; Joseph Presley, who married Jennie Eddington, of Bellville, Ohio, resides on the home farm, and has two sons, George Eddington and Stanley; Nenna B., who married Samuel Kirkland, resides near her father; Mary Luella, who married Ellis Myers, resides in York township; Samuel Bruce, who is a dental student at Columbus; and a daughter, who died in infancy.

When the call came in 1864 for 100-day recruits to repel the invaders from the State, Mr. Crozier was one to respond, although he left a wife and six little children to do so. He was a member of Company C, 170th Reg., Ohio National Guard, the regiment being in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. Soon after enlistment he was made sergeant of his company. His duty was mainly confined to guard and garrison, although he took part in

the troubles at Harper's Ferry and at Snicker's Ford, on July 24, 1864, when his regiment lost 135 men. He returned home in September, 1864, and resumed his ordinary occupations. When Mr. Crozier started out in life he owned, or rather was in debt for, 118 acres, which has been increased to 325 acres, all his own property. In the autumn of 1901 he retired from its active management. At this time he and his estimable wife celebrated their golden wedding, all of the children being present, except one. It is the pleasant custom of this united family to have an annual reunion on the home farm, north of Businessburg. He belongs to the United Presbyterian Church of Belmont. In political belief he is a stanch Republican, and was a member of the Farmers' Alliance. Few men in Mead township are more highly regarded or considered more thoroughly representative.

N. J. HATCHER, one of the substantial and representative farmers and popular citizens of Belmont County, residing on his farm in section 2, Union township, near Loydsville, was born August 3, 1828, in Union township, a son of Elijah and Jane (Craig) Hatcher, both of whom were natives of Loudoun County.

Elijah Hatcher, the father, was born August 15, 1796, in Loudoun County, Virginia, a son of Quaker parents, Noah and Rachel (Beans) Hatcher, the former of whom died of old age in Virginia, the latter, coming to Ohio at an early day, died at the age of 86 years. Of the children of Noah and Rachel Hatcher, Edward died in Virginia. John, the youngest, lived for many years near Portland, Oregon, having been a pilot and teamster for General Fremont, and a noted trader with the Indians. The others were Elijah and Mary, the former of whom was the father of the subject of this biography.

In 1822 Elijah Hatcher was married in Loudoun County, Virginia, to Jane Craig,

who was born on August 15, 1806, on the same day of the month as her husband, but 10 years later. From early girlhood she was a member of the Methodist Church and was a woman of noble character, devoted to her home and church. She passed away on January 16, 1889, at the age of 82 years and five months. In 1827 Elijah Hatcher and wife came to Ohio and engaged in farming in Belmont County, and held many of the township offices. Although a birthright member of the Society of Friends, prior to decease he united with the Methodist Church, of which his wife was so consistent a member. These most estimable people had a family of seven children, namely: N. J., of this sketch; Rebecca, who resides near the toll gate, on the National Road, in this county; Rachel, who married Joseph Pancoast, is deceased, as is also her husband; Eliza, who married James B. Hogue, the first white child born in Grundy County, Illinois, is deceased; Sarah, who married Leander Moore, resides in Lucas County, Iowa; John, who also is a resident of Iowa; and Cecilia, who married Charles Pickering, of Richland township, Belmont County.

N. J. Hatcher obtained his education in the country schools and in the advanced school at Loydsville, and grew to manhood as his father's assistant on the farm. At the age of 21 he began operating for himself, and for many years has taken a prominent position among the leading agriculturists and large land owners of the county. Mr. Hatcher owns very valuable land, the Pittsburgh vein underlying all of it, while its fertility makes it desirable for farming purposes. He owns 218 acres in section 2 and a farm of 77 acres in Richland township, adjoining the former tract in Union township.

On May 7, 1856, Mr. Hatcher was married to Mary E. Gregg, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio with her parents when two years of age. She was the eldest of the family of eight children born to her parents, Hendley and Amy Gregg, the others being:

Joshua, who is a farmer in Pottawattamie County, Iowa; Samuel, deceased, who lived in Warren County, Iowa; Hendley, who resides on the home place, in Goshen township, this county; Frances and Henrietta, unmarried, who live in Barnesville; William, deceased, who lived in Iowa; and Victoria, who is Mrs. Thomas Rogers, of Barnesville. Mrs. Hatcher died May 1, 1891, a consistent member of the Methodist Church, a woman of lovely life and character, possessing a disposition of cheerfulness, disposed to contribute to the happiness of all about her, valued in her church and beloved in her family. Her five children were the following: Rosa M., still at home; Amy J., the wife of J. W. Wilkinson, county commissioner, more extended mention of whom will be found elsewhere; John William, born June 7, 1861, died June 7, 1863, at the age of two years; Elijah Clyde, who is in the wholesale grocery business at Allegheny City, married Orpha Sidebottom and has two children, Emmett and Ellen; Grace, who is Mrs. Robert Hood, resides at Cambridge, Ohio, and has one child, Mary; and Ida M., who is at home.

Mr. Hatcher has long been well known as a capitalist, and has been a director in the Second National Bank of St. Clairsville; has been a capable member of the School Board for years, and has acceptably filled other local positions.

WILLIAM A. GIFFEN, a prominent farmer of Belmont County, Ohio, who owns and operates one of the large and productive farms in Colerain township, near St. Clairsville, was born not far from Martin's Ferry, in this county, on Glenn's Run, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Kerr) Giffen, the former of whom was a native of Ohio County, West Virginia, and the latter of Belmont County.

In 1825 the parents of Samuel Giffen settled on the farm now owned by our subject,

William A. Giffen, all of this land probably being underlaid with rich coal veins. Samuel resided at Glenn's Run for 15 years, but in 1861 located on this property, where he immediately began improvements, erecting a comfortable residence and building a commodious barn. He was a straightforward, public-spirited citizen, actively in sympathy with the Republican party, and prominent in the religious and educational advancement of the county. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church and reared his family in that faith. Samuel Giffen was born June 6, 1810, and died October 5, 1884, his wife being some years younger, born on November 1, 1823, and died on January 27, 1898, very generally regretted on account of her active interest in church work and her kindness to neighbors and devotion to family and friends. She belonged to one of the old and honorable families of the county, Robert and Sarah (Taggart) Kerr being her parents, the former of whom came to America from Scotland, and the latter, born in 1802, from Ireland.

On the paternal side, Grandfather John Giffen, with his wife, Elizabeth (Morrison) Giffen, with his ten children also, came to Belmont County in 1825, from Ohio County, (West) Virginia. These children were: Mary, Mrs. David Coats, born July 17, 1799; Robert, born November 28, 1801, was county recorder of Belmont County, and died unmarried; William, born March 21, 1804, married, first, a Miss Graham, and, second, Mary Morrison; John, born February 28, 1806; Joseph, born March 1, 1808; Samuel, born June 6, 1810; Elizabeth, Mrs. John Denham, was born April 2, 1813, and is the last survivor of the family; Jane, born May 8, 1815, was Mrs. James Frazier; Morrison, born September 22, 1817; and Sarah A., born February 5, 1820, married William Grimes, and both have long since passed away. The maternal family was also large and became well known through the county, the eldest of the family being the mother of our subject; the others as follows:

James Kerr, born in 1824, resides at Martin's Ferry; Catherine married John Porterfield, and both are deceased; Sarah J. married Samuel Thompson and resides in St. Clairsville; Robert, deceased, was a farmer in this county; Isaac and Peter, twins, are both deceased; Peter (2) studied for the ministry, but enlisted in the army in the Civil War, and died while on a furlough from disease contracted in the service; Louisa died at the age of five years; and Mary, born July 17, 1844, died December 9, 1898. Thus passed away members of two prominent families of the county, but they left behind them records of worthy lives and representatives who inherited their most admirable traits of character.

A family of 12 children was born to Samuel and Margaret Giffen, namely: John, Sarah E., Robert K., Isaac, James P., William A., Morrison E., Samuel R., Mary L., Laura, James, and Margaret B. John Giffen is a distinguished clergyman of the United Presbyterian Church. He graduated at Westminster College in 1871, and at Allegheny Seminary in 1875, and immediately accepted work in the missionary field in Egypt, and has been located at various points, during the greater part of the time being assistant at the church in Cairo. There he has been instructor in Associate College and Cairo Theological Seminary, and is a man of great learning. His first marriage was to Mary Galoway, of Due West, South Carolina, who died in October, 1881. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Newlin, in 1883. Sarah E. married William Hinkle, a farmer and fruit grower, and they live near Cameron, West Virginia. Robert K. is a traveling salesman. He first married Emma Brown, and later her sister Ella, and resides in Wheeling. Isaac married Margaret Paxton, now deceased, and resides on a farm near Martin's Ferry. Jane C. died at the age of 20 months. Morrison E. graduated from Muskingum College in the class of 1886, and from Allegheny Seminary in the spring of 1889, and in the fall of the latter

year went as a missionary to Egypt, where he has since been occupied, having charge of the distribution of books and village work as minister and missionary. He married Miss Franc Martin in 1886. Samuel R., born in 1860, was a farmer, and died February 2, 1900. James P. is a graduate of Muskingum College of 1891, and of Xenia Theological Seminary of 1894, and is a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, located at Edgerton, Kansas. He married Libbia Sleeth. All of the daughters were also given collegiate advantages.

William A. Giffen is a graduate of Muskingum College, and has been identified with agricultural interests during the greater part of his life. After the death of his father, he attended to the settling of the estate, and has charge of the home farm, consisting of about 300 acres, the greater part of which is still undivided. His personal estate comprises 200 acres or more, all of which is very valuable, both for farming purposes and also for its coal deposits.

Mr. Giffen is an active Republican and a substantial and representative citizen. Like his father, he has ever been held in high esteem in Colerain township.

JOHN W. WILKINSON, very favorably known through Belmont County, on account of efficient service as county commissioner and as a useful and representative citizen, resides upon his valuable farm, comprising 170 acres in section 3, Union township, was born in Smith township, near Lewis' Mills, on July 24, 1854, a son of William and Mary Ann (Leckletter) Wilkinson, both of whom were natives of Ohio.

William Wilkinson also followed farming as his chief occupation through life, owning large tracts of valuable land, and for six years was county commissioner. His death took place in May, 1878, at the age of 65 years. As a man of business and integrity he probably stood second to none

in the county, and both he and wife were as highly respected as they were widely known. The latter died at the age of 61 years, a devoted member of the Christian Church. These parents had a family of 11 children born to them, as follows: Milo, who served three years in the Civil War, a member of the 43rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., re-enlisted, was wounded, and died in the hospital; Sadie, who first married Solomon Spencer, and, second, Dr. McMaster, is now a widow and resides in Smith township; Clark, a soldier, who served in the Civil War in the 98th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., was wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, later became editor of the "Belmont Chronicle," resides in Spokane, Washington, actively engaged in literary work, a man of unusual mentality; Isaac, who owns a fine estate of over 800 acres in Mitchell County, Kansas; Carrie, who married A. P. White, resides on a farm near the old homestead; Alice, who married Alfred H. Mitchell, a prominent attorney of St. Clairsville, and more extended mention of him may be found on another page; Emily, who died at the age of 16 years; John W., who is our subject; Frank, who resides in Kansas, was the founder of a glass works in Indiana, and was treasurer of the company; Julia, who was a bright and promising student at the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, died of quick consumption; and Elizabeth, who married James Hinney, is also deceased.

John W. Wilkinson was given educational advantages both in the local schools and at college, later entering upon an agricultural life which he has followed ever since with great success. His farm is well located, his buildings combine comfort, beauty and utility, and all of his surroundings display the air of prosperity which proclaims the careful manager and excellent farmer. In 1896 he was elected county commissioner, on the same ticket which carried the names of the lamented President McKinley and Vice-

President Hobart, and served until the end of his term.

On May 19, 1881, our subject was married to Jennie A. Hatcher, a native of Warren township, Belmont County, and a daughter of James and Amy Hatcher, of this township. The four children born to this union were: Fred C., a student of Lebanon, Ohio, is a teacher in Belmont County; Walter, educated at Morristown; James died at the age of ten months; and Clark died at the age of five months. The religious association of the family is with the Methodist Church, in which Mr. Wilkinson is a trustee, and all are most highly esteemed members of society.

GEORGE W. REECE, who is engaged in a real estate and loan business at Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, is one of the active and enterprising citizens to which this section owes much of its recent wonderful growth.

The birth of Mr. Reece took place on July 27, 1847, a son of George W. and Sarah (Hill) Reece, the latter of whom was the thirteenth child born to Thomas and Sarah Hill, her advent into the world being in mid-ocean, on a sailing vessel, between England and America, this vessel being 90 days overdue on account of adverse winds. George W. Reece, the father of our subject, was a blacksmith by trade and was employed at the Barnes Glass Works at what was then known as "Ritchietown," but which is now included in the corporate limits of Wheeling. Later he located at the point now known as Benwood and there started into business for himself. He was known over a wide extent of country as an expert in his trade, and owners of horses would come long distances in order that he should shoe their valuable animals. Mr. Reece was also known for his genial manner and his place of business was a favorite resort for the better class, who there discussed matters of general interest while they were confident that

he was doing work in his line in the most skilled manner. After Mr. Reece gave up his business at this place and went to Wheeling, his many friends were distressed to learn that he there succumbed to the cholera, in 1849. His was one of the most virulent cases, being fatal in a few hours. This was remarkable, as he was a man of such strength and agility, that he could run and jump over a horse or seat himself so nimbly beside a rider that he would not be noticed for some time. He was regarded as the leader of athletic sports in his locality, which were then of the most innocent nature, consisting principally of tests of skill for the enjoyment of others, no speculation being attached to the contests. Although he was not a church member, he was a man who lived an exemplary life. He accompanied his wife to the Methodist Church, with which she was connected. His wife died of cholera two days prior to his death.

Our subject was not much over two years of age when his father died and he was the youngest member of a family of five children, named as follows: John E., Eliza J., Mary F., an infant, deceased, and George W. John E., who resides at Lazearville, West Virginia, where he is postmaster, served three years as a drummer in the 1st Reg. Virginia Vol. Inf., was captured at Moorefield, Virginia, kept in Libby Prison over 90 days and then returned home; Eliza J., who is the widow of Mitchell Reagan, is a trained nurse; Mary F., who died at the age of 43 years, was the wife of Rev. F. Byrnes, of the Disciples' Church.

George W. Reece acquired his education in the schools in his neighborhood and worked around the coal mines in West Virginia until 1882 and then worked in a grocery which was known as the "Drovers' Home," located at North Benwood. He later became interested in it. In the flood of February, 8, 1884, all he had accumulated was swept away, and he then came to Martin's Ferry. For a few years he worked at the carpenter trade, then embarked in the confectionery business and in 1892 became interested in real estate and loans, a business he has followed ever since. For

over a year he dealt exclusively in Ohio and West Virginia coal and timber lands. He is now the president and director of the Uneeda Tool & Machine Works, of Martin's Ferry, and has done much in the interest of this and other city industries.

The marriage of Mr. Reece took place on October 24, 1872, to Grizzella J. Riggle, a native of West Virginia, a daughter of Amos Riggle. Both of her parents are deceased. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Reece are: Jacob, who resides at Zanesville, Ohio; Elizabeth (Mrs. Rev. Ravenscroft), who resides in Missouri; David, who resides in Colorado; Lavina, who is Mrs. Harry Patterson, of McMechen, West Virginia; Emma (Mrs. Dalby Marple), who died in 1900; Florence (Mrs. Charles Kirby), who died about 1890; and Margaret (Mrs. James Thomas), who resides in Wheeling. Mrs. Reece is a very useful member of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to the religious order of that body known as the King's Daughters, is a member of the Home Missionary Society and is active in the ladies' social and church organizations in the city. Mr. Reece is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a liberal supporter of its benevolent and missionary enterprises. His fraternal connection is with the American Order of United Workmen, in which he has passed all the chairs. He takes no active interest in politics, beyond voting the Republican ticket, but in all other matters pertaining to civic life he is interested and ever ready with his efforts.

EDWARD M. SIMPSON. Among the prominent and influential citizens of Cole-rain township, Belmont County, Ohio, there is none who stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name appears above. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in Canton, November 24, 1840, and is a son of Francis and Isabella (Laird) Simpson.

Francis Simpson, father of our subject, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in

1800. After the death of his father and the remarriage of his mother, Francis was bound out to John Dillon, a Quaker of Zanesville, Ohio, when he was but seven years old. There he learned the iron trade, and when 21 years of age was offered \$1,000 a year to manage the work, a position which he accepted. He was manager of the Dillon Iron Foundry for years, and then with his brother-in-law, James Hazlett, bought the iron works at Sandyville, Ohio, which they conducted for some years. He moved to Belmont County in 1841, and lived near Morristown until his death in 1876, at the age of 76 years. Religiously, he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. For a period of 20 years he satisfactorily discharged the duties of clerk of Union township. He was three times married, his first union being with Isabella Laird, by whom he had four children, namely: Mary, widow of John Smurr, residing in Topeka, Kansas; William, a resident of Cambridge, Ohio; Edward M., subject of this sketch; and Isabella, wife of Eugene Dillon. After the death of his first wife at the age of 35 years, Mr. Simpson formed a second union with Margaret Gordon, now deceased, by whom he had a son, Robert. He formed a third matrimonial alliance with Elizabeth Duncan, and she died without issue.

Edward M. Simpson attended the common schools, and as a boy assisted his father on the farm. He began farming for himself at the age of 21 years, and has always continued at that vocation. He came to Colerain township in 1870, purchasing one quarter section of land in section 26, all of which is underlaid with coal. He has sold some acres of this, one vein of the coal recently selling for \$58 an acre. He is an energetic and enterprising man, deeply interested in the welfare of his township and county, and has friends beyond number who admire him for his sterling worth and high character.

Mr. Simpson was united in marriage December 25, 1861, to Miss Catherine Harris, a native of this county and a daughter of

Daniel and Hannah Harris, both of whom are deceased. She has two younger sisters: Frances, widow of John Crymble, of Pasco; and Ella, deceased, who was wife of Louis Neiswanger. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have five children, as follows: Fanny, wife of John Crawford, of Pasco, by whom she has seven children, as follows,—Karl, Gertrude, Harriet, Ray, Eugene, Frances, and Waneta; Adda, wife of Dr. O. M. Keesor, of Beallsville, Monroe County, has two children, Ward and Catherine; Emma, wife of U. F. Duff, residing in Deming, New Mexico, has two children, Lorella and Dorothy; Robert M., a farmer of Colerain township, resides at home,—he has 18 acres of land, containing some 2,000 fruit trees, mostly plums, pears and cherries; and Lizzie, wife of Ross Hawthorne, of Harrisville, has one son, Ralph. Religiously, Mrs. Simpson is a member of the M. P. Church. He is not interested greatly in politics and votes the Union Reform ticket.

SYLVANUS C. DYSART, a Civil War veteran and retired agriculturist, now residing with his tenant, Wayne A. Wharton and family, on the Dysart homestead in Wheeling township, is a man of considerable means, has traveled extensively and is well informed on all general subjects. He was born on the farm on which he now resides April 23, 1832, and is the son of John and Maria Cook (Grimes) Dysart.

William Dysart, grandfather of Sylvanus C., born in Ireland, came to this country in 1802, and after a short residence in Pennsylvania moved to Ohio, where, purchasing land of the government, he made a permanent home for himself. A man of great energy and power, he cleared the new land and made it in time a valuable piece of property. To Mr. Dysart and wife were born four children—John, who is mentioned below; William, born in 1805, married Lucinda Henderson, and they had eight children, two

boys and six girls,—he owned for some time a farm near Fairpoint, later one of 200 acres in Champaign County; where he died; Boyd, born in 1807, who lived in Morristown and died there, married Jane Henderson, a cousin of Lucinda Henderson, and they had three sons,—Mrs. Dysart married for her second husband James Twinem; Jane, born in 1809, died in 1855, married John Neal of Guernsey County, Ohio, and they had nine children, four boys and five girls. Mr. Dysart taught school before coming to this country.

John Dysart, father of Sylvanus, was born while the parents were on board ship coming from Ireland to America in 1802. He made his home for the most part in Wheeling township, Belmont County, Ohio. After the death of his parents he purchased his brothers' interests in the family homestead and there lived and carried on farming for the rest of his life. In 1841 he put up a new barn, which is still intact, and in 1853 he erected the house in which Sylvanus now resides. He died August 20, 1890, and his wife October 31, 1894. Both are interred in the cemetery at St. Clairsville. About 1830 he married Maria Cook Grimes, daughter of William Grimes, who was born in Pennsylvania, settled in Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio, about 1775, and there spent the rest of his life. His house and its contents were destroyed by fire in 1844 and his wife suffered severe burns, from the effects of which she died. To Mr. and Mrs. Dysart were born six children—Sylvanus C., who is mentioned below; William, born in 1834, died December 10, 1895; Thomas, born in 1836, became a United Presbyterian minister and officiated for some time in Mansfield, Ohio, where he died in 1882; Boyd W., born in 1839, now resides in Greene County, Missouri; John B., born in 1841, met his death from the effects of a wound received in the Civil War; Mary Jane, born in 1853, married Renoldo Runyan of Jefferson County, Ohio, and died in 1888.

Sylvanus C. Dysart procured his education in the district schools of Wheeling township.

Upon reaching manhood he assisted in the management of the home farm for a number of years. Here he remained until the Civil War broke out, and then in the spring of 1864 enlisted in the 170th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and going to the front put in 100 days of hard service, and was in five different battles, including Winchester, Snicker's Gap and Cedar Creek. Returning by the way of Pittsburg, he was there elaborately entertained, soon after which he received his discharge at Columbus. After the war he remained with his parents on the home farm until their death. Then, in January, 1895, he purchased the place of his brother, J. B. Dysart, who administered the estate. He has since let the farm, Wayne A. Wharton being the present tenant, and has spent considerable time in the West, returning occasionally to look after his property.

Mr. Dysart has never married, a fact which he now somewhat regrets. He has spent much of his time in travel, taking in the World's Fair in 1893, going on an excursion trip in 1882 and 1883, and at different times visiting Canada and its points of interest, including Niagara Falls and Toronto. He belongs to the United Presbyterian Church of Harrisville, Ohio, and is a consistent member. In politics he is an ardent Republican.

THOMAS J. McKELVEY, a prominent and successful farmer and a highly esteemed and representative citizen of Belmont County, is located on a fine farm in section 27, Mead township. He was born in Richland township on October 1, 1847, a son of Joseph and Ann Jane (Boyd) McKelvey, the latter of whom was born 73 years ago in Belmont County, and is now a resident of Cambridge, Guernsey County. Her father was William Boyd, who came as a pioneer to the county and who settled and cleared up a farm near Franklin station, where he resided until his death some 12 years ago in advanced age.

Joseph McKelvey was born in Ireland in



DR. J. N. McMASTER AND FAMILY.

1821 and died in this county in February, 1891. When but a lad of 17 years in 1838 he came to the United States, locating in Richland township, Belmont County, on land near our subject's present home, and there he lived until within two years of his death, this occurring in Bellaire, where he lived retired. A Republican from principle, he always vigorously supported the party. His brothers were: James, who removed from Belmont to Monroe County and died there; Robert, who resided on Pipe Creek, near Businessburg, has a son, Thomas, who lives near Belmont; Thomas, for whom our subject was named, never married, but accumulated a large amount of land in Mead township and was a wealthy man at time of death; David was drowned in the Ohio River in young manhood; George, who removed to Monroe County, his son George C. being the present Democratic candidate for sheriff of Belmont County; Samuel; Joseph; and Weir, who resided in both Belmont and Monroe counties, finally settling at Bellaire, where he died and where his sons are prominent citizens.

A family of nine children were born to Joseph and Ann Jane McKelvey, as follows: Thomas J., the eldest; Margaret Ann married Ross Hutchison and died in Kansas; Lizzie married A. D. King and resides near Glencoe; William resides in Smith township, near Glencoe; Mary Bell married Clarence W. Neff and they reside near Neff's siding; Sarah Jane, who married James Johnson, and lives in Arkansas; Mattie married Joseph Duncan, a business man of Cleveland, Ohio; Robert was accidentally killed while following his business as mine inspector in Colorado, leaving his widow, a daughter of Isaiah Neff; and Eva, who died young.

Mr. McKelvey of this record was reared in Richland township, where he was educated and lived until his marriage, when he removed to Mead and purchased his present fine farm, located but a short distance north of Key station. Here he has a farm of 100 acres of the best kind of land, well adapted to general farming and stock raising, and

here Mr. McKelvey has just completed a handsome new residence, fitted with every comfort for modern living. In 1876 he married Ada L., a daughter of Peter Neff, and the two children born to this union are Clarence Neff, a druggist engaged with Charles Arnold in Bellaire, who was but recently married to Maggie Knox, of this county; and Roberta May, a young lady at home. The religious membership of the family is in the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. McKelvey is an active Republican. He was formerly connected with the Farmers' Alliance movement. As a first-class citizen, awake to the requirements of modern times, he is held in general esteem, and is respected and beloved in his locality as a good neighbor and exemplary member of society.

DR. J. N. McMASTER. A prominent member of an old Belmont County family is found in Dr. J. N. McMaster, who, since the fall of 1871, has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Centreville, Ohio, where he is also a leading and representative citizen.

Dr. McMaster was born December 30, 1844, on his father's farm in Mead township, being a son of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Gregory) McMaster, and a grandson of Robert McMaster, a pioneer from Pennsylvania, in 1817. The father was born in 1813, and the mother in 1817; the former still survives, but the latter passed away in 1901.

Our subject was reared on his father's estate and secured his education in the local schools, deciding early in life upon his intended career. The outbreak of the Civil War changed, for a time, the current of his life, as on October 7, 1862, he enlisted for service, entering the 9th Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., participating in the campaign through the South under Generals Burnside, Rouseau and the gallant Kilpatrick, who was his last commander. His term of service ended July 16, 1865. Returning home, he began the study of medicine in earnest, teaching school in order to pro-

vide the means, attending one term at West Alexander Academy during this time and in the winter of 1868-69 took his first lectures at Starling Medical College. The winter of 1869-70 was spent at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he graduated in March, 1870. His first practice was in association with Dr. William Piper for 18 months, but in October, 1871, he located at Centreville, and this village has been his home during all the succeeding busy years. At different times during this period, he has admitted partners, at one time Dr. G. L. Ramsey, and at another the late Dr. Wilkinson, as the demands upon his strength and time have been too onerous. Dr. McMaster built his comfortable home in 1876 and has his office located in the same building.

On November 27, 1871, our subject was united in marriage with Susan E. Neff, daughter of Henry and Matilda A. (Hall) Neff, the latter of whom died at the age of 49 years, in 1865, and the former of whom resides, aged 92 years, near Glencoe, where Mrs. McMaster was born July 18, 1846. She is one of seven children born to her parents, namely: George Hall, born September 10, 1845, died at the age of nine days; Susan Elizabeth, Mrs. McMaster; Dorcas Ann, born May 2, 1848, the wife of John A. Thompson, of St. Clairsville; Jane L., born March 17, 1850, became Mrs. Help-bringer, and died recently near Glencoe; Vachel Singleton, born August 14, 1852, died at the age of three years; Margaret M. C., born May 9, 1855, married Rev. T. H. Armstrong; and Henry Allen, born July 21, 1859, who resides on his farm in Smith township. Mrs. McMaster is a cultivated lady and was educated at Steubenville. Three children were born to the Doctor and his wife, namely: Elva Leonora, born April 24, 1873, married Rev. A. A. Brown, a Methodist minister of Beverly, Ohio, and they have three children, Chase McMaster, Edna Elizabeth and Stowell Nelson. Rev. William Henry McMaster was born September 17, 1875, and is one of the most brilliant young men this locality has ever produced. On July 27, 1899, he graduated at

Mount Union, and graduated also at Drew University, where he took the fellowship prize of \$250 in gold, which was to be used for higher education. On June 24, 1902, he graduated at the University of New York, having spent two years in teaching at Drew Theological School, and was ordained a deacon, September 17, 1899, at the Eastern Ohio Conference and preached his first sermon on his 18th birthday. For the past eight years he has been in the ministry and is now stationed at Elmhurst, New York. The youngest son, Samuel Emerson McMaster, was born September 22, 1881, taught school one year, graduated at Lebanon College in 1900, spent 1901 at the Ohio State University, and is now attending the Ohio Medical College at Columbus.

The religious connection of the whole family is with the Methodist Church. Dr. McMaster has served six terms as notary public, being first appointed by Governor Hoadly. He is a member of Hess Post, G. A. R., No. 595, at Armstrong's Mills, and was one of the charter members of Weyer Lodge, F. & A. M., at Centreville, serving for 10 years as its secretary. He belongs also to the Belmont County Medical Society and keeps abreast of the times in his profession. Dr. McMaster is the accredited examiner for these insurance companies: The Mutual Benefit, of New Jersey; the Home, of New York; the Michigan Mutual, of Detroit; the New York Life; and the Prudential.

WILLIAM HARRISON WARREN, a prominent farmer of Mead township, Belmont County, and a worthy representative of old pioneer families of the county which have been conspicuous through generations both in agricultural and military life, was born in his present home in Mead township in 1840, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Hardesty) Warren.

On the maternal side of the family, Mr. Warren comes of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Obadiah Hardesty, serving in the Continental Army. Mrs. Warren was

born in Glencoe, Richland township, Belmont County, where her father located on a farm soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, and died in 1877, aged about 77 years. On the paternal side the early ancestors belonged to the State of Maryland, and there Daniel Warren was born in 1790, a son of Haddick Warren, who first located at Middletown, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and from there came to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1804, all of the following children having been born prior to this time—Daniel, John, Caleb, James, William, Polly, Catherine and Sarah. Haddick Warren was one of the first settlers to locate in the eastern part of Belmont County, buying a farm near Neff's siding, where he spent the remainder of his life and where his tomb may be found. He also was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

It is a subject of comment that when the country needed help in the various struggles from which has come American independence, the Warren family always had a loyal member to offer service. Thus in the War of 1812 Daniel Warren participated with gallantry. After his marriage he came to Mead township and located on a farm in section 30, the same property now owned by his son, our subject. He engaged in agricultural pursuits through the whole of his life, attaining very substantial results. His political views made him in early life an old line Whig, and an active supporter of the Republican party after its formation.

On December 21, 1815, Daniel Warren and Sarah Hardesty were united in marriage, and a family of 14 children were born to them in the old home on the farm. Nancy, the eldest, was born February 21, 1817, and died in the old home at the age of 55 years; John, born October 4, 1818, died unmarried in St. Joseph, Missouri, aged about 33 years; Eliza, born April 4, 1820, married James Shipman, and they moved first to Kansas, then to Illinois and later to Missouri, where she died about 1897, their three children also being deceased; Noah V., born November

17, 1821, died at Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio, aged 21 years; Morgan, born November 4, 1823, married Jane Thornberry, moved to Iowa and was drowned in the Ottawa River in 1876,—he had been a soldier in the Civil War in the 29th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., and left a large family, five sons residing in Kansas; Mary Ann, born November 4, 1823, died in 1877, the wife of Joseph Carle; Charity, born October 14, 1825, died at the age of nine years; Susan, born February 10, 1829, married William Graham, and both died at their home at Captina Creek, one of their daughters and two of the sons residing in Belmont County, one in West Virginia and one in Nebraska; Sarah, the twin sister of Susan, married William Wiley, and at death left a son and daughter, residents of Jackson County, Indiana; Haddick L., born January 17, 1831, resides at Alma, Ross County, Ohio, was a brave soldier in the Civil War from Meigs County, and married Elizabeth Moore; Rebecca, born April 21, 1833, is the widow of James Wiley, and resides at Ella, Marshall County, West Virginia; Rhoda, born October 20, 1834, married Prince Green, and resides in Spraytown, Jackson County, Indiana; Ebenezer, born July 4, 1838, died unmarried in 1871.

The youngest member of this family was the subject of this record, William Harrison Warren, who was born on December 16, 1840. He was reared to farm work, and the principal business interests of his life have been centered in agricultural developments. His fine farm of 218½ acres is well cultivated and finely improved, and he has here engaged in general farming, combined with dairying, his general prosperity being the result of excellent management and the intelligent use of modern methods and improved machinery.

On April 16, 1866, Mr. Warren married Harriet Eliza Berry, who was born September 30, 1845, in Mead township, a daughter of William C. and Mary (Haughtengohow) Berry, the former of whom was born at Wellsburg, Virginia, now West Virginia, and died in 1879, aged 68 years. He was a son

of John and Mary Ann (Clark) Berry, an old Virginia family of prominence. The mother was also born at Wellsburg and died in 1862, aged 51 years. Mrs. Warren is one of a family of ten children born to her parents, these being: James, deceased; Jacob, a resident of Mead township; Clark died at the age of six months; Mary Ann married Ira Kidder, lived at Moundsville, West Virginia, and died in 1898; Rachel Ellen died unmarried in 1869, aged 27 years; Harriet E., the wife of Mr. Warren; Augusta J. is the widow of James White of Moundsville; William J., a resident of Mead township; John W., a resident of Moundsville, married Lizzie Lash, and James Albert, a resident of Moundsville, married Lizzie Schrimp.

To Mr. and Mrs. Warren has been born a family of eight children, namely,—William S., born April 2, 1867, is a physician in practice at Businessburg, Ohio, graduating from Bryant & Stratton's Business College and Starling Medical College. He married Anna C. Boyd, and their four children are: Mary Elizabeth, aged seven years; Dulcie E., aged five years; Harriet Isabel, aged two years, and William Boyd, an infant, deceased. Myrta I., born March 29, 1869, married George H. Ramsey of Mead township, and they have five children—Forrest, born in 1891; Clarence E., born in 1893; Harriet Mildred, born June 6, 1896; Harry Warren, born February 15, 1898, and Loring Fulton, born September 3, 1901. Carrie B., born March 3, 1871, married William A. Craig, and they reside in Businessburg, their children being Loring Day, born August 5, 1894, Harriet Eliza, born July 29, 1897, and an infant, born May 2, 1899, deceased. Daniel H., born July 5, 1873, is a graduate of the Western Pennsylvania University and for the past year has been practicing his profession of dentistry at Allegheny City. He is also a graduate in pharmacy, graduating from Scio College July 26, 1900. Otta L., born October 6, 1875, married George McCommon, a professor in a school at Windsor, Ash-

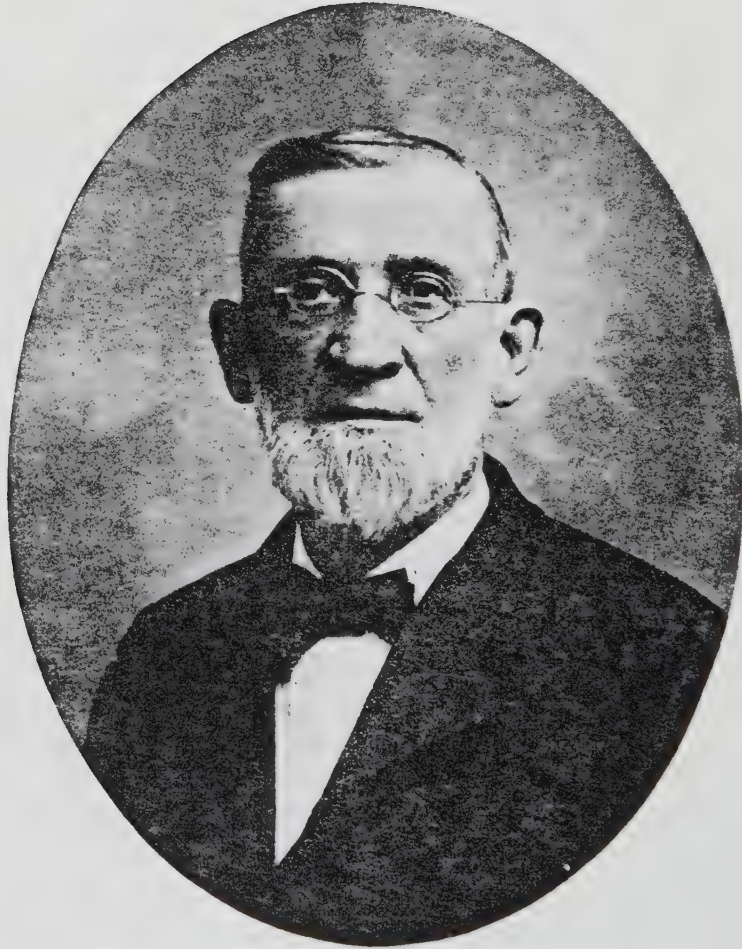
tabula County, Ohio. V. Josephine, born July 14, 1877, is a young lady at home. Charles Foster, born October 10, 1879, is a teacher at Neff's siding. On April 18, 1902, he married Ada L. Neff, of Neff's siding. The youngest son, Harrison Edwin, was born November 1, 1882, and remains at home assisting his father.

During the stormy period of the Civil War Mr. Warren, true to family tradition, offered his services in defense of his country, belonging during nine months at the close of the war to Company I, 5th Ohio Vol. Cav., under the brave Kilpatrick, and escaped any serious injury. In political sentiment he has always adhered to the Republican party, supporting its candidates and promoting its influence. In fraternal connection he is associated with the Masonic body, belonging to Weyer Lodge, No. 541, of Centreville, Ohio, as are also his sons, and he also belongs to Spangler Post, G. A. R., of Bellaire. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist Church at Pleasant Hill.

Mr. Warren and family are well and favorably known in Businessburg and vicinity and enjoy a wide and pleasant social prominence.

JOHN M. WILKINS, who is numbered among the influential farmers of Belmont County, Ohio, is a general farmer, owning about 149 acres of cultivated land in Richland township. He was born on the home place in 1846 and resides there today.

Mr. Wilkins is a son of Robert and Margaret (Murray) Wilkins, both natives of Richland township, and now deceased. Robert Wilkins became an agriculturist and also raised stock to some extent, becoming quite successful in his occupation. He married Margaret Murray, whose father was bridge contractor on the old National Road. She died in 1893, when 76 years of age, leaving as mourners her husband and several children. She was the mother of six children,



CAPT. ALBERT W. LEE.

namely: Augusta, Lydia, James, John M., Robert and Ellen; but Robert, James and Augusta are now passed away. Lydia and our subject are still single and live on the home place. Ella is the widow of Dr. George Close and now makes her home with our subject also, the farm being near St. Clairsville, on the north.

Our subject's parents were devoted in their membership in the M. E. Church, and reared their children in this faith also. In politics Mr. Wilkins was a Republican and an earnest worker for party welfare. Socially he was a member of St. Clairsville Lodge of the I. O. O. F. At his death in June, 1899, he was 81 years old, and in losing him, the county lost one of its truest and best citizens.

John M. Wilkins fully understands the management of his acres, and his home surroundings show that he is both prosperous and progressive. He is liberal in both religious and political views and takes much interest in the work of either class. As a well-meaning citizen he has the honor and respect of all his fellow men.

CAPT. ALBERT W. LEE, postmaster at Uniontown, Belmont County, and one of the county's representative citizens, is a native of the Buckeye State, born on February 1, 1840, in New Athens, Harrison County. He is a son of William Lee, a grandson of James Lee, Jr., and a great-grandson of James and Isabella (Bascowan) Lee, the latter a daughter of Lord Bascowan, of the north of Ireland.

James Lee, Sr., was evidently a man of wealth and social prominence, indicated by his being received as a son-in-law by a member of the Irish nobility, but, beyond the fact of the alliance, little is known of his movements except of his unfortunate start for America. The family records show that in 1785, James Lee, Sr., in company with his family, including his son James, three brothers, two sisters, three uncles, with their families, one sister-in-law

and 33 cousins, embarked on a vessel named "The Faithful Steward," which so far falsified its cognomen as to go to pieces on the shores of Delaware Bay, on its passage from London to Philadelphia, and all the trusting passengers were drowned except James Lee, Jr., his brother's wife, and four cousins, who finally reached land on pieces of wreckage, the ship being scuttled by sailors, as there was a heavy insurance on the ship and cargo.

James Lee, Jr., the grandfather of Captain Lee, was born January 14, 1759, in County Donegal, Ireland, and on March 15, 1792, married Elizabeth Rankin, who was of Scotch-Irish origin, and a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lee settled in Chartier's Valley, three miles northeast of Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania, near the station which now bears the appropriate name of Meadowlands, there rearing his family and living until the time of his death, December 21, 1843, in his 85th year. His son James inherited his farm. The children of James and Elizabeth Lee were nine in number, namely: Thomas, William, Elizabeth, Hugh, Mary, George, Rachel, Samuel and James. Of these,—Thomas came to Ohio at an early day, settled near Cadiz, became a man of affairs, and was made judge of the County Court. He owned a large farm northeast of Cadiz and at first conducted a tannery, but later engaged exclusively in farming. He reared a family of three boys and five girls, two of the former becoming ministers. His death occurred in 1855. Elizabeth married a Mr. Buchanan and removed to Illinois, where she reared a family and died some years ago. Hugh married and moved to Oregon, in 1853, settled in the Willamette Valley, where he died in 1884. Mary became Mrs. Heuston and lived and died in Illinois. George married, located in Pomeroy, Ohio, in the jewelry business, and died there. Rachel married Rev. David Thompson and with her husband started west as a missionary, dying at Fort Laramie, on the way to Oregon, in 1853. Samuel married Mary Russell of Washington County and lived and died in Concord, Muskingum County, Ohio; they had one

son and five daughters. James lived and died on the old farm in Washington County, Ohio.

Other members of the Lee family were three brothers of great-grandfather James, one of whom settled in Carroll County, Ohio; another, Hugh, settled near Cross Creek, Pennsylvania; and a third, James, who settled near Hickory, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. A distinguished member of another branch of the family of Captain Lee was Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was a descendant of a family of Lees that came from the north of England and settled in Virginia, having gone there about the same time our subject's ancestry went from England to Ireland, thence to America.

William Lee, the father of Captain Lee, was born December 25, 1798, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and lived there until 20 years of age, learned the tailor's trade, and then went to St. Louis, Missouri, soon after locating at Cadiz, Ohio, where he married Maria Pritchard, daughter of Jesse Pritchard, on March 22, 1824, and worked for a short time at his trade, but later engaged in a mercantile business in Cadiz and New Athens until 1854, when he sold his store and moved to a farm. He remained on this farm, near Loydsville until 1875, when he removed to St. Clairsville and resided in that place until his death on January 8, 1886. Mr. Lee was a man of limited education, but was industrious and energetic and was successful in business. A family of six sons and four daughters was born to William and Maria Lee, as follows: James, born February 27, 1825, never married, lived in New Athens, but died in August, 1899, at the home of his brother, Albert W.; John P., born June 10, 1827, died of scarlet fever on January 19, 1831; Mary, born August 15, 1829, died February 7, 1831, of scarlet fever; Sarah L., born January 7, 1832, died January 25, 1841, of fever; John R., born September 14, 1834, died February 15, 1841, of fever; Jesse, born April 26, 1837, died February 28, 1856, being drowned in Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio; Albert W., of this biography; Elizabeth M., born December 18, 1842,

and died in 1900, married Samuel Hilles, who at different times was sheriff of Belmont County and member of the Legislature,—their children consisted of two boys and three girls, one of the former being superintendent of the Juvenile School on the Hudson (New York); Emma N., born September 16, 1845, married Henry N. Moore, of Red Oak, Iowa, where she still resides, having two children living, three being dead; and William Howard, born September 20, 1848, who has been twice married, his first wife being Clara Vickers; he lives near Tacoma, State of Washington, and has six children.

Albert W. Lee, the immediate subject of this sketch, was educated primarily in the common schools in his native county and then attended Franklin College, leaving his studies in order to enlist, as a private, for service in the Civil War, under Capt. Peter Tallman, in Company K, 17th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., for three months and was in the West Virginia campaign during this term. He re-enlisted in Company E, 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., for three years, under Capt. Frank Askew, again entering as a private, and saw service in the Army of the Cumberland, under General Buell, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, taking sick at Iuka and Florence and, after one year of service, was discharged at Nashville. On recovering from the fever which had prostrated him and shortened his second term of service, our subject raised a company of his own, through Wheeling and Union townships, which was accepted and mustered into the service as Company E, 170th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., of which Mr. Lee was elected captain.

In the meantime, after his discharge at Nashville, Captain Lee attended Duff's Business College, at Pittsburg, and graduated in March, 1864, taking his company after this to Washington, D. C. The company was assigned to the Valley of Virginia in the summer of 1864, and took part in several battles and skirmishes. Captain Lee's company was engaged in skirmishes with General Early's men at Harper's Ferry, July 6, 1864, and also at Snicker's Gap, in July, 1864, at Winchester,

in July, 1864, where General Mulligan was killed and where our subject barely escaped capture, and in all these engagements bore off honors for gallant conduct. After a service of about two years, the company was mustered out, in September, 1864.

After the close of his service, Captain Lee went to Johnson's Island, in the bay, at Sandusky, and took charge of a military store for his cousin, Fulton Moffett, who had the appointment from the government as storekeeper for the military post located there; several thousand Confederate prisoners were confined there, the greater number of these being commissioned officers of the Confederate Army. Captain Lee remained there until May, 1865, and then came to his father's farm at Loydsville, soon after being appointed assistant revenue collector for the eight western townships of Belmont County, filling the position until November 23, 1865. This was the date of his marriage to Sarah Lee, daughter of William Lee, who resided near Uniontown, a second cousin of Captain Lee's father. With his wife he settled on a farm two miles north of Uniontown and there engaged in farming and extensive stock raising, making a specialty of sheep, and figuratively changing his sword into a ploughshare. In January, 1898, Captain Lee bought two stores in Uniontown and also purchased the Dunbar corner-lot property, consolidating the stores, and operated the business until 1901, when he sold it to his son Charles P. Lee, who later sold to Everett C. Taylor, who conducts the business, although the property still belongs to Charles P. Lee.

The children born to Captain and Mrs. Lee numbered four, namely: William D., Annie Marie, Charles P. and Robert Vance. William D. Lee was born April 3, 1867, and married Bessie Dunbar, their two children, Marjory and Frances, being born respectively in 1898 and 1900. Mr. Lee was thoroughly educated at Franklin College, at New Athens, and now resides on a farm within one and one-half miles of Uniontown. Annie Marie Lee was born August 11, 1869, was educated at Frank-

lin College, and died February 18, 1897. Charles P. Lee was born April 8, 1871, married Birdie Taylor and they have one little daughter of four years, named Martha, and reside at Bannock. Robert Vance Lee was born January 2, 1875, and married Lucy Perry, a daughter of O. H. Perry, of Cadiz, Ohio, a descendant of Commodore Perry. Mr. Lee resides in Meadville, Pennsylvania, a jeweler by trade, and his one child, Mary Enita, was born in February, 1891, in Durango, Colorado.

Although a Republican in his political sympathy, a son of a father who was an Abolitionist or Free-Soiler, Captain Lee has not taken of late years a very deep interest in public matters, aside from local affairs. He has faithfully served his locality in a number of offices, has been justice of the peace and has been frequently urged to accept political positions, but since 1892 has never consented to become a candidate. Since May 19, 1898, he has been postmaster at Uniontown, appointed through Charles Emory Smith under the administration of the late President McKinley, and has made one of the best officials the people of this section have ever had. Since taking charge, the office has been raised to a money order office and business has increased five per cent. For many years he has shown his interest in educational matters by serving on the School Board. In religious life, Captain Lee has always been identified with the Presbyterian Church, was reared in its teachings, his father being one of the elders, and nearly all of his family are still in active membership in the Bannock Presbyterian Church, although our subject has practically, in late years, withdrawn on account of difference of opinion. He has been superintendent of this Sunday-school and taught the Young Ladies' Bible Class for a long period and has taken an active interest in the Young People's meetings. His present attitude is that of a firm believer in the essential truths of Christianity, but he does not feel that he can hold with some of the beliefs which have crept into the church. Few men know the Bible more thoroughly or follow

its precepts more conscientiously, and his views on life and its religious duties and privileges are held by many other thoughtful persons.

SAMUEL McMASTER. Very many of the leading old families of Belmont County were founded in this locality by sturdy pioneers from Pennsylvania, who came hither in the early days of its settlement to secure homes for their large number of children, and such was the case with the McMaster family, so well and favorably known.

Robert McMaster was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and married Sarah Meeks, who was born across the line, in Washington County, in the same State, and with their children, in 1817, they migrated to Belmont County, Ohio, where Robert purchased a tract of 80 acres from Frazier Taylor, in Mead township, near Jacobsburg. It was probably somewhat improved at the time, as it had been originally the property of the well-known Thomas Miles. Later, Robert McMaster secured 70 acres in Smith township, near Jacobsburg, and here both he and wife died, the latter in February, 1850, at the age of 52 years, and the former in 1874, at the age of 84 years. They had a family of five sons and four daughters born to them, all of whom grew to maturity and some of whom have shown a remarkable longevity, as is notable in the case of the subject of this sketch, Samuel McMaster, the eldest of the family, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on December 6, 1813. The others were as follows; Frances, now Mrs. Weyer, of Powhatan, Belmont County, was born in 1815, also in Pennsylvania; Nancy was born in 1817 and has been deceased many years; Andrew, born in 1818, has also been deceased for a long period; Dr. William was born in 1820, and for some 20 years practiced medicine and conducted a drug store at Bellaire, where he died; George was born in 1822, learned the trade of saddler at St.

Clairsville, and practiced the same at Bellaire and Wheeling, where he died; Margaret was born in 1824, married Harvey Porterfield, and died in 1852, of cholera, at Bellaire; Mary Ann was born in 1826, married, first, Thomas Fulton, second, William Allen, and, third, William Hoskinson, and resides, a widow, with her daughter at Moundsville; and Henry, born in 1829, who follows a tailoring business at Bellaire.

Our venerable subject has been an active man through many years of his life, engaged in coopering, cobbling, but mainly in farming, and owned the farm where A. W. McMaster now resides. The old home in which he and wife went to housekeeping, in 1835, was destroyed by fire, in 1900, together with contents greatly valued by the family. Mr. McMaster was married November 5, 1835, at Jacobsburg, to Sarah Ann Gregory, who was born near St. Clairsville in 1817, and died January 24, 1901, after a happy married life of 65 years. The children of this union were: Robert Clark, born September 8, 1836, married Angeline Simpson on January 27, 1859, and died March 24, 1859; William W., born March 22, 1838, married Isabel McNiece and they live near Glencoe on a farm, with children,—Lizzie, Sadie, Margaret, Annie, Carrie, and Susan, Bertie May being deceased; John W., born July 16, 1841, married Margaret Porterfield and resides in Kansas, their children being Ella, Addie, Emma, Samuel, Minnie, James, and Alice; Dr. James N., born December 30, 1844; Thomas J., born November 13, 1846; Samuel A., born May 12, 1851, died November 17, 1852; Alexander W. was born September 30, 1853; and Sarah E., born October 19, 1860, married September 8, 1881, Atwell D. Creamer, born in Mead township May 9, 1861, and they reside on a farm in Smith township, near Jacobsburg, and have children,—Everett, Ernest N., Ila Gail, Susan, and Ethel. In politics Mr. McMaster has always supported the Democratic party and has been called upon to fill many of the township offices, having been supervisor and



EDWARD L. MEAD.

township clerk, and for 27 years justice of the peace, administering this office continuously for 21 years. His Masonic connection dates back to 1843, when he was received into Moriah Lodge, now of Powhatan, but then of Jacobsburg, and he was a charter member of Weyer Lodge at Centreville, in Smith township. Mr. McMaster has never attached himself to any religious body, although his attendance has always been upon Presbyterian services, with his wife. He has contributed to the building of both Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and has always supported reformatory and moral laws.

EDWARD L. MEAD, a highly respected resident of Goshen township, where he is engaged in farming, was born in Goshen township, Belmont County, in 1859, and is a son of Enfield S. and Lucy (Dearborn) Mead, the former of whom was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in April, 1817, and died August 13, 1898.

Samuel Mead, the grandfather of Edward L., was born July 3, 1779, and was a son of Benjamin and Hannah Mead. In his early years, he was a school teacher. For many years he resided at Olivett, near which he owned a large tract of land, a portion of which is still owned by one of his grandsons. He married Hannah Whittaker, who died at the old home near Olivett. He died December 29, 1861, aged 83 years, five months and 26 days. Samuel Mead and wife were the parents of nine children, as follows: Asenath, born January 11, 1808, married Asa Hoge, and died but recently; Benjamin L., born March 25, 1811, was a tanner by trade and lived at Quaker City, Guernsey County, for many years, moved then to Minneapolis, and there owns property and now lives in California; Phineas, born November 9, 1812, resides at Olivett, on a part of the old homestead, and died some 18 years ago; Clementine, born June 24, 1814, died in the winter of 1901-02, in Morgan County, leaving her husband, William Spencer; Enfield Samuel,

born April 22, 1817; Amanda Jane, born May 27, 1819, married Jephtha Cowgill, resided in Iowa and died about five years ago at Colorado Springs at the home of a daughter; Louisa Maria, born November 2, 1820, married Dr. Clark Schooley of Mount Pleasant, and died several years ago; Lamina Letitia, born August 9, 1823, is the widow of Edward Loyd, and resides at Columbus, Ohio; and Milo Milton, born February 25, 1827, a physician in Minneapolis, who was a surgeon in the army during the Civil War.

Enfield Samuel Mead, the father of the subject of this biography, spent his boyhood near Olivett and obtained the best schooling afforded at the time in the locality. December 7, 1848, he married Lucy Dearborn, who was born November 18, 1824, in Morgan County, a daughter of Nathan and Lucy Dearborn, one of the pioneer families, and she survived until January 9, 1901. In 1861 they settled on the farm now owned by Edward L. and resided there for 38 years. Mr. Mead was a fine representative of the farming community, a man of industry, high principles and strict integrity. He was a Republican in his political attachment and served with credit as trustee of his township. The eight children born to him and wife were: Corwin D., born November 13, 1849, resides at Pierre, South Dakota,—he married Ida Wicks, of Granville, and has three daughters; Clarkson O., born June 23, 1851, is a farmer near Champion, Nebraska, and married first Mary Martin, who died March 23, 1880, and married second a Miss Pine of Iowa; Anson G., born August 22, 1853, who is an attorney at Beloit, Kansas, married Phoebe Elma Lee, who lived near Somerton; Ida S., born September 25, 1855, married Thomas T. Colpitts, a stone contractor of Toledo, Ohio; Annie E., born October 19, 1857, married H. C. Ewers, a hardware merchant of Bagley, Iowa, and died at Minneapolis, February 3, 1885; Edward L., of this sketch; Virginia L., born April 9, 1862, married W. K. Burns, a farmer residing near Bagley, Iowa; and Amanda B., born October 21, 1864, who married her brother-in-law, H. C. Ewers, at Bagley, Iowa.

The pleasant old home in Goshen township is doubly dear to our subject on account of having been his home ever since he was four years of age. It contains 160½ acres, located in section 21, and he has followed general farming all his life, taking a just pride in his fertile acres and sleek, well-conditioned stock and cattle. His methods have insured him a good measure of success and Mr. Mead has been able to establish himself among the most substantial men of the township. His tastes have been entirely in the direction of agriculture, although his two brothers, Corwin and A. G., are equally devoted to the law, the former having been Probate judge in South Dakota and the latter a member of the Kansas State Senate. A quieter life has satisfied our subject and he is well and widely known as a thoroughly representative farmer and a most highly esteemed citizen.

In 1888 Mr. Mead was married to Emma S. McEndree, who was born on an adjoining farm, January 15, 1867, and is a daughter of H. F. and Frances J. (Talbert) McEndree, the former of whom was born October 14, 1843, in Belmont County, being a son of H. F. and Sophia McEndree. He grew to manhood in his native county, preparing for the active duties of life, but the whole current was changed for years, by the outbreak of the Civil War. With loyalty and enthusiasm, he enrolled his name as one of his country's defenders, in Company I, 69th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., on February 3, 1862, for a service of three years or through the war. On February 18, 1864, he was honorably discharged, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, by reason of re-enlistment as a veteran volunteer. Mr. McEndree gave his service until the close of the struggle, and after participating in some of the most serious engagements of the war was finally discharged on July 14, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. Among the battles which can never be forgotten by the people of the United States on account of their fearful havoc and carnage, were those of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Jonesboro, and also the great march of Sherman to the sea, and in all these Mr. McEndree

took the part of a brave and valiant soldier. Upon his return, he married, on March 8, 1866, Frances J. Talbert, a daughter of William and Emily Talbert, of Morristown, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Talbert have resided in Belmont County many years, where a family of six children was born to them, namely: Emma, who became Mrs. Mead, in 1888; Clarkson, who in 1892 married Clara A. Palmer, resides in Speidel; Charles, who in 1896 married Ida Burns, resides in Belmont; Albert, who is engaged with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; and Jessie Beatrice, who is at home with her parents. Mr. McEndree is a member of Hilles Post, G. A. R., No. 220, of Barnesville. Both he and wife are consistent and worthy members of the Baptist Church at Bethesda.

A family of two children has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mead, viz.: Enfield S., born August 29, 1891, and George A., born February 8, 1902. In politics Mr. Mead stands on the Republican platform and actively supports the principles of that party. With his estimable wife, he belongs to Ebenezer Baptist Church.

WILLIAM RAMSEY, one of the prominent and substantial farmers of Mead township, Belmont County, Ohio, belongs to an old-established family of State and county, whose members are known through their several communities as leading and representative citizens. The birth of William Ramsey took place December 24, 1844, in Washington township, Belmont County, and his parents were Allen and Mary (Thornborough) Ramsey, the latter of whom was born in England about 1816, a daughter of William and Matilda (Lazenby) Thornborough. The Thornborough family came to America and settled in Belmont County about 1818, entered land in Washington township, and resided there the balance of their lives, Mr. Thornborough dying about 1845, his widow surviving until 1882.

The founder of the Ramsey family in Bel-

mont County was Thomas Ramsey, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who immigrated to Washington County, Pennsylvania, about 1790, at the age of 18 years, married there a member of the Falconer family, and moved with his children to Smith township, Belmont County, Ohio, in 1818, and there lived for the rest of his life, leaving these sons: David, John, Samuel, Abram, Allen, and Aaron F.

Allen Ramsey, the fifth son of Thomas Ramsey, was born May 28, 1811, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was brought by his father to Belmont County in 1818. His marriage to Mary Thornborough took place in Washington township, Belmont County, where he resided a number of years, his last days, however, being spent in Mead township, where he died July 19, 1887. His venerable widow still survives, at the age of 86 years, a resident of Key station, Mead township. The children of Allen Ramsey and wife were: Elizabeth, who married William Thompson, resides in Mead township and has a large family; Thomas H., who is a farmer near our subject; Louisa, who died young; Nancy Jane, who is Mrs. Devol, resides in York township; William, who is the subject of this biography; George, who was a resident of Mead township, died at the age of 19 years; Eleanor, who died at the age of 18 years; Matilda A., who married David Little, resides at Glencoe; Louisa, who married John Harvey, resides at Bellaire; and John A., who is a farmer and also a merchant residing at Key station.

William Ramsey was mainly reared in Mead township, where his schooling was obtained, and he remained on the home farm until he was 26 years old. After marriage he located in the southwestern part of Mead township, purchasing the Taylor farm, and has devoted his attention to general farming and the raising of standard sheep and cattle. His herd of Shorthorn cattle ranks with the best in the State. Mr. Ramsey operates 266 acres and has what may well be termed a

model farm. In 1892 he erected his handsome residence, and all of the surroundings have an air of thrift and prosperity.

On September 5, 1870, Mr. Ramsey was married to Amanda Helpbringer, who was born in Smith township in 1850, and a family of nine children has been born to them: Dr. George L., a prominent physician of Powhatan Point; Lura V., who died September 1, 1898, aged 23 years; Clara, who died at the age of three years; William John, born in 1878, resides at home; Arthur Allen, who died at the age of three years; Mary F., who married John W. Muster, resides with her father, her two children being Lura Beatrice and Eugene Ralph; Ellis E., born March 29, 1886, and Newell M., aged 12 years, and Eva A., aged 10 years, are at home. All of these children have been given excellent educational advantages and have been well fitted for the responsibilities of life.

Mr. Ramsey is a Republican in his political adherence, and has capably and frequently served in many of the township offices, at present being a member of the School Board. The family belong to the Methodist Church at Jacobsburg, a pleasant town reached by a short drive. Mr. Ramsey lives near enough to thus enjoy both town and country benefits. In addition to being a man of known integrity, Mr. Ramsey also has the reputation of being a most genial and hospitable host. Although now one of the substantial men of the township, he began far down the ladder, his success being almost entirely due to his own efforts.

ELLIOTT W. GROVES, a successful farmer and intelligent and esteemed citizen of Flushing township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in Kirkwood township, in the same county, July 1, 1855, a son of Samuel and Charlotte (Douglass) Groves, the latter a daughter of Hugh Douglass, of the same township. The Groves family is an

old and respected one, noted for its devotion to the Methodist Church, and for its adherence to the principles of Democracy. The Douglasses originated in Scotland, immigrated to Maryland, where Hugh Douglass was born.

Samuel Groves, the father of our subject, was born in Kirkwood township, Belmont County, in 1825, and died August 26, 1900, aged 65 years, six months and 14 days. In 1854 he married Charlotte Douglass, and they had born to them a family of six children, namely: Elliott W.; Iona I., who married A. Ferguson Hunter, lives near Barnesville; Cyrus died when but 10 years of age; Savina, Eliza, and Ida. Samuel Groves followed farming all his life, residing on a farm adjoining the farm where he was born. He was a man of exemplary character, devoted to his home and family, and highly respected in his neighborhood. He was of Holland descent on the paternal side and German on the maternal, and inherited admirable traits from both parents.

Elliott W. Groves acquired a good common school education, which wide reading and much travel has ripened into a vast fund of useful knowledge. On September 11, 1879, he married Laura Howell, a daughter of Hiram, a granddaughter of John, and a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Howell. Mr. and Mrs. Groves reside on the Howell homestead, her mother still surviving, an honored member of the family. They have one son, Murry, who was born September 20, 1886.

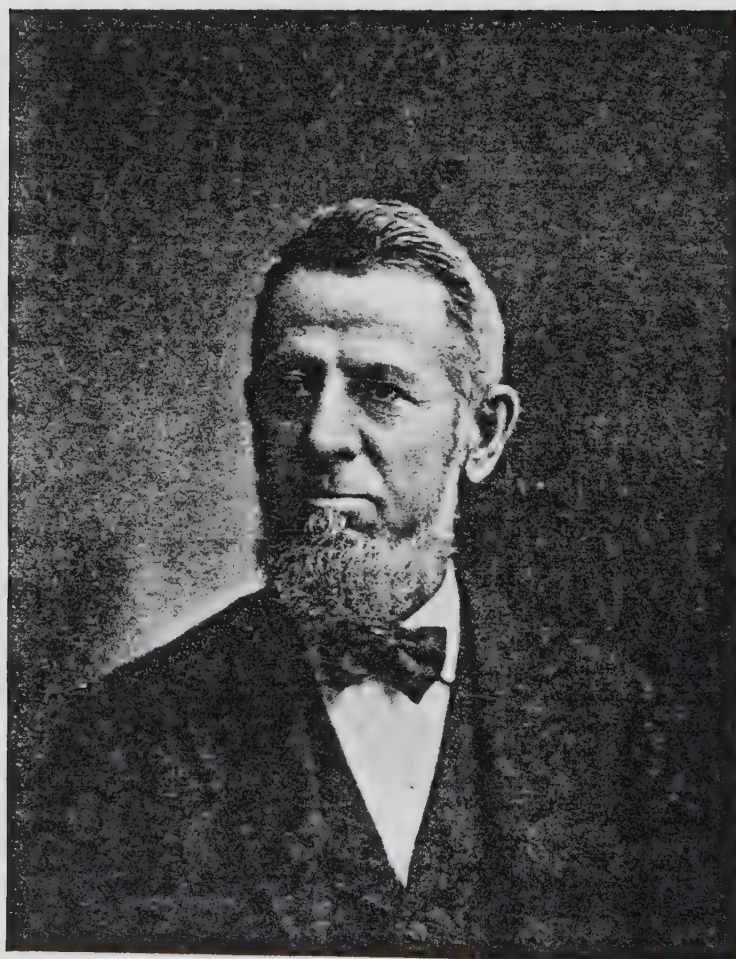
Mr. Groves has taken an active and interested part in political matters, although he has never consented to accept political favors. During the continuance of the Greenback party he supported it, but now votes independently, favoring the principles of the Populists and believing in the free coinage of silver. He is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, and was an honorary member of the Order of United American Mechanics for a season. It is his desire to locate in business in the neighborhood of Pueblo, Col-

orado, in the near future, his health not being robust enough for an agricultural life. In person Mr. Groves impresses one pleasantly, his erect figure and fine countenance being notable, while intelligence is denoted by his clear eye and careful, well-modulated voice. His interests are centered in the welfare of his family, and believes the Great West, through which he has extensively traveled, is the place for the young men of the future to find their opportunities.

THOMAS J. McMASTER, a well-known farmer and prominent and representative citizen of Belmont County, as well as a member of one of its oldest families, was born November 13, 1846, in Mead township, a son of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Gregory) McMaster, the former of whom still survives at the age of 89 years, coming from a sturdy stock noted for its longevity.

The boyhood of Mr. McMaster was spent in Mead township, where he attended school and remained until the age of 24 years, serving in the meantime, during the Civil War, in Battery A, 1st West Virginia Light Artillery, from 1864 until the close of hostilities. In 1870 he removed to Monroe County, buying a farm near Newcastle, in Green township, and remained engaged there until the fall of 1900, when he returned to Belmont County and purchased his present fine land in the southwestern part of Mead township, from the Dollar Savings Bank Company of St. Clairsville. This was originally a part of the old T. H. Ramsey estate. Mr. McMaster owns 190 acres, which is well adapted to farming, and which he has placed in the finest possible condition.

In 1868 Mr. McMaster was married to Maggie Griffith, born in 1846, a daughter of William and Christina (Gray) Griffith, who came from Pennsylvania to Belmont County 55 years ago and located in Smith township, near Jacobsburg. A family of eight children has been born to our subject and his wife,



CHALKLEY DAWSON.

as follows: Robert A., who died in 1900, at the age of 30 years; William S. is a farmer near Jacobsburg, married Miss McKelvey; James A. resides in Mead township; Mary is the wife of George Taylor and they reside at Banksville, near Pittsburg; and Charles A., Alice R., Homer Eugene, and Maud, at home.

Politically Mr. McMaster has always been identified with the Democratic party. He has been one of the solid, reliable men who are always called upon in a community to accept public trusts, and has served two terms of six years as justice of the peace and three terms as trustee of Monroe County. In fraternal life he has always been prominent, belonging to Monroe Lodge, No. 189, F. & A. M., of Woodsfield, and the I. O. O. F. lodge at the same place. Mrs. McMaster is a member of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. McMaster inclines in the same direction, liberally giving support. He belongs to the G. A. R. Mr. McMaster is held in very high esteem in his neighborhood and is justly regarded one of the representative citizens. His home is one of the most attractive in Mead township, and his hospitality is extended to a wide circle of friends.

CHALKLEY DAWSON, president of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, at Bellaire, Ohio, is one of the prominent and highly esteemed residents of the city. Almost his whole life has been spent in his native State. His business interests are centered in the city of Bellaire and vicinity.

Mr. Dawson was born in Barnesville, Belmont County, February 2, 1836, where he received his primary education, finishing at the Friends' School at West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, as he came of Friend parentage, and was reared in the simple faith from which he has never altogether separated himself. After leaving school he passed several years as a farmer during the summers and as a teacher during the winters, and dur-

ing this time, in 1859, he married Martha Garretson. In 1863 he moved to Iowa and remained there until 1868, engaged in farming and surveying, but returned then to Barnesville, his wife having died in the previous year. Mr. Dawson soon made his ability as an engineer so apparent that he was made engineer and superintendent of the turnpike roads, and continued in this capacity for seven years. In 1875 he sunk the coal shaft at the Barnesville coal works, but this did not prove a success and resulted in considerable personal loss. In 1878 he was elected county surveyor, on the fusion ticket, although politically he has always been a stanch Republican. His father was a Free-Soiler, and our subject was active in the Fremont campaign, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dawson has been a resident of Bellaire since 1882; prior to that time he lived in St. Clairsville. In 1886 he erected his beautiful home at No. 4337 Jefferson street.

The second marriage of Mr. Dawson was to Anna Branson, who died in 1877, leaving one child, who is now deceased. The present Mrs. Dawson was formerly Margaret T. Happer, of Barnesville. Since its organization, Mr. Dawson has been the able president of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, of Bellaire, one of the sound, conservative financial institutions of Eastern Ohio. Mr. Dawson is a man of social instincts and his fraternal relations include membership in the Masonic order, being a member of Bellaire Lodge, F. & A. M.; Bellaire Chapter, R. A. M.; Bellaire Council; Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T., of St. Clairsville; Ohio Consistory of Scottish Rites, of Columbus; and Osiris Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

For the past 15 years our subject has given the most of his energies to mine engineering, being an expert in the profession, thoroughly technical in his knowledge and perfectly practical in his methods. However, this profession shows but one side of Mr. Dawson's character, for he is also a man of affairs, a politician of fixed conviction, a financier of ability and a genial, hospitable member of social life.

A. W. COLLINS, who is known through Kirkwood township, Belmont County, as one of its leading farmers and stock raisers, has the distinction of having been born upon the memorable day in 1861 when the Stars and Stripes were fired upon as they floated over Fort Sumter.

The parents of Mr. Collins were John A. and Janetta (Bartow) Collins, both of whom were natives of Ohio. John A. Collins was one of the early victims of the Civil War. In 1861, at the call of his country, he left his farm, his wife and his two little ones and offered his services as a loyal, patriotic citizen, enlisting as a private in Company F, 25th Ohio Vol. Inf., served through 10 months, during which time he took part in several battles, and then was discharged on account of disability, exposure during an attack of measles producing serious results. Mr. Collins lived but a short time after his return home, dying in February, 1862, at the age of 31 years, as truly a sacrifice on the altar of his country as if his end had come at the cannon's mouth. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Collins were: Demetrius, who died when four years of age; a babe, who died in infancy; Austin A., a resident of Flushing township, unmarried; and A. W., of this sketch. The second marriage of Mrs. Collins was to John R. Wilson, a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, who died March 19, 1884, at the age of 84 years. Mrs. Wilson resides at Holloway, Ohio, a most highly esteemed member of the Methodist Church.

A. W. Collins obtained his education in the common schools and Denison University at Granville, Ohio, where he remained through his sophomore year. Prior to his entrance at college, Mr. Collins was licensed to preach by the Stillwater Baptist Church, in which church he has held membership for 22 years. After returning from the university, Mr. Collins followed a very busy life for three years, working on the railroad and at farming, gaining the esteem and respect of all who knew him, and at the same

time accumulating property and in every way fitting himself for good citizenship.

On May 28, 1891, Mr. Collins was united in marriage with Laura D. Groves, a native of this county and a daughter of William J. and Mary R. (Ridgeway) (Sheppard) Groves, the former of whom died August 20, 1902, at the age of 79 years. Mrs. Collins was born August 13, 1868, and has been a lifelong member of the Methodist Church, and is active in missionary and benevolent work. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins are: Myra B., Ross M., Margaret L., and Henry S.

In politics Mr. Collins is a Republican, and still holds membership with his college fraternity, Sigma Chi. Both he and wife are active and enthusiastic workers in missionary fields, and not only read the best of literature, but encourage others to do the same.

J. M. HENSLEY, M. D., a leading and successful physician of Bellaire, Ohio, with convenient offices on Union street in this city, is also an esteemed and public spirited citizen. He was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1857, and is a son of Rev. James L. Hensley, M. D., who is now a resident of Marion, Ohio.

Rev. James L. Hensley, M. D., who is widely known as a popular minister in the United Brethren Church, is also noted as a physician of skill and learning, as a lawyer of ability and force, and, in addition, a statesman whose wise legislation has given him prominence. At the age of 70 years he is still at home in either profession. His birth took place in 1832, in Rockingham County, Virginia, and his early educational opportunities were limited. Reading and study later in life simply developed inherent faculties, making of him the brilliant man he has long been. In October, 1856, he engaged in the ministry of the United Brethren Church, and has never severed these relations. During the Civil War he was made

commissary-general on the staff of General Boyer, serving in the 96th Regiment, West Virginia Militia. His collegiate and medical course was pursued at the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated February 17, 1865. He was admitted to practice as an attorney before the pension and treasury departments of the United States, and in 1876 he was elected by the Republicans of Mason County, West Virginia, to the State Legislature, by a majority of 335 votes, serving through two terms. In 1877 he removed to Ohio and was elected by the Republican voters to the 72nd General Assembly, by the Marion-Morrow district, over Judge Asa A. Gardiner, by a plurality of 648 votes. He belongs to the Northern Ohio, the Ohio State, and the American Medical associations. In addition to our subject, Rev. Mr. Hensley has these children: Dr. G. B., who was at one time located in Bellaire, but is now practicing at Chester, Meigs County, Ohio; David M., who is a jeweler and optician at Decatur, Indiana; Mrs. Mary J. Wetzell, who resides at Middleport, Meigs County; and Elizabeth F., the wife of George W. Smith, who is engaged in the steel works at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Dr. J. M. Hensley, the immediate subject of this sketch, was primarily educated in West Virginia, later entering Carleton College, at Syracuse, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1876. His medical reading occupied three years, including a course at Starling Medical College, at Columbus, and in 1882 he began his practice in his native State for 10 years. He then graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati in 1892, and took up practice in that school in Meigs County, Ohio. In 1897 he came to Belmont County and resided in Martin's Ferry during the two following years, and then moved to Bellaire, where his time has been fully occupied ever since.

The marriage of Dr. Hensley was to Marinda Douglas, of Jackson County, West Virginia, and the six children born to this

union are as follows: Susan E.; Michael L., married, has one child and resides at West Wheeling; Mary F., at home; Essie M., now Mrs. Davis, resides at Bellaire; and Alfred and Cora Ellen, who are both at home. Dr. Hensley entertains cordial relations with the Harrison County Medical Association, the West Virginia State Eclectic Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He bears fraternal relations to the Odd Fellow order in West Virginia, the Knights of Pythias of Meigs County, the F. & A. M. of Bellaire, and the Tribe of Ben Hur of Bellaire, being examining physician for this order.

OLIVER S. NEGUS, a prominent farmer residing two miles northwest of Colerain, in Colerain township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 30, 1847, and is a son of Caleb B. and Eliza J. (Branson) Negus.

Caleb B. Negus was born in Pennsylvania, December 5, 1819, and came to Ohio, where he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, becoming widely known over Jefferson and Belmont counties. He was an enthusiastic Abolitionist and earnestly advocated the cause. His death occurred December 13, 1853. He was married March 9, 1843, to Eliza J. Branson, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, December 1, 1812, and they had five children, as follows: Rachel E., who died at the age of 35 years; Amasa L., who also died at the age of 35; Oliver S.; Anna B., who died at the age of 22, and Plummer B., who died at the age of five years. After the death of her husband Mrs. Negus formed a second union with Jonathan Fawcett of Columbiana County, Ohio, and after their marriage they lived in Colerain township, this county. Mrs. Fawcett, who lived for some years at the home of our subject, died at Martin's Ferry while on a visit August 10, 1889.

Oliver S. Negus was educated at the

Friends' Boarding School at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and after his school days were over took to farming, an occupation he has followed throughout life. He has one of the most beautiful homes on the Cadiz Pike, two miles northwest of Colerain, being located on the old Archie Majors estate. He owns 94 acres, all of which is underlaid with coal. He also engages in dairying to some extent. He was at one time trustee of Colerain township and was commissioner of the Colerain & Martin's Ferry Pike from its inception until he resigned. He is one of the reliable and substantial citizens of the county, and is everywhere held in the highest esteem.

November 1, 1876, Mr. Negus was united in marriage with Deborah Steer, who comes of one of the most respected families of this section. She is a daughter of Israel and Rebecca (Bracken) Steer, granddaughter of James and Ruth (Wilson) Steer, and great-granddaughter of James and Abigail (Edgerton) Steer. James, the great-grandfather, came from Virginia in 1812 with his family and located in Colerain township, Belmont County, Ohio, where he died in 1819. James Steer, grandfather of Mrs. Negus, accompanied his father to Ohio in 1812 and located in section 12, range 3. He was married in 1819 and lived on his home farm until his death, in 1874, at the advanced age of 93 years. He was one of the early type of pioneers who settled in the then new State and suffered untold hardships and deprivations in converting a wilderness into improved farming land. He and his wife were parents of seven children, as follows: Israel; Abigail, who died at the age of 75 years, was the wife of Jonathan Scofield; Martha, wife of Jehu Bailey, died at the age of 70 years; Rachel, wife of Joseph P. Lupton, is deceased; James, of Barnesville, Ohio; Nathan, of Colerain, and Joseph, who died at the age of three years. Israel Steer was educated in the common school and at Mount Pleasant Friends' Boarding School, and has been a farmer all his life. He has been an extensive land owner at different times, and

at present owns 150 acres, which is underlaid with coal. October 31, 1844, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Bracken, who was born in Ohio, April 10, 1825, and died September 3, 1901. To them were born seven children, as follows: Lindley B., who married Hannah Penrose, resides in Colerain township; Deborah, wife of our subject; Elisha, who married Ellen Gilbert, is a prosperous farmer; Phoebe died at the age of 47 years; Sina, wife of James Walton, of Warren township; Wilson J., who resides on the old home farm in Colerain township, and Sarah, who was a teacher for several years in the seminary of the church. Mr. Steer is a broad-minded and liberal thinking man and is wide awake to the interests of the community.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Negus, namely: Anna B.; Albert, a graduate of Wheeling Business College; Mary R., a graduate of the Friends' Boarding School at Barnesville; Laura E., Sarah D. and Wilson A. The parents and children are all members of Short Creek Monthly Meeting, of which their parents were also members.

JACOB PARKINSON is one of the prominent farmer-citizens of Richland township, and owns and operates a fine farm of 204 acres, located within a few miles of St. Clairsville, Belmont County. He was born October 5, 1854, in the township which is still his home.

William Parkinson, the father of Jacob, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1827, came to Belmont County in 1851 and died here in 1899. He was a farmer through life in Richland township and was prominent in Democratic political circles. He held the position of Infirmary director during a number of terms and his wise administration of affairs resulted in more comforts for the inmates and less needless expenditure to the county. The mother of Mr. Parkinson was Mary Lynn, a daughter of James and Isabel



ROBERT McKELVEY.

(Sheppard) Lynn, and was born in Union township, and still survives, at the age of 72 years, a resident of Richland township. The four children born to our subject's parents were: Jacob; James L., a resident of Richland township; Mary Bell, the wife of Frank S. Waddell, of Richland township; and Daniel K., who is farming on the old homestead.

Jacob Parkinson grew up on his father's farm and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1883 he married Sarah Brown, a daughter of James and Mary Brown, who was born in Cincinnati, in 1861, and was a teacher in Logan County. The five children born to this union were: Jessie Lynn, born in 1884; Louie May, born in 1886; William B., born in 1889; Mary Isabel, born in 1896, deceased; and Frank H., born in 1901. The religious connection of Mr. Parkinson and family is with the Methodist Church. His large farm is devoted both to farming and stock raising and is most pleasantly situated, within seven miles of St. Clairsville. In politics, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. He is known to be an upright, honest man, a fine farmer, good neighbor and devoted to the welfare of his home and family, and is a worthy representative of the best citizenship of his township.

ROBERT MCKELVEY, a substantial farmer of Mead township, Belmont County, Ohio, and also a leading business citizen of Bellaire, was born in Mead township, in 1845, being a son of Samuel and Lucinda (Creamer) McKelvey. The family is of Irish extraction; the grandfather, Robert McKelvey, died in Ireland, leaving a widow. They resided near Omah, County Tyrone. The maiden name of the grandmother was Boyd. After the death of her husband, she came to America with one of her sons, Thomas McKelvey, who later made his home in Richland and Mead townships, Belmont County, and died, unmarried, in the latter township at the home of his brother Joseph. The grandmother of our

subject died when the latter was about 12 years old and was interred in the United Presbyterian Church Cemetery at Belmont. The sons of Robert McKelvey were: James, who died in Monroe County, although formerly a resident of Belmont; Thomas; Robert; Samuel; George; Joseph and Weir. David Creamer, the maternal grandfather, was a very early settler in Belmont County, driving across the mountains from Maryland and locating in Mead township, where his children were born.

Robert McKelvey was well educated, supplementing what he learned in the local schools with what could be gained through attendance at college at Athens, and also received instruction at a select school at the Bethel Church. For a period of 52 months prior to his marriage, he engaged in teaching and then located on his present farm, in 1873. This property was purchased by Thomas McKelvey from a Mr. Welsh, during the Civil War. In 1873 our subject married Mary J. Neff, daughter of Conrad Neff; she was born in 1856, in York township, this county. The four children of this union are: Icy Della, who is the wife of Dr. J. C. Archer, of Neff's siding, Pultney township; Hova Emerson, who will complete his course in dentistry, at Columbus, Ohio, in March, 1903; Lawrence Earl, who is the very capable manager of his father's farm; and Samuel Neff, who has become an expert electrician, and has done much work on telephone lines.

Mr. McKelvey has not been so engrossed in agricultural pursuits as to put aside business opportunities of considerable magnitude, and is very well known for his capacity in many lines of activity. He is president of the Enterprise Telephone Company, a director in the People's Telephone Company and director in the Dollar Savings Bank of Bellaire, looking at all times carefully after the interests of these concerns. His prominence in politics has made him a successful candidate for many local offices; for nine years he has served as justice of the peace, he has been assessor and land appraiser, and was holding the responsible position of township treasurer, at the time

he cast his first vote, for a Democratic administration. His fine farm of 210 acres reflects credit upon its excellent management while its substantial and comfortable buildings make an ideal home. Formerly he was connected with the Farmers' Alliance movement. With his wife and family, he attends the United Presbyterian Church, and few men in Mead township stand higher in public esteem.

JAMES EDGERTON, one of the most successful fruit growers and largest shippers, in Belmont County, Ohio, is also one of the most prominent and esteemed citizens of Warren township. Our subject was born in this county, in 1828, one of a family of 13 children born to Joseph and Charity (Doudna) Edgerton, both of whom were natives of North Carolina.

Joseph Edgerton was born in 1797, in Wayne County, North Carolina, and remained there until 1804, when he came with his parents to Ohio, settling on Captina Creek. There his father erected a flouring mill and operated the same until his death. Joseph Edgerton died in Iowa, in 1865. The mother of our subject was a daughter of John and Miriam Doudna, natives of North Carolina, who settled in Ohio, about 1804. She passed out of life in Belmont County, in 1855. Both parents were consistent and worthy members of the Society of Friends, and were well known and most highly respected throughout the county.

James Edgerton was reared on his father's farm and acquired his education in the subscription schools until the age of 17, when he was placed in the excellent school conducted by Friends, located at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, where he completed his education. In 1852 he purchased a farm located about two miles from the city of Barnesville, which was devoted to the nursery business, and in 1879 purchased his present farm, consisting of 28 acres, and here he has brought to perfection many varieties of fruit, making a specialty of raspberries and strawberries. He is one of the largest shippers in this locality, to Philadelphia, Chicago and

other points. He shipped the first bushel of strawberries ever shipped from Belmont County to Chicago, establishing a market for the fruit in that city. His methods have been investigated by other growers and in many cases have been adopted. There are few facts about the growing of fruit in this section that remain secrets to Mr. Edgerton, and he is justly considered an authority.

Mr. Edgerton was the first person who bred Jersey cattle west of the Alleghany Mountains and brought his first Jersey cattle to Belmont County from Rhode Island in 1867. He still owns some fine milch cows of that breed.

In 1852 Mr. Edgerton was married to Mary Ann Williams, a daughter of William C. and Rebecca Williams, the former of whom was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and settled in Belmont County in 1819, and lived here until his death in 1879. The death of his wife occurred in 1874, her birth having been in 1814. The ten children born to our subject and wife were named as follows: William D., Rebecca, Joseph S., Thomas D., Caroline, Mary J., Sarah T., Walter J., James W. and Anna E. Rebecca died October 23, 1891. Thomas D. was drowned in 1885. James W. married Edith Conrow, daughter of Thomas Conrow, of Flushing, Ohio, and she died November 4, 1898, leaving a babe of five months. Rebecca also left one child at death. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton have 12 grandchildren, in whom they take much comfort.

JOSEPH A. ORR, a well-known agriculturist of Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio, lives on his farm of 100 acres four miles south of St. Clairsville. His birth occurred in 1851, and he is a native of the farm which he now calls his own.

The Orr family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject's grandfather, Charles Orr, was a native of Pennsylvania and was a soldier of the Revolution. His father, William Orr, emigrated to the United States from Scotland.

James Orr, father of Joseph A., was born

July 22, 1796, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and followed farming as a vocation. His residence in Belmont County dated from 1830 when he came here and settled on the farm now owned by our subject in Richland township. He was a wheelwright by trade, and was considered an expert at the business, making Belmont County the center of his operations for a number of years previous to engaging in farming. At the time of his death, in September, 1887, he had accumulated considerable property and was looked upon as a representative citizen of the county. He was a Democrat until 1856, and then became a Republican, being at all times strongly in favor of abolition of slavery. He was married May 19, 1835, to Jane Stitt, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 8, 1806, being a daughter of John and Mary (Chambers) Stitt. John Stitt was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1778, and came to the Northwest Territory in 1798. He was a son of John and Jane (McElroy) Stitt, both natives of Ireland. He was married March 2, 1805, to Mary Chambers, and came with his family to Belmont County, March 17, 1818, where he lived until his death, April 14, 1863. Mary (Chambers) Stitt was born in Ireland in 1780, and with her parents, Alexander and Rachel (Mays) Chambers, came to this country in 1798, settling in Jefferson County, Ohio. Both Mr. and Mrs. Orr were United Presbyterians in religious faith and were members of the United Presbyterian Church at St. Clairsville during their lifetime. James Orr's death took place September 22, 1887, but his widow survived him until December 11, 1896. The names of their seven children are as follows: Mary A., John, Eliza J., all deceased; and William S., Rachel C., James N., and Joseph. John served in the Civil War as a member of Company F, 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and died July 2, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, having been in the hospital a short time previous to his death; he now lies buried in the National Cemetery at Murfreesboro. James N. married Sarah M. Gordon, a daughter of David and Jane (Dick-

ey) Gordon, the former of whom was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and lived in Virginia, and they have a family of five children, namely: Harry G., Charles W., deceased; Frank L., Mary E., and Thomas T. James N. Orr is a carpenter by trade and a good workman. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and lives in New Philadelphia.

Joseph A. and his brother, William S., who live together, are Republicans in their political views. Mr. Orr has a well-tilled farm and thoroughly understands farming in all its details. In religion he is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. With the other members of the family, he attends services at St. Clairsville regularly.

W. G. SIMPSON, assistant cashier of the Farmer's & Merchant's Bank of Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio, is a gentleman of ability and has many excellent qualifications which make his services of great value to the company by which he is employed. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Burns) Simpson, and was born in Mead township.

William Simpson was a native of Pultney township and died in 1863, when our subject was still quite small. He followed steamboating for some time and subsequently became a tiller of the soil, being especially successful in the latter pursuit. He shipped boats of produce down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, where they were disposed of with profit. His father was originally from the Keystone State.

William Simpson married a Miss Burns, whose demise occurred in 1879. They reared a family of 12 children, of whom W. G. is the youngest. One son, W. B., manages the home farm in Mead township; one lives in Mansfield, and another in Delaware, Ohio; and one daughter makes her home in St. Clairsville, Ohio, while another lives in Missouri. These children are all that survive of the once large family. Mr. Simpson was an early Republican, being originally a mem-

ber of the Know-Nothing or American party, and was decided in his opinions.

Our subject is a native of Belmont County and was reared on the farm, remaining there until he attained the age of 17 years, at which time he entered Galey's Seminary at Lexington, Ohio, and completed the course there. He embarked in the coal business on his own interests after this and opened the Glenn mine in Belmont County, which he conducted with the best results for 12 or 15 years. He disposed of it to the combine just previous to taking his present position in the bank as assistant cashier. He is prompt and active in performing his duties and has the entire confidence of his employers in the various business duties which claim his attention.

Miss Mary M. McMannis, of Belmont County, became the wife of our subject and they have now two children, namely: Earl E. and Pearl L., and reside in their comfortable, convenient home at No. 3564 Belmont street. In religious opinions they are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Bellaire.

Politically, Mr. Simpson is always a Republican. He affiliates with Wier Lodge at Demos in fraternal circles, and is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. and Hope Commandery, No. 26, of St. Clairsville, Ohio. To various enterprises of the city he gives his attention. Having the welfare of Bellaire at heart, he also has the respect of her citizens and his fellow men.

SILAS BAILEY, one of the large farmers and successful stock raisers of Belmont County, Ohio, belongs to one of the old-settled families of the county, one whose members have been among the prominent citizens for many years.

Silas Bailey was born in 1839 in Warren township, Belmont County, a son of Jesse, who was born in 1814 in Warren township and died in 1898, aged 84 years. He was a son of Jesse Bailey, who came as a pioneer

from North Carolina and located in Warren township, taking up land on which both he and his son Jesse followed farming. The mother of our subject was Asenath Patterson, born in 1818 in Warren township, a daughter of Silas and Rachel (Starbuck) Patterson, who had migrated to Belmont County at an early day from Loudoun County, Virginia, and settled in Goshen township. The names of the brothers and sisters of the father were: Edmund, Uriah, Mary and Matilda, and on the maternal side they were: George, Nathan and Elizabeth, the last named dying at the age of 87 years in 1901. Silas is the eldest of his parents' children, the others being: John, deceased; L. P.; Sarah Elizabeth, who died in young womanhood; Allen; Jane, who died young, and an infant deceased.

At the age of 12 years Mr. Bailey left Warren township and ever since has lived in Goshen township, securing his education in the public schools. When he reached maturity he located on a farm near his present home and for 15 years was very actively and successfully engaged in the buying, selling and raising of stock, handling a very large amount annually. His well-improved farm of 240 acres is located three and one-half miles southeast of Barnesville, and he devotes it principally to stock and he has much more than a local reputation for fine specimens.

Mr. Bailey is a staunch Republican and has been quite prominent in the political movements of his party in Belmont County, and has been the efficient holder of a number of the responsible offices. In 1890 he was made land appraiser, and in January, 1891, he was elected county commissioner, receiving 2,750 majority in the election, the largest ever received by any candidate. He held the office for six years and nine months, until September 20, 1898, giving his undivided attention to it during this time.

In 1863 Mr. Bailey was married to Ann Elizabeth Bolon, born in 1843 in Belmont County, a daughter of Stephen G. Bolon, one



GEORGE E. SMITH.

of the early settlers. The children born to this union were: Sarah Olive married William Boyd, a farmer in Warren township; Cora married F. D. Howell, of Barnesville, mail agent between Wheeling and Chicago, and they have two children, Doris and Raymond; Lemuel L., a resident of Warren township, married Barbara Emerson and they have children,—Willard and James; Delbert assists his father and resides at home; Ross resides on the old homestead of Jesse Bailey, in Goshen township, married Hattie Bingham, and they have children,—Helen and Mildred; Campsie has been a teacher for the past five years and is now teaching in Barnesville, Ohio; Nora has been a teacher for the past three years; Dallas S., who is a student in telegraphy at Oberlin College; and Agnes and Franklin, who are deceased.

Mr. Bailey is liberal in his religious views, but was reared a Friend. He is a man of most genial presence, frank and hospitable, and enjoys public esteem.

GEORGE E. SMITH, located in section 5, Kirkwood township, Belmont County, is a prominent farmer and an extensive dealer in hard lumber. He was born in this county April 25, 1845, and is a son of Nathan S. and Sarah (Taylor) Smith, and grandson of Charles Smith.

Nathan S. Smith was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 22, 1807, and died March 3, 1867. He married Sarah Taylor, a daughter of Noble and Elizabeth (Lockwood) Taylor. She was born July 19, 1813, and died April 22, 1857. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To them were born the following children: Charles T., a carpenter, who went south in 1858 and served in the militia there for a time. Returning north to Washington, D. C., in 1861, he built a government bridge over Aqua Creek. He later took a post-graduate course in Duff's Business College, and then was superintendent of construction work on the Denver & Rio

Grande Railroad until his death, which resulted from an accident in 1883. Noble, the second son, died in infancy. Oliver P., who was born November 15, 1842, served in the 98th Ohio Regiment from August, 1862, until the close of the war. He was graduated from Rush Medical College, practiced for several years in Charleston, Kansas, then at Fall River, Kansas, where he died June 13, 1880. Elizabeth E., widow of John Buchanan, resides in this county. George E. is the subject of this biography. William C., born March 9, 1848, died in 1882. Laura J. is the wife of Calvin S. Travis, and resides in New Martinsville, West Virginia. Isaac H., born July 22, 1854, resides in this county. Nathan L. resides in Boise City, Idaho.

George E. Smith received his education in the common schools and as a boy assisted in the work about the farm. He entered business for himself when about 16 years old as a farmer and lumberman and has since continued. He deals heavily in hard lumber, exporting extensively. He buys wherever he can and ships mainly to Glasgow, Scotland, and to Hamburg, Germany. He finds it a very profitable business as well as a pleasant one, as it acquaints him with prominent business men of this and foreign countries. He also engages in general farming and stock raising, and has a farm of 300 acres, all improved and underlaid with coal. He is located along Scott's Run, which stream gets its name from a Mr. Scott who was murdered by the Indians on the quarter section on which our subject's house is now located, near the present residence of Oscar White.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage March 24, 1867, to Sarah E. Perkins, a native of this county. Her father, Rev. Jonathan Perkins, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in this county, and was a son of Samuel Perkins, who served as a private in the War of 1812. Samuel Perkins was a son of Thomas Perkins, who entered the land in section 17, on which his great-great-grandson, Samuel W., is now located, the latter also possessing the patent for the land signed by Thomas Jef-

erson. Eleven children were born to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Letha L., who graduated from Winfield (Kansas) College in 1893 in the class with E. O. Creighton, who afterward became her husband,—they live in Roswell, New Mexico, where Mr. Creighton is superintendent of schools; Charles S., of Bridgeport, married Mary B. Kirk and has three children,—Floyd, Leslie and Reba; Philetus M., who graduated from Franklin College, and is a member of the class of 1903 in the law department of the Ohio State University; Sarah R.; Mabel, wife of George C. Douglas, a farmer at Otto, Oklahoma; George T., a student at the Ohio State University; Laura E.; J. Olney; Esther L.; Ada D.; and one deceased. Religiously they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which our subject is trustee. He is a Republican in politics.

ALFRED E. MASSIE, a well-known citizen of York township, Belmont County, has been for some time one of the township's most successful farmers and has taken an active interest in its development and good government.

Mr. Massie was born in 1854, in York township, being a son of Harrison and Rebecca (Carle) Massie, the latter of whom died March, 1889, at the age of 72 years. Harrison Massie was born in Virginia, in 1810, and crossed the mountains into Ohio, in company with his father, "Bud" Massie, who located in 1815 on a branch of Little McMechen's Creek, in Belmont County. Harrison Massie explored much of the country during his earlier years and at one time lived in Missouri, where he lost his wife and three children. When he later settled in Belmont County, he engaged in teaching school and continued in the profession for 17 consecutive years, serving also as a justice of the peace and taking a prominent part in political life. For several years he engaged in a mercantile business in Dover, or Captina, and later moved to Powhatan, con-

templating the erection of a large store in that village. His plans were discouraged by his physician, who advised an agricultural life, this resulting in the purchase of a farm on Pleasant Ridge, which is now owned by Mrs. Belle Massie, the widow of Franklin Massie. There Harrison Massie erected a \$2,500 house, which was later destroyed by fire, but which was rebuilt in 1866. There Mr. Massie passed his last days, dying in July, 1889. He was a man of many virtues, entirely self-made, and one who looked carefully after the welfare of his family and educated his children, his sons all becoming teachers for a short period. Mr. Massie was thrice married, the mother of our subject being his last wife and the mother of these children: William A., of Oregon; George A., of Washington; Alfred E., of York township; Harrison O.; Franklin D., deceased, his three children being,—Zella, Edith and Hudson, the death of the latter being in 1891; and Mary L., the wife of Aaron F. Ramsey, of York township.

As stated, Alfred E. Massie obtained an excellent education and is one of the most intelligent and well-informed men of York township, one in whom his fellow citizens have placed implicit confidence on many occasions, making him for many years a school director and one of the township trustees. Until 1890 he resided at the home farm and then purchased his present estate, which he operates in connection with an adjoining farm which he rents. His methods are practical and have given him very satisfactory returns for his industry, his home farm near Captina as well as his rented land showing the results of careful rotation of crops and extensive fertilizing.

In 1880 Mr. Massie was married to Alice M. Owens, daughter of John G. Owens, who came to this county soon after the close of the Civil War. Mrs. Massie was born in 1861, in Monroe County, Ohio, and her immediate kindred comprise three half-brothers, one sister and three brothers. Of these, two brothers and two half-brothers are also residents of Belmont County. An interesting family of six children, three sons and three daughters, has

been born to Mr. and Mrs. Massie, all of whom are being prepared for useful places in life, and who bear these names: Edward O., born in November, 1880; Olive I., born in 1882; Cleveland E., born in 1883; Leila V., born in 1886; Cyril, born in 1890; and Beryl, born in 1898. In political sentiment, Mr. Massie is a Democrat and he is well known in the councils of his party in his locality. Both he and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Methodist Church, for the past 15 years being members of the congregation of Amity Church.

ELDRIDGE D. SCATTERDAY, a well-known resident and farmer near Kelsey station, in Smith township, Belmont County, was born January 1, 1830, in Richland township, near St. Clairsville, and is a son of Euclid and Deborah (Pond) Scatterday.

John Scatterday, grandfather of our subject, was born in 1766 and came to St. Clairsville about 1803. He was justice of the peace for a period of 24 years, and resided on his farm during the summer months and at St. Clairsville in the winter. He also served in the State Legislature of Ohio. He was a great student of history and was a broad and liberal minded man. His death occurred on his farm near St. Clairsville, December 4, 1844. In 1794 he was married to Rebecca Ewers, who was born in 1766 and died in 1842. She was of Welsh descent, and the Scatterdays are of English-German descent.

Euclid Scatterday was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1795, and came to Belmont County with his parents. He located in Smith township about 1840, purchasing the farm of 150 acres, of which 25 acres are now owned by his son, E. E. Scatterday, and the remainder by our subject. He was originally a Whig in politics and later supported the Democratic ticket. He served for many years as justice of the peace in Smith township. He died July 31, 1871. His wife, who was born in 1805, died at the age of 82 years. To them were born the following children: Adeline,

who died at the age of 30 years; Eldridge D.; Elizabeth A., widow of James Gladden, resides in Smith township; Rebecca, deceased; Mary, wife of Francis McMillen; John L., who resides on a farm in Illinois; Henry H., who is a farmer and manufacturer of soft drinks, resides in Illinois; George R., who resides at Wheeling, West Virginia; Alonzo P., a farmer residing in Ohio.

Eldridge D. Scatterday has resided at his present home since he was 10 years of age. He received a good common school education and has always followed the vocation of farming. He purchased the interests of the other heirs to the home farm, and his mother resided with him for a period of 18 years. He has engaged in general farming, but in earlier years was extensively engaged in sheep raising.

Mr. Scatterday was united in marriage with Elizabeth Phillips, a daughter of William Phillips, and granddaughter of Jacob Ault, one of the pioneers of Belmont County. She was born in Richland township January 1, 1834, and it is a remarkable fact that she and her husband were both born on New Year's Day. To this union were born nine children: Catherine E. is the wife of Thomas McGaughy of Smith township. David M., who resides on a farm adjoining that of his father, is one of the township trustees. He is in partnership with his brother, Euclid E., under the firm name of E. E. & D. M. Scatterday; and for the past 15 years they have engaged in the implement and plumbing business, also doing well drilling. David M. first married Margaret Stonebraker, who died leaving a daughter, Zillah, who married Andrew Ault of Smith township, by whom she has one child, Meek Gladden, our subject's only great-grandchild. David M. formed a second union with Artie Timberlake, and they have two sons, Lyle Eldridge and Chester. Euclid E., a member of the firm of E. E. & D. M. Scatterday, resides near his father in a new home which he recently built. He married Melissa Brown, and has three children: Elva Adelia, and Russell B. and Lettie Irene (twins). Wil-

liam Francis is a practicing physican and surgeon, being a graduate of Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. He married Lelia Worley of Columbus. Albert W., a well-known merchant of Centreville, married Olive Fitch, and has five sons: Leland, Harry, Herbert, Carl and Chase. Henry Lincoln, who resides on the farm of Mrs. James Gladden and operates it for her, married Annie Barrett, a daughter of William Barrett, and sister of Rev. William Barrett, and they have two children: Mabel and Mary. Emmett A., who resides near his father and conducts the latter's farm, married Lorena Wilson and has two children: Verna F. and Harold W. Mary, wife of Crawford Neff, resides in Smith township and has two children: Ernest Emerson and Newell Leslie. Clinton McLain, the youngest of the family, is now attending the dental department of Ohio State University. In politics our subject is a Republican. Fraternally he is, as is his son, Euclid E., a memembr of Weyer Lodge No. 541, F. & A. M. He has filled all the chairs but master, and was first made a Mason in Moriah Lodge, No. 105, under Dr. John A. Weyer as master. Religiously, he is a member of Concord Presbyterian Church near Centreville.

JACOB SCHNEGG, a well-known and representative farmer of Belmont County, Ohio, resides on his valuable farm of 160 acres, located on Cat's Creek, York township, where he has been settled since February 11, 1879.

Mr. Schnegg is a native of Ohio, born in Switzer township, Monroe County, very near the Belmont County line, and within a few miles of his present comfortable home, on March 15, 1830, being a son of Bernhart Christian Schnegg, who brought his family from Bern, Switzerland, in 1828, and located in Monroe County, Ohio. The parents of Mr. Schnegg resided in that locality through life, rearing a large family, and there the father died in 1881. Our subject was the first member of the family to be born in America, a

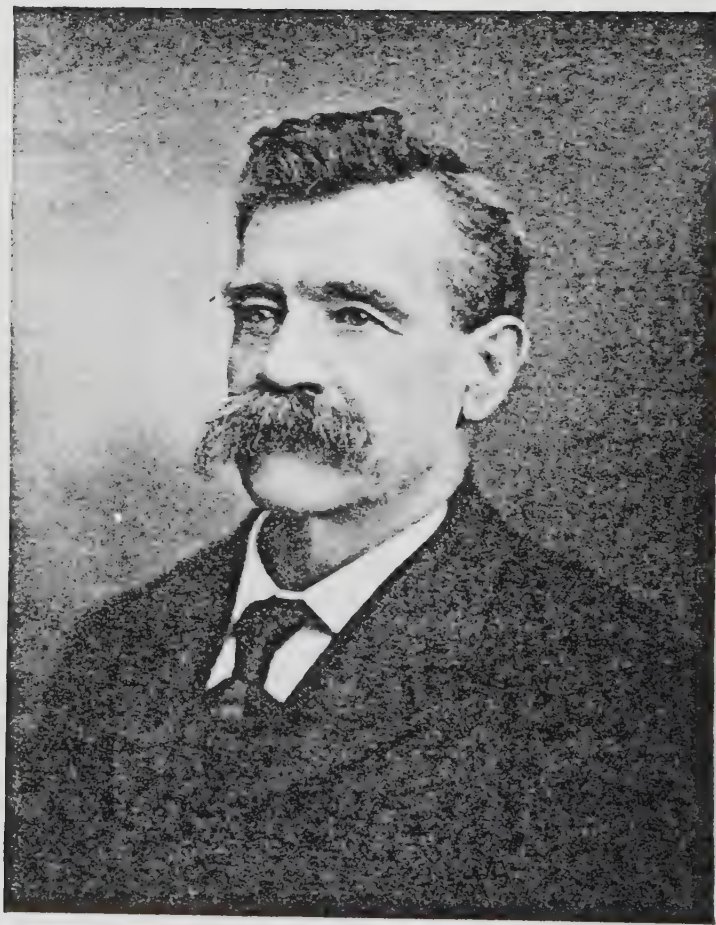
brother having died in Switzerland prior to the family exodus, and another brother, Levi Daniel Christian, died in Ohio, in 1886.

In 1852 Mr. Schnegg located on a farm just south of his present one, and remained there until 1879, when he bought his present home farm, where he has resided ever since. This property was secured from Robert Gates and it formerly belonged to Henry Gates, this family being one of the pioneer settlers on the rich lands skirting Cat's Creek. In addition to this farm of 160 acres, Mr. Schnegg owns 109 acres in a farm directly south. He is a practical, well-informed agriculturist, and the fine state of cultivation shown by his land gives evidence of his close attention and thorough understanding of modern methods and the use of modern machinery. His buildings are attractive and substantial, and a coal shaft, sunk on the farm and actively operated by his son John Schnegg, demonstrates a fine vein of "black diamonds" underneath the fertile soil.

The marriage of Mr. Schnegg took place in Monroe County, to Mary Ann Zwigart, who was born in York township, Belmont County, in January, 1832, of Swiss parentage. Since their marriage, their home has been continuously in Belmont County. They have become the parents of 11 children, namely: Christian J., who resides on a farm just south of his parents' home, is married and has a family; Elizabeth, who married John Koher, also resides near her father; Caroline, who married Charles Rock, lives in Washington township; John, who resides at home, has charge of the coal bank; Mary, deceased, married Wood Ruble; William, who resides at home; Charlotte, who married A. G. Boner, who is a prominent citizen and large land owner near Captina, Belmont County; Mrs. Amelia Steiner, who resides near her parents; Lewis Wesley, who is a farmer in Mead township; and Katie and Louella, both of whom died young.

Mr. and Mrs. Schnegg have the satisfaction of having their children settled near them, all well placed and prospering.

In his earlier years, our subject was quite a



WILLIAM H. WHITE.

skillful carpenter and understood the cabinet-making trade sufficiently to construct the tables, chairs and other ordinary pieces of furniture for himself and family. In politics, he has been a lifelong Democrat. All the family belong to St. John's Evangelical Church, located in Switzer township, Monroe County, the present able pastor being Rev. Charles G. Kittlehut. The church edifice was probably erected 75 years ago. A disastrous fire destroyed the old parsonage some years since, entailing the loss of all the old records. Mr. Schnegg was very liberal in his assistance toward the erection of a new building. He is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his neighborhood.

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WILLIAM H. WHITE. In noting the representative men of Belmont County, William H. White must take a prominent position, not only as an honored survivor of the great Civil War, but as the oldest continuous resident and the first mayor of the town of Belmont, Ohio, in whose growth and development he has been an important factor.

Mr. White was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 6, 1841, and is a son of Benjamin and Margaret E. (Phipps) White, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. Early in the "thirties," Benjamin White came to Belmont County from Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, and engaged in a tanning business in which he was later associated with his sons. For 65 years he followed this occupation, which at that time was a very necessary and common one, and, although he amassed no great fortune, he lived in comfort and reared a large family. He was born April 6, 1806, and died May 10, 1894. Mr. White was thrice married, the first time to Rebecca Sidwell, who died in 1837. The second marriage was to Margaret E. Phipps, who died at the age of 45 years, on Christmas Day, 1865. His third marriage was to the Widow Stonebraker. The mother of our subject, whose memory inspires many tender reminiscences, was a model woman in

every situation in life,—a perfect Christian, a kind and sympathizing and helpful neighbor, a faithful wife and a most devoted mother.

Our subject is one of a family of nine children, which are herewith mentioned in order of birth: Albert P., William H., Mary P., Rosabella, Ann Eliza, Lydia A., Regina, Alice, and Seward. The survivors are: Albert P., who is a resident of Lamira, Ohio, and was formerly principal of the Bellaire public schools; William H., who is the subject of this sketch; Lydia A. (Mrs. Simon Garber), who resides in Los Angeles, California; Regina (Mrs. Christian W. Tillett), who resides in Barnesville; and Seward, who is a merchant at Los Angeles, California. The record of those deceased is as follows: Mary P., born April 3, 1843, died December 22, 1851; Rosabella, born in April, 1845, married William Heskett, and died November 23, 1880; Ann Eliza, born April 17, 1846, died September 20, 1848; and Alice, born April 17, 1856, died February 26, 1861. The children of the first marriage of our subject's father were: John S., who resides in Brighton, Iowa; Jacob M., who was born January 13, 1830, and died in 1859; and Rebecca, who was born September 30, 1837, married Isaac Drummond and resides in Kansas.

Our subject received a good common-school education and was becoming of great assistance to his father in the tanning business when the outbreak of the Civil War gave a new trend to his life, turning the tanyard boy into a manly defender of his country's honor and bringing in its train experiences which have influenced his whole later life. On June 5, 1861, he enlisted at St. Clairsville in Company A, 25th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Capt. James F. Charlesworth, and has the decided honor of being in the first company enlisted for three years in Belmont County. The first battle in which the young soldier took part was in 1861 at Cheat Mountain, where the Union forces were victorious. Then at Greenbrier River, Camp Baldwin, and then McDowell, our subject kept learning the great game of war, and later, when General Milroy joined

forces with General Fremont, engaged with the latter's command in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. On June 8, 1862, he took part in the battle of Cross Keys, where Colonel Charlesworth was wounded, and then with the command crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains and took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain, where General Banks was defeated by General Jackson. The next battle was the Second Bull Run, under General Pope, and immediately after, Mr. White was taken sick and was sent to the Manion House hospital, where he was kept until the spring of 1863. Rejoining his command at Aqua Creek Landing, he was in time to take part in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-3, 1863, followed by the slaughter at Gettysburg, and in the 11 days' engagement in the vicinity our subject received a wound in the knee. He was taken prisoner and placed in what was called a hospital, but received no surgical attention and after the battle was over was retaken by the Union forces. As a sample of some of the experiences gone through with by that band which each year is "growing a little grayer, a little slower, a little fewer," it is meet that the younger generation should read and remember such incidents as the following: Mr. White relates that while he was lying in agony in the hospital, with his leg swollen to twice its size, a Federal surgeon came to him and, after probing the wound, said: "No remedy but to have the limb amputated," and the reply given by our subject was worthy that of a hero,—"If it must be done, you can't get the knife into it too soon for me." The surgeon replied to this: "I am worn out, have had no time for either dinner or supper and have had no rest all day and am going to find a farm house and try to sleep, and will return in the morning and make the amputation." The agony of mind and body of our subject can scarcely be imagined, although an amputation, especially at an army hospital in those days before the successful use of anaesthetics and prior to the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister for protection of wounded surfaces, was something which filled the mind with horror, it seemed preferable to Mr. White

than to endure the pain which then distracted him. The morning came, but it brought no surgeon, and consequently Mr. White still has the use of his two limbs, quite recovered. The father of our subject came to the hospital to take him home, but could only succeed in transporting him as far as Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, no permit being given to take him farther. Here our subject was placed in the Cotton Factory hospital and remained there until October, 1863, when the order was given to transfer all Ohio patients to Columbus and in the hospital there he was kept until December, when a surgical examination placed him in the invalid corps and he was sent to Indianapolis, where he was employed in guard duty over prisoners until June, 1864, when, at the close of his three years, he was honorably discharged.

Upon his return from the army, Mr. White again worked at the tanning business and in 1866 engaged in a livery business at Belmont. Following this, he was employed in various enterprises, did mason work and plastering for some years, and in 1888 resumed tanning, adding a harness and saddle department to his other lines. Selling out in 1895, Mr. White then bought property in Belmont and remodeled it, making a town hall, which he later sold to the Odd Fellows, and since that time has been most successful in his handling of property. He is a man of excellent business ability, quick to seize opportunities and possesses an energy and industry, which has brought its reward in the accumulation of a large amount of real estate of great value. His home farm consists of six acres, which makes 22 town lots, with one acre of ground surrounding his comfortable and homelike residence, which has one of the most beautiful locations in Belmont, on a bluff overlooking the town, and the house is surrounded with choice and well-selected shade and fruit trees, truly a home which combines all that is best in both town and country.

Mr. White was married January 2, 1868, to Laura J. Widdoes, a native of Belmont County, and a daughter of Isaac and Louisa Widdoes, the former of whom was born in Penn-

sylvania and the latter in Flushing, Ohio. The father of Mrs. White came to Ohio in the "forties," a shoemaker by trade, but later became a seaman. The mother of Mrs. White died September 20, 1858, aged 31 years. She was a daughter of John and Hannah Fisher, of Loudoun County, Virginia. Mrs. White is one of two children born to her parents, her sister being Mrs. Elizabeth Justice, wife of James Justice, of New Athens, Ohio. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. White were named as follows: Clayton L., Anna L., Lizzie J., Dora M., and Walter G. Clayton L. White is a barber in Belmont and is well and favorably known. He married Ora Myers and they have one son, William L. Beal, born on May 14, 1902, the same day that the Beal law was adopted, making Belmont a prohibition town, hence the addition of Beal to the babe's name. Anna L. married L. R. Carmen, a merchant of Belmont, and they have two children,—Enoch W. and an infant daughter. Lizzie J. married John B. Colley and they reside at Coshocton, Ohio, where Mr. Colley owns a cigar store. Dora M. married Samuel Riemenschneider, of Bethesda, Ohio, and they have one daughter,—Bernice. Walter G. White, who is employed on the railroad, married Ollie Surprize of this county, and they have one child, Vivian. Both our subject and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. White is a lady of most engaging personality and much esteemed by all who know her. Mr. White was made the first mayor of Belmont and has never ceased his public-spirited endeavors, and has favored and fostered all her worthy enterprises.

DR. C. C. WHITSITT, a prominent physician and surgeon of Hendrysburg, Belmont County, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1860, and is a son of Dr. J. E. and Clara B. (Martin) Whitsitt, both natives of Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. E. Whitsitt was born in May, 1826, prepared for the medical profession at the Ohio

University, and began practice in 1852. He became a partner of Dr. John Keys at Bells-ville, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Dr. Keys served as surgeon in the army, leaving the practice at home in charge of Dr. Whitsitt. The latter practiced from 1852 until 1880, since which time he has lived in retirement at Bethany, West Virginia. He practiced there some years and was examiner for numerous insurance companies. He recruited a company for service during the Civil War in Ballsville, and has been a trustee of Bethany College for a number of years. He is a member and trustee in the Christian Church. He was always a member of the Republican party after its organization. He married Clara B. Martin, who was born June 1, 1836, and is a daughter of John and Jane (Vail) Martin. She is also a devout member and a very active worker of the Christian Church. Seven children blessed this union: Emma J., who died in December, 1894, aged 42 years, was the wife of M. M. Cochran, of Pennsylvania; C. C., subject of this sketch; Anna, who died at the age of three years; Ollie, who died at the age of three years; Kitty, who died at the age of 10 years; Ralph, who died at the age of two years; and John W., who resides in Bethany, West Virginia, a member of the class of 1903 in the Pittsburg Medical College.

Dr. C. C. Whitsitt received his literary education at Bethany College and then entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1879, graduating therefrom with the class of 1882. He began practice at once and was in partnership with his father for two years. He practiced at Bethany until 1884, then removed to Hendrysburg, Ohio, where he has since continued with the exception of two years spent in New Philadelphia. He is a general practitioner and examiner for numerous insurance companies. He is a man of sterling qualities, a close student and is abreast of the times in every branch of medical science. He has the esteem of the community, and has been a medical examiner for the U. S. pension board.

In 1884, Dr. Whitsitt was united in marriage with Rosa L. Jones, a native of Hendry-

burg, and a daughter of Dr. William and Betsy Ann (Goodman) Jones. Her mother still resides in Bethesda, Ohio. Four children were born to them: William E., who was born January 16, 1885, and died August 6, 1885; Percy B., born August 8, 1886, and died October 12, 1886; Emma E., born October 27, 1889, and died October 3, 1890; and Bessie L., born May 2, 1892, who is attending school at Bethesda. The mother of these children, born November 27, 1863, died June 10, 1892. Dr. Whitsitt formed a second union on April 18, 1899, with Lena L. McLaughlin, a native of Belmont County, and a daughter of John McLaughlin. The latter was born August 27, 1832, and died September 27, 1892; Mrs. McLaughlin now resides in Hendrysburg, and has been mother of the following children: William, who died at the age of three years; John, who died at the age of one year; Louisa, wife of Stanton White, lives in Hendrysburg; James A. resides in Wheeling; Clement L. resides in Oklahoma Territory; Albert G., who resides in Bridgeport, Ohio; Everett, who lives in Hendrysburg; and Lena L., wife of our subject. Dr. Whitsitt is a member of Kirkwood Lodge, No. 446, F. & A. M.

JOHN IRA LEWIS, of Lamira, Goshen township, Belmont County, is employed in the double occupation of farming and milling, in which he has met with profit and prosperity. He was born October 10, 1845, in Monroe County, Ohio, and is a son of Charles W. and Lydia A. (Gregg) Lewis.

Charles W. Lewis was born in the Keystone State August 13, 1818, and was a son of Isaac and Mary Lewis; the former was born in 1774 and died in 1843. Charles W. Lewis followed farming all his life, except a few years when he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Monroe County, Ohio. During his youthful days he wagoned over the mountains, and was a resident of his native county until 1844; in that year he removed to Monroe County, Ohio, and thence to Belmont County in 1850, where

he purchased his farm in Goshen, Smith and Richland townships, and resided upon it until his death. He owns 75 acres in both Goshen and Smith townships and 57 acres in Richland township, all of which he improved to the best of his ability. On February 14, 1840, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage at Plainfield Friends' Meeting with Lydia A. Gregg, who was born in Belmont County in August, 1819, and their union was blessed with eight children, six of whom are living at the present time. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Lewis was school director for a number of years, but declined any other office. His death took place November 27, 1888; his wife's demise occurred a few years later. Both were people of integrity and industry, widely known and well-to-do, and at their deaths they left very few, if any, who entertained anything but the best of feeling toward them.

Our subject's brothers and sisters are as follows: John G. and Mary, both of whom died when but two years of age; Isaac W., who is a merchant of Logan County, Ohio, born June 20, 1841, married Ella Stewart and has three children,—Frank, Roy and May; John Ira is the subject of this sketch and his record appears below; William H., born December 24, 1851, is a resident of Philadelphia, where he has been engaged in business as a wool commission merchant for 25 years; Mary A. married David Cratty, a glass manufacturer of Findlay, Ohio, and has a daughter, Nellie, born January 16, 1886; Julia E., born May 10, 1857, married Frank B. Wilkinson, who resides in Logansport, Indiana, and has two children, Charles W. and Grace A.; and Charles Sherman, born August 12, 1864, who married Miss M. Wengt, has one son, C. W., born in 1899, and resides in Findlay, Ohio, where he is engaged in the glass business.

John Ira Lewis received his education in the common schools of Belmont County and worked on the farm until he was 16 years of age. At this time the Civil War commenced to threaten the Union, and in May, 1862, he enlisted in the three-months' service as a mem-

ber of Company A, 85th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was sent to guard Rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, where he remained until the expiration of his term of service. While he was serving as a guard during this three-months' service, a call was made for volunteers from the ranks to go to Kentucky to take care of John Morgan and his marauding band. Mr. Lewis, with a number of his comrades, responded. At another time a call was made for volunteers to go to Covington, Kentucky, to hold the place against Gen. Kirby Smith. Mr. Lewis again responded, and after his duty was over there and he returned to Camp Chase, he found that the other members of the company had been mustered out quite a while before and had gone home. He also returned home, after serving 15 days over his term of enlistment. This did not finish his war experience, however, for in February, 1864, he re-enlisted as a member of Company D, 43d Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and continued in the service until the close of the conflict. His first battle was experienced May 13 to 15, 1864, in the conflict before Resaca, Georgia, the starting of the Atlanta campaign. He also participated in all of the battles of the campaign until the surrender of Atlanta, and then marched with General Sherman to the sea, then through the Carolinas on to Petersburg, thence to Richmond and to Washington City, where in the grand review that followed he spent the happiest days of his life. From Washington he proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was on guard duty for a time and afterward was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out of service on July 17th, just in time to return to his home by July 19th, where his parents, his paternal grandmother and his maternal grandparents were all waiting to welcome him.

Mr. Lewis began life as a farmer in the summer and a teacher in the winter months, and he continued agricultural pursuits from 1870 until November, 1900, the latter year being the date of his purchase of the Belmont Roller Mills, which he has since operated in connection with the farm work. The farm consists of 150 acres, from which the coal has

been sold, so it is devoted to general farming. The mill is one of the latest and most improved model roller mills, is 80 by 90 feet and four stories high. Mr. Lewis buys and grinds the grain and feed and his mill is as neat and clean as any place of its kind in the county. The capacity is about 60 barrels in 24 hours, and most of the flour is shipped to the East.

March 3, 1870, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Mary J. Parks, a daughter of William and Maria (Campbell) Parks, and a great-granddaughter of John Nichol, whose history is given in another part of this work. The union has been blessed with eight children, three dying in infancy. The others are: Harry W., born April 3, 1871, who runs the farm with his father; Della M., born September 30, 1874, now Mrs. George K. Phillips, who has two children, Nellie M. and William; and Charles W., born February 19, 1880; Anna B., born October 23, 1881, and William Parks, born August 13, 1885, who are living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Presbyterian Church. In fraternal circles the husband is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he takes an active interest, and is now trustee of his township, to which office he was elected two years ago by his party. All the citizens of Lamira have the highest opinion and friendship for Mr. Lewis and his worthy wife.

M. SHEETS, one of the hustling business men of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, is in the coal business and has the best and most complete equipment in the county for a merchant mine. He owns about 150 acres of coal land that reaches back into the neighboring hills, and near his home place he has opened up a mine within the city limits, and in the near future expects to operate it on a lease.

Our subject was born in Meigs County, Ohio, June 22, 1839, and attended West Liberty Academy of West Virginia to secure his education. Following the completion of his studies there he embarked in the mercantile business in his own interest and for some

years continued the same with good results. Subsequently he sold this business, and was then in the glass business for the next twenty-six years.

The tippie shed, with scales, etc., all complete, is built in close proximity to the mine in the side of a hill. It is circular in shape, having a diameter of sixty feet, rounded out and leveled and walled with stone. In the circle are the buildings, scales, etc., and everything needed in the work. The working force employed consists of about twenty-five miners, and they supply all local demands for bituminous coal. In short it is one of the best enterprises of the kind in the county or State and the duties of its superintendent are by no means light or small, and require the best of judgment.

Mary Newland, a daughter of John K. Newland of Martin's Ferry, became the wife of our subject November 18, 1869, and further mention of her is made in the biography of Mayor Isaac Newland, given in another part of this volume. They, and later their two daughters, were all married in the same room of the old Newland homestead, this having become the property of Mrs. Sheets upon the division of her father's estate. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheets were born three daughters, Mary J., J. Beatrice, and Clara, who is still a member of the home circle. Mary J. became the wife of James W. Ralston, a machinist at the Laughlin Mill, in June, 1892, and they have one child, Rolland Sheets Ralston. J. Beatrice married Edward Exley, who was a descendant of one of the old families of Wheeling. They were married in 1896 and now live in Toledo, Ohio.

For the past twenty-five years Mr. and Mrs. Sheets have lived upon their old homestead, formerly the property of Mrs. Sheets' father. It was built by Noah Zane in 1844, who owned the property at that time, but sold it to Mr. Newland in 1857, and it will be remembered by many who in years past called it "Noah's Ark." This title was given for two reasons; first, because it was built by Noah, and second, because, although it does not stand upon

Mt. Ararat, it nevertheless surmounts a high hill. It is surrounded by many trees, of elm and hickory, etc., which make a beautiful shade, and also give it the appearance of one of the most sightly homes in the county. The house, itself, is built of brick, and contains fourteen rooms, large and commodious, all in an excellent state of preservation. The dining room, especially, is roomy, being made so as to seat sixty persons at the table. The house is very well planned and is one of the old landmarks. With the Woodses, the Martins, and the Millers places, it was a place of rendezvous for people of Wheeling and other near-by cities, who wanted a few days rest, or a country outing, with a general good time, spent in games or dancing.

But these days are now past and the old homesteads are inhabited by different people who in many respects have other manners and customs; however, Mr. and Mrs. Sheets prefer to keep up the long established customs of Kentucky and Virginia, whose hospitality, entertainment, and courtesy reign supreme, and in this respect they have surely succeeded for the latch string is always out.

DR. WILLIAM N. ROGERS enjoys a lucrative practice in his chosen profession, in the city of Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio. His success is due to his own qualifications and determination. His birth occurred at Concord, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1871. He did not reside in that place many years, but removed to Media, Delaware County, Pa., and remained there until 1900.

William N. Rogers became a student of the common schools of Media, Pennsylvania, and graduated from the High School there in 1889, standing well to the front in his class. His best efforts were spent in learning the printer's trade for the next few years, and he worked at this until September, of the year 1894, economising in every way as he had determined to become a physician and surgeon. He accordingly became enrolled among the



RICHARD SHEPHERD.

students at Hahnemann Medical College, a homeopathic institution of Philadelphia, and finished his course in good time, graduating May 12, 1898, well equipped for his chosen work.

However, the Spanish-American War then occupied the attention of many of the best citizens and the month following his graduation in 1898 he entered the 1st U. S. Volunteer Engineers and served in the Porto Rican campaign till late in the fall, when he again returned to his profession. From July, 1899, until February 1, 1900, he was employed as junior surgeon of the visiting staff of the outpatient department of Hahnemann Hospital, receiving a very fine surgical training in this way after which he removed to Bellaire, Ohio, and has both office and residence located at No. 1923 Belmont street. He has met with most pleasing success since his residence there, has identified himself with the interests of township and county and now numbers his friends by the score. He is examiner for the Western & Southern Life Insurance Company of this district, is secretary of the Ohio Valley Homeopathic Medical Society, and is vice-president of the West Virginia State Homeopathic Medical Society.

In fraternal circles Dr. Rogers is a past officer of Garfield Lodge, No. 94, Knights of Pythias, of Pennsylvania.

RICHARD SHEPHERD, one of the substantial farmers and upright and representative citizens of Belmont County, was born on the fine farm which he now owns and operates, in 1840. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Lazenby) Shepherd, natives of England, who came to America in 1820, coming directly to Belmont County, where Thomas Shepherd entered 80 acres of government land in Washington township, and lived upon his farm until his death in 1850, at the age of 52 years. Mrs. Mary (Lazenby) Shepherd passed away in 1863, at the age of 68 years, while our subject was serving in the army.

The 13 children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shepherd were as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. Dayton), who resides in Wetzel County, West Virginia; Edward, who died at the age of 48 years; John, who died about 1870, aged 47 years, having resided on the home farm and having for some 20 years conducted a grocery boat on the Ohio River; William, who removed to Brown County, Indiana, prior to the Civil War,—he served in the 25th Indiana Regiment and was wounded and died in that State; Mary Ann (Mrs. Dawson), who died in 1900, in Beallsville, Monroe County, her husband having died in the army; Jacob, who resides on a farm in Jackson County, West Virginia, near Ravenswood; Thomas, who served in Company D, 43rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in the Civil War, and lives in Brown County, Indiana; Isaac, who died in 1898 in Belmont County; Isaiah, who died in the Civil War, having been a member of Company D, 43rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf.; Nancy (Mrs. McAvoy), who removed to Iowa and later to Nebraska; Clarissa (Mrs. Thomas Harlan), who resides in Wetzel County, West Virginia; Richard; and George, who died at the age of 15 years.

Richard Shepherd was reared on the old farm which he first left to shoulder a musket in the Civil War, enlisting December 17, 1861, in Company D, 43rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and gallantly did his duty in the ranks, participating in all the most serious battles, but escaped injury and was discharged in July, 1865. With the exception of four years during which time he leased his farm and resided at Beallsville, this old homestead has been his residence all his life. The property is his own and comprises 235 acres of some of the best land in Washington township. Mr. Shepherd has it under a fine state of improvement, and in July, 1895, built a fine home in the attractive locality of Armstrong's Mills.

In February, 1867, Mr. Shepherd married Martha Jane Sherwood, who was born near Centreville in Smith township, a daughter of the late George Sherwood, who came at an early day from Pennsylvania. In political sen-

timent, Mr. Shepherd is a stanch Republican. He belongs to Hess Post, G. A. R., No. 595, and has been an official in the Odd Fellows' lodge. Both he and wife are consistent members of the Armstrong's Mills Methodist Church. He is a man of property and prominence, worthily represents a well-known family, and is a first-class citizen in every respect.

TYSON C. ROWLES, well known as one of the successful farmers and leading citizens of Somerset township, Belmont County, was born in 1832, in Colerain township, and has been a resident of the former township since 1882.

The father of our subject was Azariah Rowles, who was born in 1796, in Maryland, and died in Belmont County, in 1846. In 1822 he came to Belmont County and settled in Colerain township, and his death occurred in Smith township. By trade he was a cooper, but he engaged also in farming. He was drafted into the service during the War of 1812 and was a soldier for a time at Baltimore. In politics he was a Whig. Mr. Rowles was reared a Friend, but he lost his birthright by marrying outside the Society without making proper acknowledgment. The mother of our subject was Sarah Hendrickson, who was born in New Jersey, and who died at the age of 61 years, in 1868. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church and a woman of most admirable qualities. A family of eight children was born to Azariah and Sarah (Hendrickson) Rowles, as follows: Hezekiah, who lives in Knox County, Illinois; Mary, who died young; Elizabeth, who is the widow of William Workman; Thomas J., deceased, who was a soldier during the Civil War, from Belmont County; Nathan H., of Bellaire, who was an officer, with rank of captain, in the 170th Reg., Ohio National Guard, during the Civil War; Tyson C., of this sketch; Elihu B., who was a member of the 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., during the Civil War and lost his life for his country, in the battle of Altoona, in Sherman's cam-

paign, in 1864; and Nancy E., who is the widow of Elmer Clifford, of Wheeling.

Tyson C. Rowles was educated in the public schools and for a considerable period, in young manhood, was engaged in teaching in Belmont County, teaching for six years in Barnesville. He afterwards engaged in the tanning business at Barnesville, conducting this industry for 10 years. In 1882 he removed to Somerset township and located in section 19, where he most successfully operates a farm of 160 acres. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Rowles has most efficiently filled the offices of trustee and land appraiser and enjoys the reputation of being one of the township's most upright officials.

In 1861 Mr. Rowles was married to Eliza B. Mackall, who was born in Barnesville in 1837, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Mackall. She is a lady of Christian virtues and a most consistent member of the Methodist Church. Fraternally, Mr. Rowles is a Mason, belonging to the local lodge. As a citizen and as a neighbor, he is held in high esteem in Somerset township.

M. E. MOORE is one of the best known farmers and most highly esteemed citizens of Wayne township, Belmont County, whose long and honorable record during the Civil War also entitles him to the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Moore was born March 1, 1841, in Washington township, on a farm in the vicinity of his present home, and he is a son of Michael and Priscilla (Deaver) Moore.

Michael Moore was born on Captina Creek, in Washington township, and died at the age of 32 years, March 17, 1841, when our subject was an infant of two weeks. He was a son of Jacob Moore, who came to Ohio from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, the family having been founded there by Michael Moore, an early emigrant from Germany. The latter was one of the earliest pioneers in Belmont County, where he died at the age of 106

years. Jacob Moore, the grandfather of our subject, owned several farms in Washington and Wayne townships, and was the father of these children: John, Henry, Amster, Alfred, Michael, Rachel and Abigail.

The mother of our subject was born in Maryland, of an old and much respected family. She contracted a second marriage, with Eli Mantle, and died some 20 years ago. The children of her first marriage were four in number, namely: Erastus, Adam T., Elizabeth and our subject. Erastus Moore was born in 1833 and in 1859 married Nancy Mechem. In the spring of 1860 he removed to his present fine farm in section 2, Wayne township. His six children were: Rev. Melancthon, who is the pastor of the Christian Church at Garnett, Kansas; Amanda J., who is Mrs. Thornberry, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Rev. Zuinglius, who is pastor of the Christian Church at Milford, Illinois; Laura, who is the wife of J. J. Phillips, of Washington township; Rev. Luther, who is pastor of the Third Christian Church at Akron, Ohio; Vietta, who is deceased; and Edison L., who lives at Akron, Ohio. Adam T. Moore served during the Civil War as a member of the 179th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He resides on the old home place in Washington township. Elizabeth became Mrs. Stukey and died in Indiana. The three children of the second marriage are: Ellen J., the wife of H. J. Danford, of California; and Hiram Mantle, of Wayne township; and Alexander C. Mantle, of Washington township.

Reared on the farm and educated in the public schools, Mr. Moore grew to young manhood, a representative young farmer. The outbreak of the Civil War completely changed the current of his life, turning it from the peaceful paths of agriculture into the stress and strife of warfare. For almost five years his services were devoted to his country. With loyal enthusiasm he answered the first call for three-year volunteers, entering Company E, 2nd Reg., West Virginia Vol. Inf.; veteraned in Company E, 5th Reg., West Virginia Vol. Cav., and again veteraned in Company K, 6th Reg., West Virginia Vol. Cav. Although he

saw much hard service and participated in some of the most terrible battles of the war, Mr. Moore miraculously escaped serious injury. He was a member of the famous Averill's cavalry, in West Virginia and was captured by the enemy, spending four months as a prisoner, after the battle of Piedmont. He was left at campaign until the surrender of Atlanta, and Stanton Hospital and, being detailed there as nurse, took such excellent care of 13 wounded Union prisoners, that all but one regained health. Five days were spent in a hospital, from an attack of measles, and that about covered actual illness. In the fall of 1865, he was sent with his veteran regiment to Kansas and Colorado against the Indians, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 22, 1866, was discharged at Wheeling and arrived home, in Belmont County, June 1, 1866, after a wearisome but honorable service of four years, 11 months and 22 days. He was in Washington City in 1865 and was one of Gen. O. O. Howard's body guard during the trial of the Lincoln conspirators. He participated in the grand review in 1865, and boasts of again marching down Pennsylvania avenue in 1902 at the G. A. R. National Encampment. He has worthily filled all the chairs, including that of commander of G. A. R., Danford Post, No. 525, of Beallsville, Ohio. He was most highly honored on July 1, 1889, by being commissioned lieutenant-colonel by Commander Samuel H. Hurst, of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R., the commission being given at the headquarters at Chillicothe, Ohio.

After his return from the army, Mr. Moore soon married and purchased the old Phillip King farm, on Piney Creek, making the same his home until 1891, when he bought his present home farm, comprising 231 acres, a part of which, 40 acres each, was settled by Samuel and Israel Moore. This is one of the well developed farms of the locality and has been made still more valuable and attractive by the recent completion of a handsome, modern residence.

Mr. Moore was married in the fall of 1866, to Annis Danford, who was born in 1845 in

Noble County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Em-mor Danford of Belmont County. The members of Mrs. Moore's family are scattered: Hiram J., who served in the Civil War, a member of the 27th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., married Ellen J. Mantle, the half-sister of our subject, and they reside at San Diego, California; Thomas, who served in the Civil War also in an Ohio regiment, married Marsha Barkus and is in the mining business at Boulder, Colorado; Nancy Ellen married A. M. Caldwell and lives at New Martinsville, West Virginia; Cynthia married T. H. Blenus, a native of Nova Scotia, and they reside at Jacksonville, Florida; and another brother, E. O., has been lost in the West since 1880.

A family of four children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, namely: Solon A., born July 22, 1867, who is a teacher of 14 years' experience in Belmont County, a graduate of the Val-paraiso Business College and the Elliott School of Shorthand and Typewriting, at Wheeling, and resides with his parents; Hiram C., born September 24, 1868, who died November 25, 1891; Walton E., born March 6, 1874, who is his father's capable assistant at home; and Adam V., born December 2, 1882, who died November 26, 1890.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore are valued members of the Belmont Ridge Christian Church. No one is ever left in doubt as to Mr. Moore's politics, and he is justly proud of the fact that he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and has consistently supported the same party ever since. An honest, upright, straightforward man, M. E. Moore enjoys public esteem for his present position as neighbor and citizen, and for his past record as a brave, faithful and gallant soldier.

M. L. BLACKBURN, president of the Novelty Stamping Company, of Bellaire, Ohio, is a native of this State, born in Belmont County, and for the past 34 years has practically been a resident of Bellaire, though the greater part of his active life has been prominently identified with the industrial develop-

ment of Eastern Ohio. From 1876 to 1892 he was interested in the glass business. Since 1892 he has held the position of president of the Novelty company, for which his years of business experience have eminently qualified him.

The Novelty Stamping Company was established in the summer of 1892, for the manufacture of stamped ware, from sheet metals, the product including all culinary household utensils. The officers of this company are men whose names carry with them reliability, viz.: M. L. Blackburn, president; A. Klotz, vice-president; and L. G. Battelle, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors include the above officers and also George Walters, F. B. Archer, John Schick and Clarence Baur.

This business was incorporated in the fall of 1892 and began operating in February, 1893, at 34th and Monroe streets. The building was erected by the company on the site of the Belmont Glass Works plant, which had been torn down, and covers an area of about half a block. About 250 employees are kept in the various departments, under a capable foreman.

JOSEPH O. McKELVEY, a well-known farmer and prominent business man, residing in Mead township, Belmont County, was born February 11, 1854, in this township, being a son of Samuel and Lucinda (Creamer) McKelvey, extended mentioned of whom will be found in another part of this volume.

Mr. McKelvey grew up on the farm, obtaining a good common-school education, and remained at home until 1885, when he purchased his present farm in section 14, near Vallonia, in Mead township, this fine property being locally known as the old Beach farm. It was purchased from Samuel Day and contains 157 acres, which has undergone wonderful improvements under the practical and energetic methods of Mr. McKelvey. The buildings are of a very substantial character, the residence being large and convenient and all the surroundings testifying to thrift and excellent management. Mr. McKelvey is a first-class

farmer, understanding all agricultural subjects very thoroughly, and belongs to a family which has made Mead township noted for its fine farms.

In 1885 Mr. McKelvey was married to Ida B. King, who was born in 1861 in Richland township, being a daughter of the late James King, and a family of five children has been born to this union, namely: James Curtis, aged 16 years; George Embra, aged 14; Lucille, aged 12; Florence B., aged 10; and Morris K., a little lad of two years. The religious membership of the family is with the Bethel Presbyterian Church.

In addition to his farming interests, Mr. McKelvey has been largely engaged in coal optioning, and during the past two years has optioned 16,000 acres, in Mead, Smith and Washington townships. He has been a life-long Democrat and has been township treasurer and township trustee, being eminently qualified to hold public office. Formerly he was a member of the Order of United American Mechanics. His time is absorbed in his different lines of activity and he is regarded as one of the very active and successful business men of his section of Belmont County.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, ESQ., a well-known farmer residing in the southwest part of York township, Belmont County, was born in this township in 1846, and is a son of Robert and Sevilla (Gates) Carpenter.

Robert Carpenter, grandfather of our subject, was one of the pioneers of this section of the country and experienced all the hardships of the early days and the excitement of life among hostile Indians. At one time when he was riding a pony, bringing in the stock to the fort, he was waylaid by two Indians, whose purpose was to steal some horses. They shot young Carpenter through the arm, breaking it near the shoulder. He fell from his pony, which broke away. The pony did not again return to the fort until about a year later. The Indians ordered Mr. Carpenter to catch the

horses, but he did not succeed, as the animals probably scented the blood from his wounded shoulder, else he would have mounted one and made a dash for liberty. He was made a prisoner and held captive for some time, but finally made his escape by taking off his moccasins and running for his life.

Robert Carpenter, father of our subject, came to Belmont County in 1832 from Noble County, Ohio, locating on the farm now occupied by his son Robert. He took up considerable land and at one time owned about 650 acres in Belmont County, and some 500 acres in Indiana. He was largely engaged in sheep raising, and was a very prosperous man. He lived to reach the age of almost 80 years, dying in 1879. His wife, Sevilla Gates, was born in 1800 on Cat's Run in York township, and died in December, 1898. The following children were born to Robert and Sevilla (Gates) Carpenter: Elizabeth, born January 29, 1823; Sevilla, October 24, 1824; Hannah, August 30, 1826; Maria, March 5, 1829; George, January 23, 1831; David, May 11, 1833; Robert (1), April 29, 1835; Albert, October 3, 1837; Robert (2), June 3, 1840; Mary A., May 13, 1843; and Samuel, October 8, 1846. Robert Carpenter, the ninth child, and older brother of our subject, enlisted in Company F, 52nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., serving in the 14th Army Corps with Sherman at Perryville, Tucker's Ford, and Winchester. After serving eight months in that regiment, he re-enlisted in Company C, 170th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in 1864, in the 100-day service. He married Catherine Koher, who was born and reared in Belmont County and is a daughter of Jacob Koher, and to them were born 10 children, as follows: Maria, Mary, Edward, Jacob, Lottie, Warner W., Armita, Amos, Ross, and Chalmer F., who died at the age of five months. Robert Carpenter has been a member of Armstrong Post No. 595, G. A. R., for more than 20 years, and belongs to the Grand View Christian Church.

Samuel Carpenter was reared in York township and all his life has resided near his present home, to which he moved in 1892. He owns 240 acres and follows general farming.

He was formerly extensively engaged in sheep raising. February 24, 1872, he married Jemima Pugh, who died in 1884, leaving four children: Ursula S., wife of John F. Fraley, residing on a part of her father's farm; Alice M., wife of Wesley Durrigg, of Washington township; Mertie M.; and Sarah L. Four are deceased, namely: Harriet E.; Arnold W.; Ardella M.; and Irena. Our subject was again married in 1886 to Mary C. Hall, a daughter of Job Hall of Washington township, and they have three children: Stella G.; Omar R.; and Bessie E. Politically, Mr. Carpenter is a Democrat, and has served as justice of the peace and as land appraiser. He was formerly a member of the Farmers' Alliance. Religiously, he and his family are members of the Church of Christ.

WINFIELD S. MECHEM, ex-county commissioner, who served Belmont County in this capacity for a period of seven years, and one of the best farmers and reliable business men of Washington township, was born in 1847 on the fine farm which he now owns near Alledonia, being a son of Lewis and Bathsheba (Danford) Mechem, the latter of whom was born at Ten Mile, Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1808 and died in 1890.

Lewis Mechem, the father of our subject, was born in 1804, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, a son of John Mechem, who migrated in the year 1808 to this county, locating first in Colerain township, later removing to Barnesville and then to Malaga, Monroe County, in 1812. With the assistance of his brother and a hired assistant, he cut a path through the dense woods between Barnesville and Monroe County. In 1816 the family returned to Belmont County and settled in Washington township on Captina Creek. Grandfather Mechem followed a mercantile business during the greater part of his life. He was born about 1770 and died in 1858. His wife, formerly a Miss Evans, born in 1776, died in 1874, in her 99th year at the home of Samuel Danford.

In 1830 Lewis Mechem purchased 160 acres of the land which now constitutes our subject's home, 80 acres each of the tract having been entered by Isaac Moore and a Mr. Brownfield, who received patents from President Andrew Jackson. Lewis Mechem was a staunch Whig and later a Republican, and an influential and representative man of his time and locality. He was an active member and an elder in the Belmont Ridge Christian Church, the first services of which were held in his home in 1856. He was one of 13 children, the others being Mary, John, Rachel, Jane, Ellen, Edward and Edwin, twins, Della Jane, Jesse, Naomi, Sarah and Nancy, and of these Edward resides in Iowa and Naomi in Indiana. Lewis Mechem and his wife had 10 children, as follows: William, deceased; Sinie, deceased; Huldah (Mrs. Wright), of Kansas; John G., of Wright County, Iowa; Nancy E. (Mrs. Moore), of Belmont County; Amanda (Mrs. Stewart) died in Oregon; L. C., an attorney at Centerville, Iowa; Sarah J. (Mrs. Boyer), of Missouri; Winfield S., of this sketch; and Louisa J. (Mrs. McFarland), of Belmont County.

Our subject was reared and educated in Belmont County and while still a young man completed his reading of law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He then went as far west as Des Moines, Iowa, to grow up with the country in his profession, but failing health compelled him, nine months later, to return and seek exercise again in an agricultural life. This is a very valuable property and, aside from public duties, Mr. Mechem operates his farm successfully and during the past couple of years has also optioned some 2,200 acres of coal land. In 1890 he was elected county commissioner and, after serving seven years, is now giving his attention to farming.

Mr. Mechem married Elvira Thornberry, the daughter of Lewis Thornberry, a native of Pennsylvania, but an old resident here, where she was born and the children of this union are: Udell, who married a Miss Lucas, resides at home and they have one daughter, Thelma; William, who is employed at Mount Pleasant with the Upsil Coal Company; and Ross, who



HENRY M. ROTHERMUND;

is at home. Mr. Mechem is a Republican, and in 1880 he served as land appraiser. The religious connection of the family is with the Belmont Ridge Christian Church.

HENRY M. ROTHERMUND, a well-known contractor and builder of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, is located at No. 239 6th street, was born at Warnock's station, Belmont County, Ohio, December 17, 1857, being a son of Augustus and Hannah (Specht) Rothermund.

Augustus Rothermund, the father of our subject, was born in Germany and there learned the building trade. In 1852 he came to America, and joined his brother, Frederick, who was already located at Wheeling, (West) Virginia. There he followed his trade and did much of his building and contracting in Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry. His work was of a character that advertised him and he became well known through the county. His death occurred at the age of 69 years, his wife having passed away previously in her 48th year. Both parents of our subject were consistent and worthy members of the German Lutheran Church. A family of nine children was born to them, as follows: William, who died when 40 years of age; Henry M.; Charles, who is a partner with Henry M., and resides in Martin's Ferry; Lewis, deceased, lived but 26 years, but was a prominent man in Martin's Ferry, being a leading grocer, and president of the City Council-at the time of his death; Hannah (Mrs. Moore) lives in Martin's Ferry; August (1), deceased; August, who does the plastering for his brothers' contract buildings; Caroline, who is deceased; and Louisa, who died at the age of six years from lockjaw.

Our subject obtained his education in the public schools at Martin's Ferry, beginning at the age of 16 years to learn his trade with his father, working thus until 23 years old, and then started independently in the same business. Mr. Rothermund has a skill in his work not possessed by all contractors and builders. He acts so honestly with the public that he has

gained the full confidence of the people of Martin's Ferry and Bridgeport. He has done much of the work in both cities and has plastered as many as 78 buildings in one year. There is one peculiarity about our subject, and that is that if he thinks he cannot finish work in the specified time he will not undertake the job, and in this way the public has grown to trust his word and to secure his services if possible. He carries all the best trade in his locality, and takes a just pride in its completeness. Mr. Rothermund is one of the directors in the German Savings Bank and owns much property of a valuable nature through the city, having at least six acres divided into building lots. Although he is no politician, he votes with the Democratic party, but refuses all tenders of office.

Mr. Rothermund was married July 17, 1882, to Minnie Seabright, a native of this county and a daughter of Charles and Louisa Seabright, both deceased. The three children born to this union are: Pearl Elizabeth, Lewis Carl and Elwood William. The religious connection of the family is with the German Lutheran Church. Our subject is a very enterprising and public-spirited man and is very highly regarded in Martin's Ferry, for his integrity of character and good citizenship.

HON. LORENZO DANFORD. Few names in Belmont County carried with them more influence or suggestions of high esteem, than did that of the late Lorenzo Danford, who for many years was identified with so many of the leading interests of the county and was such an able representative of its bar.

Like the majority of public men, Lorenzo Danford was born and reared on a farm. His birth took place in Belmont County, Ohio, October 18, 1829, being a son of Samuel Danford. His primary education was acquired in the public schools. Later he entered college at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, beginning the study of law at the age of 23 years, under the tutelage of Carlo C. Carroll, of St. Clairsville,

Ohio. His admission to the bar was in 1854. Almost immediately he took a leading position in political life, great questions then coming forward in national affairs. He made his entrance into political life as a Whig and was a member of the State electoral ticket in 1856, supporting Millard Fillmore for President. After the dissolution of the Whig party, Mr. Danford cast his fortunes with the newly-born Republican party, and was its ardent supporter and a prominent member in its councils for a period of 40 years. In 1857 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Belmont County, and was re-elected in 1859, resigning this office, with characteristic patriotism, to enter the army in 1861.

Mr. Danford organized Company E. of the 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he was elected 2nd lieutenant, but was later promoted to be 1st lieutenant, and still later captain, holding this rank until August 1, 1864, when he resigned his position on account of failing health. The first election of Mr. Danford to Congress was in 1872, when he defeated John A. Bingham, of the war period renown. In 1876 he was returned by his constituents, and in 1878 he disappointed them by a strenuous refusal to receive further honors. It was not until 1894 that he was again prevailed upon to be his party's standard-bearer and then he was elected by a large majority. In 1898 he was re-elected for the term beginning March 1, 1899, and thus some two years yet remained of his service when death closed his earthly career. While in Congress he introduced many important measures and was a member of the committee which was sent to Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, in the Hayes-Tilden contest. He took a bold stand in regard to immigration and was chairman of the committee on that subject. It was no secret that he was pressed to accept the Governorship of Ohio when Mr. Hayes was last elected, and had Mr. Danford belonged to the class of scheming, trafficking politicians that dominate public affairs too often, he might have reached greater eminence in the party's councils.

The personal feeling for Mr. Danford in

Belmont County was of a most flattering nature. During the war he was seriously shot by sharpshooters and was carried from the field to a hospital, thought to be mortally wounded, but recovered and returned to his duties to the great delight of his fellow citizens. In what is remembered as the great "S" trestle wreck, he was one of the injured passengers, and was terribly lacerated about the head and also internally injured, to such a degree that the Wheeling papers published his obituary with the most heartfelt expressions of sorrow. These papers he read later, saying that he wanted to live long enough to vote once more for General Grant. One of the great acts of his life he felt to have been the casting of his electoral vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and he was wont to refer to it through later years, with expressions of pleasure.

Personally, Mr. Danford was a warm-hearted, affable man and had many friends and ardent admirers. His success in political life was due to the enthusiasm of his friends rather than to his personal efforts and it was with the greatest difficulty that he was induced to re-enter the political arena, in 1894, to contest for the Belmont delegation against his old political rival, Col. C. L. Poorman. His career as an attorney was not less illustrious than as a politician. He was an adroit practitioner and he scorned the technical tricks with which some attorneys win cases, giving fair and honorable treatment to his opponents. His eloquence as a speaker won for him many closely contested cases and his fame extended all over Ohio. In all his practice he never was an attorney for any railroad or corporation and always gave his best efforts to preserve the interests of the common people.

Quoting from the "History of the Upper Ohio Valley":

"Hon. Lorenzo Danford, son of Samuel Danford, a prominent farmer of this county, and who was a conspicuous figure of his day, and served the people in various official positions with much intelligence and great ability. As Congressman, as an orator upon questions of politics and statesmanship and as a lawyer

of breadth and power, he was one of the distinguished men of Eastern Ohio. In criminal practice his fame was particularly widespread as one of the foremost in that branch of his profession."

Quoting from *The St. Clairsville Chronicle*:

"Hon. Lorenzo Danford had a wide reputation as an attorney of great learning and skill and as an orator. His speeches in the House of Representatives as well as his addresses to the bench evince an ability for trenchant argument possessed by few men. He is deserving of the esteem accorded him for his successful career, as it is the result of constantly exercised energy directed by noble purpose."

On October 7, 1858, Mr. Danford was married to Anna H. Cook, who died October 7, 1867, leaving three children: William C., John M., and Thomas J. On October 27, 1870, he married Mary M. Adams, of Belmont County,—a daughter, Carrie Lee, being born to this union. The death of Hon. Lorenzo Danford took place at the residence of John Sidebottom, near Loydsville, Ohio, on June 19, 1899, in his 71st year. A cold contracted during the funeral services over his father developed into "la grippe," with complications, although the immediate cause of collapse was heart failure. The obsequies were conducted according to the simple and impressive ceremony of Drummond Post, Grand Army of the Republic, after the general services were conducted by Rev. Thomas Balph, assisted by Rev. J. S. Secrest, both of the Methodist Church.

William C. Danford, the eldest son of Hon. Lorenzo Danford, was born in St. Clairsville, and there received his education. Through the kind interest of President Garfield, he was appointed a United States mail clerk, a position he has filled with credit for 25 years. On June 19, 1886, he was united in marriage with Mattie Judkins, a native of Monroe County, Ohio, and a daughter of Joel and Jane Judkins, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Judkins is an honored resident of St. Clairsville. Mrs. Danford belongs to the Methodist Church.

John M. Danford, the second son of Hon. Lorenzo Danford, died at the age of 27 years, and Thomas J. is a resident of St. Clairsville. The sister of the above, and the daughter of Hon. Lorenzo Danford, by his second marriage, is a woman of education and force of character, well worthy of so illustrious a father. She is a graduate of the Ohio State Medical University and a trained nurse. Through the personal interest of President McKinley, a friend of the family, she was appointed a nurse in the army in the Philippine Islands, where for two years she has given efficient service. After a visit to old friends in Ohio, she intends to return to her noble work in the Orient.

ROBERT C. MONTGOMERY. Among the leading business men of Martin's Ferry is Robert C. Montgomery, who conducts a first-class grocery, located at No. 729. Broadway. Mr. Montgomery was born in Marshall County, West Virginia, January 9, 1869, being a son of Joseph B. and Elizabeth A. (Caswell) Montgomery. The former was born in West Virginia, while the latter was a native of Massachusetts.

The grandparents of Mr. Montgomery were William and Elizabeth (Blakemore) Montgomery, both of whom were born in West Virginia, when the State was still a part of the Old Dominion. William Montgomery was a cooper by trade, and in his shop his four sons learned the business. His children were as follows: George, Joseph B., James, William, Emma, Elizabeth, Amanda, Mary, Oella and Henrietta. George served three years in the Civil War, participated in many battles, was once severely wounded in the shoulder. George lives on Wheeling Island. James died at the age of 24 years. William resides at Martin's Ferry and is employed at the tin mill. Emma J. is the widow of John Hawn and resides in Wheeling. Elizabeth is the widow of Josiah Caswell, who was the brother of Robert C. Montgomery's mother. Amanda married Al-

bert Ferguson, and both are deceased. Mary married Harry Jump, who is engaged in the dry goods business at Martin's Ferry. Oella married Charles Wells and resides on the Island. Henrietta died at the age of six years. William Montgomery was a son of Thomas Montgomery, who was one of the early settlers in West Virginia, and was born near Shepherdstown, in 1815, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1858 he married Elizabeth Blakemore, who died in 1888.

Joseph B. Montgomery, the father of our subject, was born in Benwood, Marshall County, (West) Virginia, in 1844. In his early years he followed a coopering business, machinery which at present does all that line of work not having been invented. He was so occupied until his enlistment, in 1864, in the 5th Reg., Ohio Vol. Cav., for service in the Civil War. Mr. Montgomery took part in the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, went with the army to the sea and participated in the review at Washington, where he was discharged in October, 1865, having served almost two years. Upon his return to his home, he resumed his trade, at which he worked until his marriage, in 1868. He then purchased a farm in Marshall County and followed the life of an agriculturist for 15 years. In 1884 he removed to Martin's Ferry and erected the first business house in that part of the city known as "The Orchard," this building being the one now occupied by his son. Mr. Montgomery thoroughly identified himself with that part of the city. In 1887 he was elected a member of the School Board and during one term was its president. In 1888 he was elected a member of the City Council from the Third Ward and served in that body for three terms, during two of which he was its president.

On May 7, 1868, Mr. Montgomery was married to Margaret Elizabeth Caswell, who was born March 7, 1849, in Massachusetts, a daughter of Robert and Roanna Caswell, both natives of the same State, who migrated to (West) Virginia in 1852. Mr. Caswell was born May 12, 1818, and his wife May 23,

1818, and the former died in 1854, at the age of 36, and the latter June 25, 1871, at the age of 53 years. Mrs. Montgomery was the youngest of three children, and is the only survivor. She had two brothers. Josiah, who followed his father's trade of nailer, lived to be 33 years of age. On January 1, 1864, he froze his feet so seriously that he suffered through the remainder of his life from this injury. He married the sister of J. B. Montgomery. The second brother, 'Elijah, was also a nailer by trade. He married Anna Trainer, daughter of Rev. Thomas Harvey Trainer, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wheeling. Mrs. Montgomery was long a consistent member of this religious body in this locality and is now connected with the Emory Methodist Church at Pittsburg, of which city she is a resident. J. B. Montgomery was trustee and a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Church at Martin's Ferry and gave freely of his time and money to further its interests. He was of a sunny nature, very genial and companionable, true to every trust and a most loyal and patriotic citizen. His loyalty was tested at a time and in a State which gave meaning to the word patriotism. Mr. Montgomery died October 16, 1899.

Robert C. Montgomery was educated in the schools of Marshall County and later took a business course in Frasher's Business College, at Wheeling. Upon completing his school days, April 1, 1884, he entered his father's grocery store at Martin's Ferry, and was taken into partnership in 1895, the firm style becoming J. B. Montgomery & Son. His father retired from the business in 1899, since which time the business has been conducted under the name of R. C. Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery is the older of two children, his brother Howard D. being a successful attorney in Pittsburg. Mr. Montgomery, through his long experience, has become thoroughly posted on the grocery trade and conducts a first-class store, dealing largely in fresh fruits and vegetables as well as choice canned goods. His stock is displayed in a very attractive manner, his business receives his individual attention,

and he counts among his patrons the most exacting trade of the city.

On March 27, 1895, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage with Rose B. Maxwell, a native of West Virginia, who is a daughter of John D. Maxwell and a member of the following family: Maggie, who is Mrs. Ross Lake; Alexander O., James P., George D. and Edward, all residing on the Island. To Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery a family of three children has been born, namely: Elizabeth L., Joseph B. and Robert M. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist Church. Mr. Montgomery is valued in various business activities of the city and has just been elected a trustee of the Electric Light Company. In fraternal association, he belongs to the K. of P., Uniform Rank, and is captain of Ohio City Company, No. 48, and has passed through all the chairs in the order; he also belongs to the Maccabees. In political sentiment he is an ardent Republican and has served as delegate to county conventions. He is a charter member of the Vigilant Hose Company.

JOHN E. TIMBERLAKE, a substantial farmer and well-known citizen of Belmont County, which has been his home for many years, was born in Morgan (now Noble) County, Ohio, in August, 1838, a son of Nelson and Hannah (Lyons) Timberlake, the latter of whom was of Pennsylvania birth and of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Nelson Timberlake was born near St. Clairsville, being a son of William Timberlake, who was a teacher in the night schools of St. Clairsville, in the early days. The mother of Nelson Timberlake was, before marriage, Miss Johnson, and a sister to the well-known Richard M. Johnson. In his earlier years Nelson Timberlake worked in mills and followed a carpenter and wagon-making business, but later purchased a small farm and there died at the comparatively early age of 42 years, when our subject was eight years old, while his wife survived many years, dying in 1884, at the age of

72 years. The children born to these parents were eight in number, two of whom died young. The others were as follows: Warren T., of Virginia; Amanda (Mrs. Clethero), of Nebraska; Alice, a teacher in Iowa, married and later died there; Priscilla died in Noble County; William H. died or was probably killed during the Civil War, having been appointed provost marshal by Governor Fletcher just at the close of the war and was sent on the trail of the James boys and other desperadoes; and John E.

John E. Timberlake attended school in Noble County and assisted the family in early manhood, prior to entering the service of his country. On June 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, 25th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served during the stormiest part of the Civil War, giving three years of his life to the cause and suffering for an entire year from a very serious wound in the arm, received at Chancellorsville. Upon his return, he entered Mount Union College, where he pursued his studies for a time, and then located in Washington township, Belmont County, in 1865, and engaged in farming, an occupation he has successfully pursued ever since. Mr. Timberlake is one of the really good farmers of this locality, practical and progressive, and his fine farm of 140 acres, with its valuable improvements, testifies to his agricultural ability.

Mr. Timberlake married Orpha Adaline Lindsey, who was born in Washington township, Belmont County, October 13, 1848, and was a daughter of George Lindsey, one of the early settlers of this locality. She was the youngest of a large family, and died January 1, 1902. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Timberlake were: Florence, the wife of U. G. Conoway of Washington township; Charles E., a graduate of Scio College, an able attorney, now practicing law at Bellaire with the firm of Danford & Danford; Mary O., the wife of Everett E. Workman, a mail carrier at Bellaire; Nannie, the wife of City Attorney Cook Danford, of Bellaire; and H. Estella, who resides with her father. Mr. Timberlake and daughter spend a part of the year at the

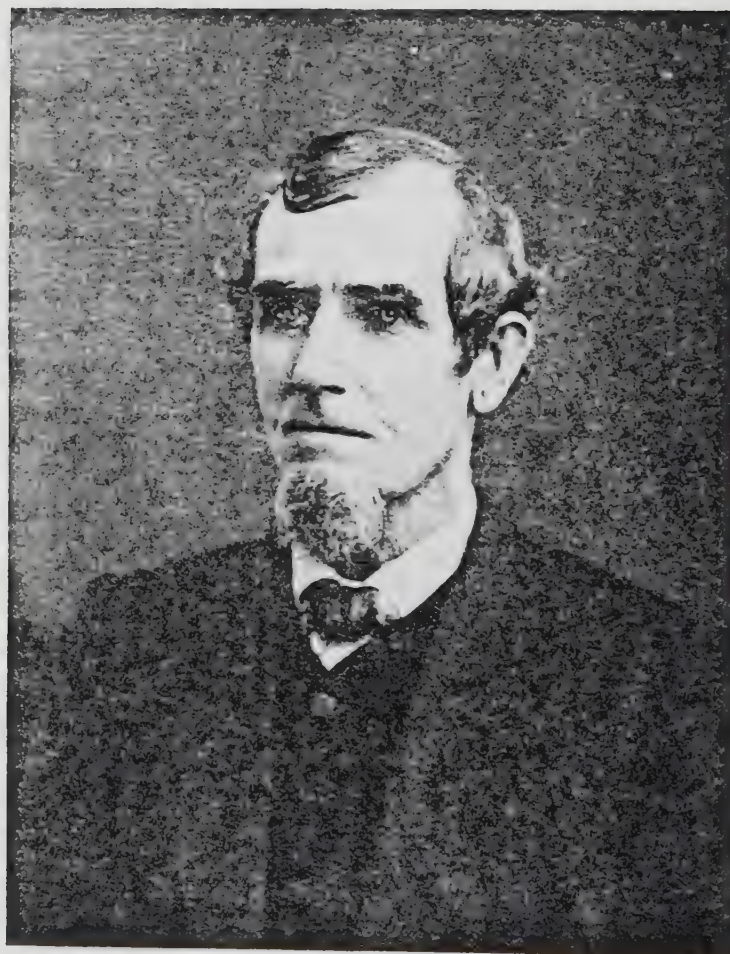
farm at Crab Apple, and the remainder in Bellaire. In political adherence, Mr. Timberlake has never wavered since casting his vote for President Lincoln, and has served in a number of township offices with the greatest efficiency. He was a charter member of Hess Post, G. A. R., at Armstrong's Mills, of which he is still a member. Mr. Timberlake is well known and as highly esteemed, his reputation being that of a reliable man and representative citizen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination his wife was also a member.

WILLIAM McNICHOLS, a substantial farmer and most highly esteemed resident of Goshen township, Belmont County, owning one of the most desirable farms of this locality, was born October 23, 1835, in Goshen township.

Joseph McNichols, his father, was one of the best known and most respected citizens of the township. He died in 1892 at the age of 84 years. For 27 years he had followed the trade of gunsmith, on his farm, south of Belmont, in addition to operating a large property. He was a man well known for his integrity and for his stanch adherence to the Republican party. His first marriage was to Charity Newsom, a daughter of Jordan Newsom, a staid and most respected Friend, who left his home in North Carolina and entered land in Ohio, wishing to live and rear his family in a Free State. His wife belonged to the old Morris family of South Carolina. Mr. Newsom was one of the first settlers in the township and built the brick house which our subject now occupies, but he was killed prior to its completion. Our subject bought the farm in 1864, and has resided here since the spring of 1865. Although the old mansion was erected over 80 years ago, it is fairly well preserved, and an observant eye can see the print of the trowel on the mortar at the present time. It evidently was no contract work. Our subject's mother died 42 years ago, and his step-mother resides at Bethesda. A

family of four children was reared to maturity, and five others died young,—Isaac, Joseph H., Asa and two daughters. Those who were reared were: William, Mary, Thomas C., and Sarah A. Mary was born in 1838 and married Elmore Phillips. They lived on her father's farm for some years, later moved to the farm of Mr. Phillips' father, and later bought a farm at Mount Olivet, where Mrs. Phillips died 34 years ago. Mr. Phillips moved to Harrison County, Ohio, where he now lives. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are as follows: Josephine, who married Oscar Hibbs, who has been in business at Piedmont for some years; Alonzo C., a resident of Northern Ohio; Ida B. and Jessie E., all having been wards of their uncle, William. Thomas C. McNichols resides at Bethesda, owns a farm south of Belmont, one in Indiana, and is a surveyor and an unusually fine mathematician. Sarah never married and resides most comfortably at Bethesda.

Mr. McNichols was reared on the farm and was educated in the common schools. At the age of 22 he was united in marriage to Nancy J. Russell, a daughter of Samuel Russell; she was born and reared in this vicinity, a member of one of the oldest families. She lived to the age of 62 years, dying June 19, 1902, a most estimable, Christian wife and mother. The nine living children of our subject are: Stephen, who is a traveling salesman, married Laura White, has one son, Myron, and resides at Morristown; Emma, who married John Murphy, a merchant at Bethesda, and has these children,—Viola, Oscar, Dorothy and Orville; Viola, who married Lincoln H. Thrall, who is in the cigar business at Bethesda, and they have two children,—Gail and Faye; Frank, who is in business with Mr. Thrall, married Hattie Patterson and they have three children,—Artie, Gertrude and Myrtle; Charles, who is a farmer, unmarried; and Ross, Mary Alice, Joseph and Ella, who are at home. William died at the age of 21 years. The children are attendants at the Baptist Church. Mr. McNichols has always been generous in his support of all moral movements and religious



JACOB HEATHERINGTON.

bodies, but he has never formally connected himself with any, leaning perhaps to the simplicity of belief of his Quakeress mother. Since 1867 he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the local lodge at Barnesville. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, although he has never consented to act in any official position.

Mr. McNichols owns 180½ acres of land in Goshen township, situated in sections 32 and 26, which he has devoted to general farming. Formerly he dealt in stock, probably for 27 years, during 13 of which he was in partnership with Silas Bailey. On the death of his father, much care and responsibility devolved upon him and for quite a period he was engaged in the settling of the estate. Mr. McNichols stands before his fellow citizens as a man of upright character and peaceable and useful life, and is held in universal esteem.

THE HEATHERINGTON FAMILY has been prominently identified with the coal interests of Belmont County, especially in the vicinity of Bellaire, for a number of years, and it is conspicuous not only for wealth and business activity, but also for its public spirit, civic usefulness and social position.

Jacob Heatherington, a most highly esteemed citizen of this city, and the father of Winfield Scott Heatherington, was born in 1814, in England, and came to America at the age of 14 years with his parents and four brothers, the latter locating in various parts of the country. Mr. Heatherington had no educational advantages in his youth. He followed the occupation of "trapper" in the mines near his home in the north of England prior to coming to the United States. His father located at West Wheeling, Ohio, and there conducted a small coal mine, the same now operated by the Brooks Coal Company. Jacob Heatherington came to Bellaire while still young, and soon after became the owner of a lot of eight acres of land, and on that tract the most of his children were born. His first residence, where

three of the children were born, survived the flood of 1832, and the second building stood through the flood of 1852, which demolished so much river property.

In these early days, Mr. Heatherington was closely associated with Captain Fink, and at various times purchased small tracts of land in the valley from Fink, which yearly increased in value and are now largely built upon, comprising a very important part of the city of Bellaire.

The foundation of Mr. Heatherington's large fortune was laid in working in the coal mines, and in this connection, notice must be made of an humble member of the family known as "Jack." Inseparably connected with Mr. Heatherington's early and arduous labors was the little black mule called "Jack." As he grew old and died, worn out through 44 years of useful service, the "side-partner," as his affectionate and appreciative master denominated him, was given burial in a quiet and shady corner of the estate, while the members of the family grieved as at the loss of a friend. In recognition of a companion who never failed him in days of adversity, Mr. Heatherington, in erecting his palatial mansion in this city, ordered that a graven image of "Jack" should adorn the keystone over its front door.

Jacob Heatherington first labored in the coal mine which opens near the present residence of Carl L. Dorer, on McMechen's Creek, and later opened a mine just below his residence. A few years after he opened what is known as Belmont No. 1, and which is now operated by Albert Heatherington, the son of the former owner. His next enterprise was the opening up of Belmont No. 2, the "River" mine, and this was operated by the family until 1899, when it was sold to the Empire Coal Company, which works it under the same name. It is a most valuable property, and had been operated for 20 years by Winfield Scott Heatherington and Miss Lyde Heatherington, daughter of the late Alexander Heatherington and niece of Jacob Heatherington. At the close of the Civil War, Mr. Heatherington made a trip to his native land and upon his return brought with him a prominent English architect, who

planned and built the stately home in South Bellaire, at a cost of \$30,000. This home is about the most elaborate residence in the city. The bricks used in its construction were burned upon the estate. This architect while in Ohio was engaged to erect other buildings, the capitol at Wheeling being an example of his architecture. The children of Jacob Heatherington were the following: Melinda, John, Alexander, Hamden, Martha, Winfield Scott, Wilbur, Oella, who died in 1894; Albert; and Perky, who died at the age of five years. Of these, Melinda died young. John served three years in the Civil War. He married Amanda Waggoner and their one child, Elmer Ellsworth, is deceased. Alexander died in 1891, aged about 54 years. He married Elizabeth Jones, a native of Belmont County, who resides at Bellaire. Four of their children died young, and the four surviving ones are: Lyde, who capably carries on her father's business, in association with her uncle, our subject; Flora, who married James F. DuBois, a prominent citizen of Bellaire; Jacob, who is a clerk in Bellaire; and Edwin, who is still in school. Hamden is a veteran of the Civil War, having served four years, and was mustered out as captain; in 1889, he removed to Noble County, Ohio, where he is engaged in farming. He married Elizabeth Penn, a native of Belmont County, and their one son and three daughters are the following: Jacob, who is married and has two children, lives at Newport News, Virginia, where he is a ship carpenter, in the employ of the government; Olie, who is married, lives at Point Pleasant, West Virginia; Mabel, also married, lives in Indiana; and Nellie, who is a young lady at home. Martha resides at Bellaire. Wilbur, who was born in 1849, died about 1879, leaving his widow and two children,—Serena and Oella. Albert, who is married and resides at Bellaire, has two sons, William and Jacob, the latter of whom manages the mine known as Belmont No. 1. In politics this family has been united in its allegiance to the Republican party. With the exception of John, *all* of the sons and father have been identified with either the Masonic or Odd Fel-

low fraternities. The Christian Church in this section was largely built by Jacob Heatherington, and the family membership has been with that religious body through many years.

Jacob Heatherington's wife was a most estimable woman and a devout member of the Christian Church. Her demise was sadly mourned. She died in 1896, aged about 80 years.

Winfield Scott Heatherington was born near the residence of his father, in South Bellaire, in 1847. At that time his father owned 52 acres of the valuable land along the river, about one-half of which has been sold to the railroads and for choice residence sites. Mr. Heatherington has operated what is known as the "River" mine, as noted above, his duties being the superintendence of the outside work, while his niece manages the office. Three fine residences are in course of construction, several blocks north of the family home. They are being built by our subject, his brother, John, and Lyde, his niece. Winfield Scott Heatherington married a daughter of Rudolph Archer, deceased, and to this union were born four sons and two daughters, namely: Howard, who was formerly a miner, but now a glass worker, married Eva Harper, has one child, Eugene, and resides in the First Ward; Orlando, who is also a glass worker, married Miss Rufer and has two sons,—Raymond and Newell; Maud, who married John Rankin, bookkeeper for the Delaplain Dry Goods Company of Wheeling, resides on Wheeling Island, and is the mother of two sons,—Chauncey A. and Ralph H.; Albert, who conducts a large gentlemen's furnishing business in Bellaire, a member of the firm of Heatherington & Archer, married Mary Buchanan, and they have one daughter, Mildred; Winfield Scott, Jr., who is the master of a vessel and pilot, secured his license on the day he reached his majority, being the youngest pilot then in government waters, married Anna Schramm, and they have one daughter, Grace; and Martha, the youngest, who resides at home.

The Heatherington name has been perpetuated in many ways in Belmont County, and

has long been familiar in many circles, most notably in a musical organization, known as the Heatherington Band. It was organized over 60 years ago by William and Jacob Heatherington, the latter being at that time the drummer. Winfield Scott Heatherington was elected to that rank while still too small to carry his drum, and later conducted the band for some 30 years, being an expert baritone player. His eldest son is also skilled on the same instrument. He resigned this duty to his son in 1887. The band consists of 24 pieces and it is well known all over the county.

JOSEPH T. HANES, prominently identified with the insurance and real estate interests of Belmont County, Ohio, is one of the leading business men of Martin's Ferry and an honored survivor of the Civil War. Mr. Hanes was born at Martin's Ferry, July 7, 1839, and is a son of James and Rebecca (Hadsell) Hanes, both of whom were natives of Ohio.

James Hanes was a brick and stone contractor and was born in 1802. He was reared on a pioneer farm in Belmont County, was married in 1824, and then settled at Burlington, which is the oldest town in this county. The house is still standing, which was the family home until 1835, at which time he built the first dwelling house in Martin's Ferry. His house and an old warehouse composed Martin's Ferry at that time. Joseph McCleary built the chimney of the house. He later became an attorney and practiced law in Martin's Ferry until his death. This house, a two-story brick, is still standing on the corner of 3rd and Clay streets, in a good state of preservation. James Hanes was a man of ability and rare judgment. He held many public offices and was universally respected. He traveled all over the county in the interests of Dodge's patent grate, and became well known in every neighborhood. In 1846 he commenced a marble business, continuing in that until his death. Many of his monuments may be noted in the

cemeteries through Belmont and adjacent counties. Mr. Hanes was always enthusiastic over the possibilities of Martin's Ferry as a manufacturing center, and its later development has justified his claims, although he was not permitted to see more than the awakening of its commercial activity. His death took place on Christmas Day, 1862, at the time when his son, our subject, was marching to the battle of Stone River, which was fought on January 2, 1863. His widow survived until July 13, 1889, dying at the age of 87 years. She had been a life-long member of the Methodist Church, was a real "mother in Israel," and as she lived immediately across the street from the church building, many of the class meetings and social organizations were held in her house. There the itinerant preacher always found a warm welcome. She was a woman of much fortitude, of most lovely, motherly, Christian character. She and her husband are recalled as most worthy types of the Ohio pioneers, whose sober lives did much to encourage temperance and morality during the early days. Their memories will long be cherished.

Joseph T. Hanes was the sixth member of a family of eight children born to his parents, the others being as follows: Lucinda R., born in 1827, married William Edgington and lives at Martin's Ferry; Josephine married Daniel Long, and died in 1898, at the age of 68, a worthy member of the Methodist Church; Martha has always remained in the old home, performing household duties, writing during the war the welcome letters, and living the sweet, quiet existence of a pious and worthy woman; Elizabeth married Wesley A. Jones, who died, a soldier, in the hospital at Evansville, Indiana—her daughter, Estella, is the widow of Ephraim Hanes; Minerva is the widow of Alexander Rose and resides at Fairmont, West Virginia; Anna E., who married R. C. Melson, lives in the old home; James C. is a stove molder in a foundry at Mansfield, Ohio.

The early education of our subject was necessarily obtained in the school house of his

locality, which was the old log house on Locust street, between 2nd and 3rd, now made use of by a foundry for the storage of flasks. In 1854 the first union school in this part of the State was built, containing eight rooms, located on the site where the stately Central School building now stands. The latter is the third school building erected on the same spot. At the time of the building of the union school, our subject was ready for high school, and he continued at his books until 1857, during the winters; his summers during these latter years were employed with his father in the marble shop. He continued to work at marble cutting until 1862, when he went to Pittsburg and there enlisted in a regiment of heavy artillery, but the regiment proved already complete, so he returned home and on September 11, 1862, enlisted in Company G, 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and soon his regiment was hurried to the front. His first battle was at Stone River, and on the first day the regiment was surprised while at breakfast, and although the soldiers of the command fought bravely, some were captured, several were killed and the artillery was captured, our subject being one of the prisoners taken. He was sent to Libby Prison at Richmond, where he was kept two months and was then exchanged and joined his regiment at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He escaped none of the horrors which prevailed at the infamous Richmond prison, but congratulated himself that it lasted but two long months. From April until June 15th, the regiment remained near Murfreesboro, and then started out on the Tullahoma campaign. Three days after General Rosecrans succeeded in outflanking General Bragg, and during the summer campaign of 1863, Chattanooga was taken and the Union forces remained there encamped until September. The battle of Chickamauga took place on September 19th, and after fighting through that terrible Friday, Saturday and Sunday, our subject was again taken prisoner. The facts were these: Darkness fell that Sunday night while fighting was still going on, and the hospitals were being filled with the

wounded and dying. General Rosecrans and his staff came by and told the soldiers of the 15th Ohio Regiment that they were within the Union lines and to remain there and care for the wounded. No duty of this kind would have ever been disregarded by a man of our subject's character, and it was through his devotion that he was captured. He gave special attention to a mortally wounded captain and carried water to him, a quarter of a mile, at intervals throughout the night. In the morning he found himself a captive. He was sent to Richmond again, from there to Danville, and from April 19th to November 20th, a period of seven fearful months, he was kept at the Andersonville pen. Here, Mr. Hanes certifies, they usually had one meal a day, consisting of cake made from cornmeal, baked on a board before the fire, with a bit of bacon prepared the same way. The food and prevailing conditions gave our subject a case of scurvy. His teeth became loose, his gums black and his limbs would not support his body. He was carried on a board to the hospital, and during his five weeks there was fed on rice. He had by this time given up all hope of return and really wanted to die and be out of his misery, and probably would have succumbed had it not been for the encouragement and help rendered him by two comrades from Wheeling, whose names he gives with affection, William Phillips and Oliver Stringer. At last came the day of his exchange and he was carried out of the prison on a board, sent to Savannah and there was fed and clothed. From there he was transferred to Annapolis, where he was given more clothes and what he longed for, a bath. Just before the holidays he neared home, still walking with a cane, gaunt and weak, but grateful for his recovery and conscious of a faithful performance of duty. Just after the death of his father his mother felt the need of her son to such an extent that she asked of Cyrus Mendenhall, a friend, to apply to his friend, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, for a discharge of our subject, and the letter received is here copied:

ADJT. GEN. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1863.
 Cyrus Mendenhall, Sir: I have the honor to inform
 you that the discharge of Joseph T. Hanes, Co. G,
 15th Reg., O. V. I., has been ordered by this department.
 I am, sir,

very respectfully, your obt. servant,
 SIMON BERGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen.

The colonel of our subject's regiment received a copy of the above at the time the battle of Chickamauga was pending, and this short detention of the order brought upon Mr. Hanes his terrible prison experience, its starvation, hardship and impaired health, while his father's business had necessarily suffered such neglect that the settling of his estate entailed months of extra labor. As soon as possible, in the spring of 1865, our subject began the settlement of the estate, and, as his recovery progressed, continued the business, being active in it until 1879. He still owns it, although the greater part of his attention is now given to his large real estate and insurance interests.

The marriage of Mr. Hanes took place on February 11, 1869, to Hannah M. Clyker, a native of Wheeling, and a daughter of Ambert and Hannah Clyker, both of whom are deceased. The three children born to this marriage are: James W., deceased; Gertrude C., who married Ellis D. Lash and resides at Martin's Ferry, having a family of two children, Julia M. and Joseph H.; and Lyman S., who married Bessie Douglas, and is engaged with his father in business. Both our subject and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. His fraternal connections are numerous and of a pleasant nature, being a member of the blue lodge, F. & A. M.; the G. A. R. Post, of which he has been post commander; I. O. O. F.; and K. of P. In all of these organizations he has been active and has represented them in their higher councils. In politics he is a Republican of the most vigorous type. In 1888, with Judge Robert H. Cochran and Col. George P. Bissell, he started into the enterprise of building up the Wheeling Terminal Railway, being the purchasing agent for right of way through Martin's Ferry, bringing the work to a successful termination

and paying out over \$100,000. They organized a company for the Ohio side tunnel, of which our subject is secretary and a director. It has been absorbed in what is now known as the Wheeling Terminal Company, a strong financial corporation.

J. A. GREEN, one of the foremost business men of Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio, gives the greater part of his attention to his grocery store, where he handles fresh meat, flour, etc., and a full line of both fancy and staple groceries. The parents of our subject were Samuel and Elizabeth (Cannon) Green, and he is a grandson of "Little" Henry Green, who is well remembered as one of the earliest residents of Belmont county.

Samuel Green and his estimable wife were born and reared near Captina Creek, and died when our subject was still a small child, his birth having taken place in Monroe County in 1857. During his boyhood he had only the common schools from which to gain his knowledge of books and what he has acquired beyond the short period of instruction there, he has gained through his own efforts and he may be called a self-made man. He resided with friends at Lewis' Mills, Ohio, after his parents' death, spending three years in this manner, and in 1872 went to Bellaire, where his home has been ever since.

The first employment J. A. Green found upon locating in Bellaire was that of clerk in the grocery store of I. L. Fawcett, who is still in business in the city and is known as one of the oldest grocers in Bellaire. Becoming familiar with the business and store while he was employed as clerk there, Mr. Green soon decided to embark in business for himself and in 1885 he opened his own place of business to the public at Nos. 2111-13 Belmont street, and has continued to prosper to the present day. He has remodeled his store, making it double, so the dimensions are now 40 by 65 feet; it has a steel ceiling, is provided with both electric lights and fans, and under the supervision of our

subject is a model of neatness everywhere, with the wares arranged most advantageously. Four people are employed to conduct affairs quickly and smoothly and Mr. Green is active manager, spending most of his time there, although interested in many other business enterprises.

Mr. Green was united in marriage with Susan Wilson, who is a daughter of N. R. Wilson, residing near Belmont. They have five children; namely, William H., James Earl, Bertha, Cora Nell, and Flora May, and live comfortably in their residence at No. 2105 Belmont street, which is very conveniently situated in regard to the store. The family attended divine services at the M. E. Church.

In politics Mr. Green is a Republican, voting the straight ticket at elections. He is a director of the Enterprise Enamel Company, director and president of the Belmont Electric Light & Power Company, and a stockholder in the new Imperial Glass Company. By his energy, careful attention to small details and his uniform courtesy, he has placed himself upon a popular basis with the purchasing community, which has led to his success in business.

JOHN F. CROSSLAND, member of the firm of J. F. Crossland & Company, dealers in pure drugs, medicines, stationery, wall paper, toilet articles, fancy goods and sundries, at St. Clairsville, Ohio, is one of the enterprising business men of this city.

The birth of Mr. Crossland took place in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on January 3, 1862, and he is the only surviving child of George W. and Mary Crossland, the latter of whom died in 1863 when but 21 years of age. George W. Crossland has been an agriculturist all his life, formerly in Pennsylvania and later near Belmont, in this county, to which he came in 1868 and where he still owns valuable farming lands. His home is now in St. Clairsville, and in March, 1902, he passed his 80th birthday. He has held

many offices of responsibility, and is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church. His second marriage was to Mary Carter, and the two surviving children of this union are James D., who is a druggist and resides in St. Clairsville, and Nettie, who is the wife of Clark Daniels, also a resident of this city.

John F. Crossland of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Belmont and acquired his pharmaceutical education in the very practical way of handling and dispensing drugs while he studied their properties, and to such good effect that he passed the rather severe examination of the State Board of Pharmacy in the class of 1884, holding a certificate to that effect. After his school days he entered the store of J. McCaffrey in Belmont and later was for five years in a clerical position with J. B. Hoge at St. Clairsville, and during this time mastered the mysteries of pills and potions. In 1885 he opened a drug store in St. Clairsville with an entirely new and most attractive stock, and his business has been a prosperous one from the start. In 1892 the original firm was dissolved and a new store secured, the firm name of J. F. Crossland & Company being continued, but this store was destroyed by fire, January 26, 1899. Three days later business was resumed and the building of the present commodious structure was commenced. The store room occupied by this drug firm is 18 by 72 feet in dimensions, with a basement where facilities are found for storage, and modern methods are made use of to expedite business and exhibit stock. The latter is of so varied a nature and of so large an amount that the business done is almost that of a department store, having nearly doubled in quantity from that done prior to the fire. A business that amounts to from \$10,000 to \$12,000 annually in a city the size of St. Clairsville must be regarded as flourishing and its prospects encouraging.

This modern store makes a specialty of the careful compounding of prescriptions, of fresh, new drugs. Mrs. J. F. Crossland and Miss Anna W. McBride deserve honorable



J. MELVIN RICHARDS.

mention for their long and efficient service in our subject's employ.

Mr. Crossland was married on June 27, 1888, to Minnie Harrison, of Bethesda, Belmont County, a daughter of William H. and Mary Harrison, of that place. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Crossland are the following: Clare L.; Marguerite and Marie, twins, and John F., Jr., who died in 1902, aged 11 months. Both our subject and wife belong to the Methodist Church, in which Mr. Crossland is a steward. The only secret organization with which he has ever connected himself is the Modern Woodmen of America. His business success must be credited in a great measure to his untiring efforts to please the public, this being as laudable in business as in private life.

J. MELVIN RICHARDS, secretary and superintendent of the Epworth Park Chataqua Assembly, at Bethesda, Ohio, is a leading and representative citizen of Belmont County. Mr. Richards was born in Wheeling (West) Virginia, October 7, 1834, and is a son of James and Mary (Hurford) Richards, the former of whom was a native of Newton, Massachusetts, and the latter of Pennsylvania.

James Richards located in Wheeling in 1821, in his 15th year, at a time when the greater number of the houses were of log construction and there were neither railroad nor steamboat transportation facilities. By trade he was a machinist and was also a natural mechanic, filling many important positions in the growing town. Few men took a more active interest in the fostering of the Methodist Church, and he was the organizer of at least three churches of that denomination in the vicinity of Wheeling, and was one of the leading members of the First Methodist Church of the city, which was then located on the site of the present 4th street edifice. Believing that every member should have a working place in the church, he did much missionary work, his efforts always being to extend the influences of

religion and education. His death occurred at Wheeling, in 1854, at the age of 48 years. His widow survived him a great many years, passing away in May, 1902, the last survivor of the old First Methodist Church congregation. Her 90 years had silvered her hair and left many traces of advanced age, but they had not quenched her interest in the church which had been to her such a living interest in its struggling days. But a short time prior to her death, she sent to the authorities the church data, including names of ministers and congregation, and conditions of that early time, and received from the official board a letter thanking her for her valuable additions to the church history. She was widely known as "Aunt Polly Richards," and was one of the most valued workers as long as physical strength was given her. Her house was always open to the itinerant preachers of those pioneer days, and multitudes shared the hospitality of her home and enjoyed the fruits of her Christian influence. She was converted in youth and filled more than a half century with her best Christian influences. It seemed as if she had a peculiar fitness for all lines of church work on account of a sympathetic nature and a loving heart. In a deeply religious and happy home seven children were born, the subject of this sketch being the eldest.

J. Melvin Richards obtained an excellent education in the public schools of Wheeling, and later entered into an establishment to learn the trade of plumbing, gas fitting, steam fitting and brass work, and later became foreman and superintendent of the shops of Dillon, Thompson & Company, remaining with them until his enlistment for service in the Civil War.

The record of our subject during the continuance of the war, from 1862 until he was honorably mustered out on June 27, 1865, deserves even more extended mention than can be made in the limits of a sketch of the present description. As an authentic account of one of the most gallant survivors of the War of the Rebellion, we take the liberty of herein inscribing the same from the records of Bat-

tery D, from the archives on file in Washington, D. C.

"J. Melvin Richards helped to organize, and enlisted as a private in, Battery D (Carlin's Battery), 1st West Virginia Light Artillery, August 19, 1862. Mustered as senior 2nd lieutenant, August 20. Promoted 1st lieutenant, March 26, 1864. Served in R. R. District, Department of the Ohio, with Gen. R. H. Milroy. In Middle Department, and Department of Upper Potomac; in 8th Army Corps; in Department of West Virginia; and in Reserve Artillery Department, to June, 1865.

"Service—Expedition on Cheat and Alleghany Mountain to Crab Bottom and Monterey; march to Beverly and Webster on special expedition; on duty at New Creek; expedition to Petersburg, Winchester and Strasburg, Virginia; battle of Winchester and Carter's Woods; special duty at Wheeling and New Creek and Hancock, Maryland; Gen. Sigel's expedition in the Shenandoah Valley and the battle of New Market; Hunter's expedition to Lynchburg; skirmish at Harrisonburg, Virginia; battle of Piedmont, Virginia; destruction of military stores at Staunton, Virginia; destruction of Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia; skirmishes at Otter Creek, Diamond Hill, Liberty, Buckhannon; battle of Lynchburg, Virginia; operations in vicinity of Buford's Gap and Mason's Creek, and on detached duty, by section and battery, at various stages of the war, and at various times and places as the exigencies of the service demanded.

"Made prisoner of war June 21, 1864; imprisoned at Lynchburg, Virginia; Macon, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina (under fire); Columbia, South Carolina; Charlotte and Goldsborough, North Carolina; and, after nearly nine months' imprisonment was paroled at Wilmington, North Carolina, March, 1865. Honorably mustered out June 27, 1865."

This is a record of which our subject, family, friends and fellow-citizens may be justly proud. It is however a difficult matter to associate the present dignified, genial and active church worker with the gallant, dashing officer, except that in both cases may be recog-

nized those attributes which belong to true nobility of character,—self-possession, energy, poise and perseverance in the battle for the right.

After the close of the war, our subject was one of those remarkable men which our country has not ceased to honor, who quietly returned to peaceful avocations and took up the lines temporarily laid down. With the same firm he resumed his work in plumbing and gas and steam fitting, becoming a member of the firm of Dillon, Thompson & Company; but he soon found that his long service, with its imprisonment, had made inroads upon his health, and with reluctance on both sides he severed the connections of years. For several succeeding years he was employed in the general delivery department of the Wheeling Post Office, later embarking in an agency business, in which he remained until 1888, when he first became interested in the work at Bethesda, Ohio. Although he came here first for a period of rest, he soon after became identified with the work of the Epworth Park Assembly, resulting in his engagement as superintendent, a position he has acceptably filled for the past 12 years. The beautiful grounds of the Chautauqua Assembly, with the attractive improvements, have during this time been under his care and management, and as a practical workman, he has planned and executed with an eye to the most efficiency and with the greatest economy, and the result is one of the most delightful retreats in Belmont County.

The marriage of Mr. Richards took place in August, 1863, to Emeline White, of Marshall County, West Virginia. She was a woman of Christian virtue, devoted to the Methodist Church. Her death occurred in 1879, at the age of 45 years. The second marriage of our subject was in 1893, to Sarah Eliza Baron, of Bellaire, Ohio, a most estimable, educated, cultured lady, who is an able assistant to her husband in every department of church work and the promotion of the intellectual and social life of the Epworth Park Assembly. Mr. Richards is gifted with a very fine voice and for a score of years was connected with the Methodist

Church choir in Wheeling. The two children born to our subject were Olive W. and Wilma B., the former of whom passed away in her 21st year and the latter at the age of seven years. Fraternally, Mr. Richards is an advanced Odd Fellow, being a past grand in that order, and he is also a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He had been a life-long Republican until the campaign of 1884, since which date he has voted with the Prohibition party. He has been one of the greatest factors in Bethesda's prosperity and his enthusiastic spirit, which communicates itself to others, shows he is just as much in his right place now as he was in front of the enemy's guns in the "sixties."

J. W. PIPER, M. D., a physician of eminence in Belmont County, and one of the leading and representative citizens of Bethesda, was born in Belmont County, September 29, 1841, being a son of John and Abigail (Linder) Piper, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Belmont County.

The Piper family has combined German and Scotch ancestry and has been noted for its virility, longevity, and devotion to the tenets of the Methodist Church. John Piper, the father of Dr. Piper, was born May 23, 1805, and died December 24, 1863, and his wife was born December 13, 1810 and died in September, 1892. They were both devoted in their attachment to the Methodist Church and carefully reared their large family to obey its teachings. Mr. Piper came to Ohio a young man and through a long and exemplary life followed agricultural pursuits. They reared to maturity a family of 12 children, consisting of seven sons and five daughters. The names of these children were as follows: Zenas, who resides in Warnock, Ohio, and follows a meat business; Dr. William, who practices his profession at Bellaire; Martha, who was born August 20, 1833, and died September 28, 1861; Lucinda, who married Samuel McKeen, and died in

1890; Marshall, who conducts a boarding house in Bellaire; Elizabeth, who married Thomas C. Stephenson, was born November 10, 1837, and died September 13, 1884, having been a widow since the Civil War; Leah, who was born May 1, 1840, and died June 13, 1869; J. W., who is the subject of this sketch; Wilson S., who is in the express business, and resides in Bellaire; Nathaniel, who resides on a farm near Demos, Ohio; Mary A., who married David Campbell, and resides in Kansas; and Joseph, born February 20, 1850, who was killed by lightning June 20, 1871.

The early education of Dr. Piper was acquired in the public schools and his medical inclinations were encouraged by his elder brother, William, with whom he began his study, continuing from the age of 18 to 21 years. On August 28, 1862, the young medical student put aside his books and ambitions for a future career, and enlisted as a private soldier in Company F, 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. At his first battle, that of Stone River, on Wednesday, December 31, 1862, he was taken prisoner and sent first to Chattanooga, then to Atlanta, later to Montgomery, Alabama, and thence to Richmond, where he was confined for five days in Libby Prison, which the Doctor says were just four and one-half days too many for the times and accommodations. Being paroled, he returned home and about three months later was exchanged and immediately returned to his regiment, which was then at Tullahoma, Tennessee. He was then overtaken by a sickness which confined him to a hospital for five months and when he had sufficiently recovered he was transferred to the invalid corps (Veteran Reserve Corps) at Louisville, Kentucky, and remained with that from December, 1863, to September, 1865, when his term of three years expired. As the war was then closing, our subject felt at liberty to look to his personal interests and began a practice of medicine in Bethesda, in which he has ever since continued. Later he graduated from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in the class of 1872. His continuous practice covers some 37 years and during this

time his medical and surgical skill has been shown on many occasions. He has been examining surgeon for many insurance companies, is a member of the Ohio Medical Society, has long been regarded as one of the leading men in his profession in this locality, and for many years he has served on the School Board and has advocated all worthy enterprises in his community.

Dr. Piper was married March 3, 1866, to Emma Vanfossen, a native of Goshen township, Belmont County, a daughter of George Vanfossen, who is an esteemed member of the Christian Church, in Bethesda. Mrs. Vanfossen died at the age of 57 years, having been a lifelong member of the Baptist Church. The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Piper are the following: Lewis U., a resident of Bethesda, married Laura B. Brown, and has three children,—Willard, Grace and Meta; Ada M., who married H. F. Holden of Bethesda, has two children; Josephine L., who married Dr. E. W. Turner, resides in Laurelville, Hocking County, Ohio; and Laura B. and Pearl A., who are still at home. Dr. Piper is a man of character, strong in his beliefs and principles, and is district steward in the Methodist Church, of which his family, even to the grandchildren, are members. His political affiliation is with the Republican party.

JAMES W. MARTIN, county commissioner of Belmont County and one of the county's most substantial and representative citizens, descends from an old and honorable Ohio family. His birth took place on November 2, 1856, on his father's farm in Goshen township, this county, being a son of Amos G. and Mary A. (White) Martin.

The Martins were established in Belmont County by Isaac Martin, who came from his native Pennsylvania at an early day, and with other members of the Society of Friends settled on Bend Fork. Later he sold his property there and removed to Stumptown, where he followed farming, and died at Hocking,

Washington County, Ohio, about 50 years ago. His wife was Martha Wilson, who was also born in Pennsylvania, and her death took place at Hocking. They reared seven children, viz.: Martha, Rebecca, Sarah, Thomas, Samuel, Amos G. and William, all of whom became residents of Belmont County.

Amos G. Martin was born in Belmont County and in early years followed the trade of cooper, but after his marriage and location in Goshen township he engaged in farming. He was an intelligent and reliable man who was frequently called upon to serve in township offices, supported the Republican party in politics, and his death at the age of 55 years, on January 5, 1875, removed from the locality one of the best citizens. The mother of our subject was Mary A. White, who was born in 1824, in Belmont County, and died in January, 1862. She was a daughter of James and Mary White, the former of whom was an early pioneer of the county and became one of its prominent and successful men. The old White mansion home, now about 100 years old, still stands, and is located about one-quarter mile from Mr. Martin's present home, the farm belonging to him, as do also the homesteads of his parents and grandparents. Mr. White was a success both in farming and in horse breeding and for years was a leading citizen. A family of five children was born to the parents of our subject, namely: Martha A. married S. S. Lingo, a farmer, and they moved to Southern Iowa, where she died, leaving four children,—Walter, Ernest, Mabel and Otis; Mary E. in 1876 married C. O. Mead and they moved to Iowa, where she died in March, 1880,—Mr. Mead now resides in Nebraska; Laura E. died in this county on February 7, 1887, unmarried; James W.; A. G., a cigar manufacturer at Bethesda, married Clara B. Hunt, who died December 20, 1901, leaving three children,—Golde, Charles H. and Mattie Jewell.

Belmont County has been the chosen home of James W. Martin, all his early associations being connected with Goshen township. After completing the common school course he went

to Wheeling, where he took a course at the Wheeling Business College, graduating in March, 1880. Owning so large an acreage of land, his farming and stock raising has been on a rather extensive scale; in former years he gave much attention to sheep raising. In Goshen township his farm contains 225 acres and he also owns 40 acres adjoining the town of Bethesda where he has already laid out one addition and sold lots, this beautiful little town attracting buyers of homes from all over the State.

Although a good farmer and a fine man of business, Mr. Martin is probably better known in the county on account of his prominence in politics. In the spring of 1880 he was elected a justice of the peace, when but 22 years of age, and he was, no doubt, the youngest in the State, and he served with great acceptability for three terms, or nine years, and has served ever since that time, continuously, as notary public. For some years he was the popular postmaster, and his late election as county commissioner not only testifies to the valuation in which he is held by his party, but also is a matter of congratulation to his many friends who know his eminent fitness for public life. From 1880 to 1883, with Joseph G. Bolon, he was engaged in a mercantile business at Hunter, and during this time was the Republican appointee to the office of postmaster.

On November 8, 1884, Mr. Martin was married to Roxy L. Langle, who was born November 14, 1858, in Belmont County, and is a daughter of Abraham and Sidney A. (Wilson) Langle, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Ohio. Mr. Langle died in 1891, aged about 90 years; his widow still survives and lives in Goshen township at the age of 68 years. Mrs. Martin was the third member of her parents' family, the others being as follows: Isaac H., who is a farmer in Arkansas, married Lizzie Gooderich and they have four children,—Grover, William, Mace and Clara; Theodore F., who married Mary Grooms, died in 1902, his wife being also deceased, their son, Howard, living with his grandfather Grooms;

Mary F.; Elsie A.; and William E., who married Rachel A. Moore of Hunter.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin lost an unnamed infant, their three surviving children being: Nellie L., born September 12, 1884; Corwin A., born March 12, 1889; and Hillis Ernest, born April 19, 1902. Warren J., born September 12, 1900, died June 20, 1901. Mrs. Martin and her daughter both belong to the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM STANTON, one of Belmont County's enterprising citizens, is a representative of a family which can trace an ancestry as far back in the past as 1600, but is a man who requires no such lineage to assure him the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens in and around the pleasant village of Tacoma. As postmaster, farmer and man of large business interests, he receives consideration, while his estimable character as a private citizen brings him the confidence and friendship of those with whom he comes into contact.

Henry Stanton, the paternal grandfather of William, was born in North Carolina, and in youth accompanied his mother to Ohio, passing the remainder of his life here. His son Joseph Stanton, the father of William, was born near Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in 1812, and died in 1859. He married Mary, a daughter of S. and Elizabeth Hodgkin, natives of Georgia and residents of Belmont County, Ohio. Their children were the following: William, of this sketch; Eli, deceased; Anna, the wife of Nathan Bundy; Eunice, deceased; and Elizabeth, the wife of L. P. Bailey.

William Stanton was born September 15, 1839, in Warren township and was reared on his father's farm and was educated at the Friends' Boarding School, at Mount Pleasant. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Jane S. Davis, daughter of Francis and Mary Davis, both natives of Ohio. The ten children of this union were named as follows: Eva T., Mary D., deceased; Joseph E.; Francis W., deceased; John L., deceased; Elwood D.; Anna C.; Edna M. and Ellen D., twins; William Macy.

In 1867, together with W. K. Tipton, our subject settled two miles east of Barnesville, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in 1871 engaged in the nursery business, occupying 25 acres of land, erecting here a greenhouse 22 by 40 feet in dimensions, and an additional 67 acres which was partially set out in orchard. This land is situated in the north-west corner of section 4. This business continued from 1871 until 1873, when our subject bought Mr. Tipton's interest and has since then operated the nursery and greenhouse alone. His careful attention and wise and judicious experimenting and cultivation have resulted in a prosperity which has made him one of the leading fruit growers of the county. In 1894 Mr. Stanton was one of the organizers of a company which erected a creamery on a tract of his land, on section 10, a two-story frame house, with a modern dairy attached. Since that time Mr. Stanton has gradually bought all the stock of the company with the exception of one-seventh, and is practically its sole owner. It was through the influence of Mr. Stanton that a post office was established at this point in February, 1887, by President Cleveland, and on March 15th following our subject took charge.

Mr. Stanton is one of the leading citizens in his locality. With his family he attends the Friends' Meeting, to which religious body his family has long belonged. He has never had any political aspirations, preferring a life devoted to congenial business enterprises.

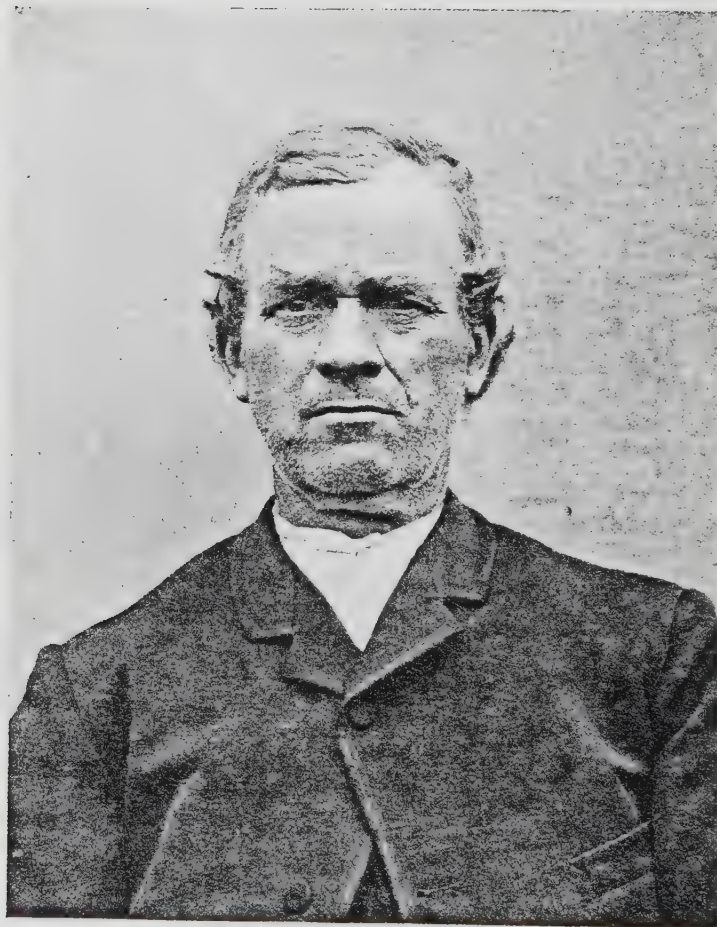
ELISHA A. MOBERLY, whose fine farm and comfortable home attracts general attention and favorable comment from the traveler through Smith township, Belmont County, is one of the practical and successful farmers and stock raisers of his locality. The farm is one which has been in the possession of the Moberly family for several generations, the grandparents of Elisha A. settling in Smith township when it was an almost unbroken wilderness. They were real pioneers, coming

to Ohio from Virginia, sturdy and stout of heart. It is related of the brave grandmother that she, with two little children, remained alone in the wilderness while her husband cultivated the field of corn for their sustenance, many miles away. These courageous ancestors have long since passed away, together with their children, but their grandchildren enjoy the results of their energy.

Elisha A. Moberly was born in 1841 and was reared in Smith township. He is a son of Reason and Julia Ann (Arvin) Moberly, the former of whom was born in Virginia, in 1811 and was brought a child of two years to Belmont County by his parents, John and Lucy Moberly. John Moberly located first in 1813 in Pultney Bottom, near Bellaire, moved then to Licking County, but soon returned to Belmont County, settling first in Richland township, but in 1816 entering a farm of 80 acres in Smith township, in section 19. His brother Thomas also took up 80 acres and our subject now owns 120 acres of the 160-acre tract.

Reason Moberly, the father of Elisha A., was one of seven children, and the eldest of the family, the others being: William, Rebecca, Catherine, the wife of Cornelius Barkis; Joshua, John and Lucinda. In 1839 he was united in marriage with Julia Ann Arvin, who was born in 1814, a daughter of Elisha Arvin, and came with her mother and half-brother to Belmont County in 1826. The other members of her family have all passed away and her death took place in 1875 within two weeks of that of her husband. They left a family of five children, as follows: John W., who is a carpenter in Harvey County, Kansas; Elisha A.; Henrietta, who lives on the home place in Smith township; Henry, who lived on a part of the old farm, died in 1901; and Lucy, who resides on the old farm. Joshua H. died in infancy.

Mr. Moberly has resided on the old farm practically all his life, engaged in general farming and stock raising, and owns 210 acres. One valuable farm, located east of the one he occupies, is owned by him in partnership with



MORGAN PUGH.

his sisters. He has taken an interested part in township politics, voting the Republican ticket. In 1865 he married Eliza Jane McGaughy, born in 1838 in Smith township, the eldest of five children of Cyrus McGaughy, the others being: William, who died in infancy; Sarah, Mrs. Daniel Myers, living near Kelsey station; Thomas, residing at the old farm, and Mary Sabina, deceased, who was the wife of William Clifford. The one child born our subject and wife is Thomas H., born in 1868, who married Elizabeth J. Warnock, daughter of Lawson Warnock of Smith township,—they reside in the old home. The religious connection of the family is with the Concord Presbyterian Church. They are people of substance and prominence in Smith township.

MORGAN PUGH, a member of one of the most prominent old families of Washington township, Belmont County, was born on his present farm, June 3, 1832, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Pittman) Pugh, and a grandson of Jesse Pugh.

Jesse Pugh was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, whence he came, about 1800, to Belmont County, Ohio. He cleared a large tract of land at the mouth of Pea Vine Creek, and founded a family which later became so numerous in the vicinity that it gave the name to Pugh Ridge. Here Jesse Pugh died, having reared these children: John, Morgan, David, Samuel, Elizabeth and Sarah, all of whom have passed out of life.

Samuel Pugh, the fourth son of Jesse, was born July 3, 1804, in York township, Belmont County, and died during the Civil War. His wife, Sarah (Pittman) Pugh, was born May 3, 1811, and died March 21, 1875. She was a daughter of Jacob Pittman and was born in Monroe County, Ohio. They were parents of the following children: Edwin, Edward, Morgan, Melinda, Gordon, Samuel, Rebecca Jane, Sarah Ann, Helen, Clarissa, Louisa, Elizabeth, Matilda, Thomas J. and Lovina E. Edwin,

who was born October 8, 1830, resides in Missouri. Edward, the twin of Edwin, died October 3, 1838. Melinda, who is deceased, was born October 7, 1833. Gordon, who was born February 15, 1835, resides in Beallsville, Monroe County, and still owns land on Pugh Ridge in Washington township, this county. Samuel, who was born July 27, 1837, resides in Iowa. Rebecca Jane, who was born February 9, 1839, died in 1900, in Virginia. Sarah Ann, who was born November 3, 1840, married J. S. Davis, and they reside in the vicinity of the old home. Helen, who was born January 28, 1842, married John F. McWilliams, and resides in West Virginia. Clarissa, who was born September 8, 1843, died October 13, 1844. Louisa, who was born May 8, 1845, died May 7, 1846. Elizabeth, who was born January 27, 1847, married Jason D. Hendershot of Washington township. Matilda, who was born January 9, 1849, died March 8, 1851. Thomas J., who was born in 1852, resides on the home farm in Washington township. He married Susan Ruble, who was born May 21, 1858, and is a daughter of Daniel Ruble, a pioneer of York township, and they have these children,—Mary Blanche, Ira Ross, Zella, Leah Alice and Carrie Bell. Lovina E., who was born February 8, 1855, is the wife of Abraham Workman, and resides in West Virginia. Samuel Pugh made his home on Pugh Ridge and at the time of his death owned 600 acres of land, which became the property of his children.

Morgan Pugh was reared and obtained his education in Washington township. This fertile part of Belmont County has always been his home and here he owns a quarter section of well-improved land, devoting his energies to general farming and stock raising. Being a man of practical ideas and excellent business capacity, he has prospered and is justly regarded as being one of the solid men of the township.

In 1857 our subject was united in marriage with Hannah Noffsinger, a daughter of John Noffsinger, of Belmont County, and they had one son, Cadmus, who died in infancy. In

politics, Mr. Pugh is a Democrat, and has served as school director very acceptably. Fraternally, he belongs to the lodge of Odd Fellows, formerly of Armstrong's Mills. Religiously, he favors the Christian Church.

THOMAS W. BRANSON, superintendent and manager of the Belmont County Children's Home, which is located near Barnesville, Ohio, is conceded to be the most thorough and competent manager that institution has ever had. Mr. Branson was born October 29, 1854, in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and he is a son of Aaron and Frances (Crawford) Branson, whose family consisted of six children. Our subject's father was born in Flushing township, Belmont County, Ohio, April 4, 1811, and he was a son of Jacob Branson, Sr. Aaron Branson during his active life was largely engaged in the manufacture of implements. He died in 1876, and was survived by his widow until March 25, 1887. She was a daughter of Richard and Priscilla Crawford.

Thomas W. Branson was reared and educated mainly in Flushing township. When grown to manhood he followed the fortunes of a stationary engineer until 1886. He then engaged in the hardware business in Barnesville, which occupied his attention until 1896. May 1, 1895, he was appointed superintendent and manager of the Belmont County Children's Home, and by his adaptability and fitness for the place he has been retained ever since. This institution is supported by the county, and is one of the best managed concerns of its kind in the State. An extensive history of the Home appears in a different part of this volume.

About 32 children are inmates at the present time and are under the direct supervision of our subject, whose personal attention is given to even the small details connected with the care and comfort of those in his charge. Being of a kind and cheerful disposition, he has not only made a good

guardian for the otherwise homeless waifs, but is also their faithful friend, while at the same time he curtails all unnecessary expense, practicing economy in every possible way. The trustees of the institution should consider themselves fortunate in securing the services of a man who is naturally so well qualified and adapted to fill the place, and his retention from year to year attests their entire satisfaction and appreciation of his efforts.

On the first day of June, 1882, Mr. Branson married Rebecca Patton, an accomplished daughter of Dr. Patton, who for many years was a leading physician and surgeon of New Athens, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Branson have reared one son, Ernest P., who was born June 14, 1883. The family are faithful attendants of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally, our subject affiliates with the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but has never sought office, being obliged to give his time to the wants and care of the inmates of the Home. He is a man of sterling integrity and good principles, and has attained success by his own endeavors.

OLIVER C. PARKER, one of the well-known and substantial men of Belmont County, Ohio, has for many years been identified with farming and stock interests, and now finds a pleasant home, retired from activity, in the prosperous city of Martin's Ferry.

The birth of Mr. Parker occurred on March 24, 1829, in Pease township, Belmont County, Ohio, a son of Joseph and Mary (Judkins) Parker, both of whom were born in Northampton County, North Carolina, where they were married.

The Parker family is of Welsh origin, and Grandfather Jacob Parker was an example of the best type of that thrifty and energetic people. In 1805 the parents of our subject left their North Carolina farm, with ox-cart and household belongings, and became pioneers

in Ohio. For a time they lingered in Jefferson County, but later located in Belmont County, where Joseph Parker rented land for 14 years and then bought 100 acres. Our subject now owns all but 14 acres of the original farm. From the Giffen estate Oliver C. Parker purchased $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres, making in all a total of $109\frac{1}{2}$ acres, underlaid with the Pittsburg or No. 8 vein of coal, which is sold. Joseph Parker was born in 1778 and died in April, 1855, having always been numbered among the useful citizens of the county. The mother of our subject was born in 1787 and died in April, 1871. She was a daughter of James and Martha (Stanton) Judkins, through her mother being related to the great Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton. She was a most estimable woman, and she professed the simple Friend faith. She lived a life of meekness and kindness, her gentle touch and sympathizing presence often bringing comfort in the neighboring pioneer homes. Joseph Parker was also a Friend, of the orthodox faith, but as he had been reared in a State where he saw the effects of slavery, he was of a more aggressive spirit, and went great lengths to assist the work of the "Underground Railroad." His abolition ideas had much to do with his settlement in Ohio.

Oliver C. Parker was the ninth member of the family of ten children born to his parents, the names being: Abigail, born in 1803, married Joshua Steele, and she died in 1855, aged about 52 years; Jacob, who was a skilled machinist, a builder of threshers, in his day, died on August 21, 1849, aged 43 years; James, who was born in 1809, married Harriet Beck, who died with cholera in 1833 on the farm in Pease township; Dr. William, who was born in 1812, practiced many years in Columbiana County, Ohio, and died at the age of 68 years; Dr. Isaac, who was born in 1815, practiced in Morgan County, Ohio, and died in 1893; Stanton J., who was born in 1818, followed farming and died in 1889; Dr. Joseph, who was born in 1821, practiced in Washington County, Ohio, and died in 1885; Anderson, J., who was born in 1824, died on

August 20, 1849,—he lived 100 miles from his brother Jacob and died one day earlier. The parents and relatives were starting to attend the funeral of Anderson, when they were prostrated still further by the news of the death of Jacob. Anderson was a teacher, had about finished his law course, came home from St. Clairsville, was taken ill with dysentery and died. The tenth member of the family was Martha A., who married Dr. William Van Pelt, and died in 1854, ten months after marriage, at the age of 21 years. Thus our subject is the only survivor.

Oliver C. Parker received only the educational training obtainable in the district schools in his vicinity. He was reared on the farm and assisted his father, and, as the youngest son, remained with his parents and gave them filial care until they passed out of life. His early interests were centered in agriculture and he has always followed it, succeeding in his farming and also in his breeding and selling of good stock.

Mr. Parker was married in 1864 to Martha Van Pelt, who was an invalid for 12 years, and died January 3, 1877, having been a patient sufferer. She was a daughter of Jacob and Jane (Wiley) Van Pelt, of Belmont County. The second marriage of Mr. Parker was on October 29, 1879, to Mary Kathleen West, a daughter of and the only surviving member of the family of Dr. Simon Brown and Mary Zane (Martin) West. The one child of this union is Simon West, who is a druggist, having studied pharmacy since his 15th year, and is now attending the College of Pharmacy at Scio, Harrison County, Ohio. Mr. Parker is a man of earnest, thoughtful character. Mrs. Parker is a granddaughter of Ebenezer Martin, who was the founder of Martin's Ferry. Her father, Dr. West, was a practitioner in Pease township for 50 years, a man of skill and reputation. He graduated in 1836 from the Cincinnati Medical College, which has graduated five physicians of the name.

Mr. Parker is not a politician, but takes great pride in casting his vote for the candi-

dates of the Republican party. Although his first vote was cast for John P. Hale, the Free-Soil candidate in 1852, since the formation of the Republican party he has been a strong supporter of its principles. He has never missed a vote for a presidential candidate since 1856. He served four years as trustee of Pease township.

JOHN R. WILSON, a respected resident of Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, where he is engaged in the laundry business, was born in Ontario, Canada, March 12, 1864, and is a son of James and Jessie (Lithgo) Wilson, both natives of Scotland.

James Wilson moved from Scotland to Canada with his wife in the early "forties," and there engaged in architecture until 1858, when he moved to Pennsylvania. There he was an early oil operator and producer at a time when the oil was hauled in wagons to the refinery, tanks then being not in use. He continued as a producer until his death by paralysis April 10, 1880, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a very successful and highly esteemed business man. His wife died December 17, 1881, at the age of fifty-two years. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wilson was possessed of a fine education and was especially proficient in mathematics. He was a genial, courteous, temperate and industrious man, as highly respected as he was widely known. He and his wife had eight children, as follows: David, who died in infancy; Thomas, a resident of Michigan; James T., of Martin's Ferry, who died August 5, 1902; William L., of Hollsopple, Pennsylvania; R. K., of Wilson's Laundry, at Bridgeport; John R., subject of this sketch; P. A., a thorough mechanic and marine engineer, located at Erie, Pennsylvania; and Jessie, who died June 19, 1898, at the age of twenty-five, was wife of A. R. Cochran of Martin's Ferry.

John R. Wilson's education has been mostly self acquired and through contact with the world, as he received very little schooling.

His first business undertaking was in the laundry at Martin's Ferry, which he owns. This he established in March of 1890, and it has proved an excellent business venture. He is numbered among the substantial and worthy men of the town, and takes part in such enterprises as to him seems for the best interests of the community.

October 2, 1890, John R. Wilson was united in marriage with Ella C. Ryan of Dayton, Ohio, a daughter of William and Catherine Ryan, natives of Ireland. Her father died December 26, 1880, and her mother December 25, 1899. Both were members of the Roman Catholic Church. To them were born six children, namely: Mary, wife of Michael Ryan; Katie, deceased, who was wife of Edward Partridge, for many years clerk of courts in Cincinnati, Ohio; Margaret, a resident of Dayton, Ohio; Hannah, who also resides at Dayton; Ella C., wife of our subject; and William, who died at the age of three years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born four children, as follows: William L.; James C.; John R., Jr.; and Robert E. Religiously, they are members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject is a member of the Ohio City Lodge, No. 486, F. & A. M.; Belmont City Lodge, No. 221, I. O. O. F.; Ohio City Lodge, No. 54, K. of P.; and Bellaire Lodge No. 419, B. P. O. E.

ALEXANDER W. McMASTER, a prominent and representative farmer of Belmont County, owning a fine, well cultivated farm in Mead township, is a worthy representative of one of the oldest families of this locality. He was born in 1853 in Mead township, a son of Samuel and Sarah A. (Gregory) McMaster.

Judge Robert McMaster, the grandfather of Alexander, came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1817, accompanied by two children, Samuel and Fanny, the latter the widow of J. A. Weyer, of Powhatan. Grandfather Mc-

Master located in the section north of our subject's present fine farm, buying land in small tracts until he was owner of many acres. At the time of his settlement in Mead township this part of the county was almost uninhabited, the Taylor and Miles families being about the only residents. "Uncle" Tommy Miles is still recalled as one of the first residents of this section. Ere long, however, other settlers came and the cares and responsibilities of the community increased along with progress and improvement, and as a man of judgment and force of character, Robert McMaster was called upon to assume prominent positions, serving efficiently as coroner, justice of the peace and as Common Pleas judge. He was a man eminently fitted for public life, and this section is indebted to him for much of its early development. His first wife died about 1850, and in 1851 he married Adeline Rankin, and the one son of this union is Dr. R. O. McMaster of the McMaster Hospital of Wheeling. Mrs. McMaster spent the last 15 years of her life after the death of her husband with Mrs. Dr. Piper. Judge McMaster died in 1874, aged 83 years. The children of his first marriage were: George, William, Andrew, Henry, Samuel, Fanny, Amanda, Margaret and Nancy.

Samuel McMaster was reared on his father's farm and remained there until sometime later than 1830, when he moved upon the farm occupied by his son, in section 31, range 3,—a tract of 152 acres. Here Mr. McMaster resided until the fall of 1900, when he removed to the home of a daughter, Mrs. A. D. Creamer, living near Jacobsburg. The mother of our subject was born in March, 1817, on the Duncan farm, near St. Clairsville, and removed in the "thirties" to Smith township, near Jacobsburg. She was a daughter of Patrick and Ella (Dowler) Gregory, natives of Ireland, who died at Jacobsburg and both were interred in that vicinity. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory were: Thomas, Wesley, Pauline,

Jimmy, Martha, Ella, Betsey, Sarah A. and Hannah. Mrs. McMaster died in January, 1901.

The marriage of the parents of our subject took place in 1834, and they had a family of seven sons and one daughter born to them, namely: Robert, who died in 1859, aged 22 years; William W., who resides on a farm near Glencoe, Richland township; John W., emigrated to Kansas in 1883 and lives near Wichita, in Sedgwick County, having lived on a part of the Miles land in this county,—he married Margaret Porterfield in 1864 and has five daughters and two sons; Dr. J. N., who is a resident of Centreville, Belmont County; Thomas J., who is a farmer in section 31, in Mead township; Albert, who died at the age of two years; Alexander, who is the subject of this record; and Emma S., who married A. D. Creamer and lives in Smith township.

Alexander McMaster was reared on the home farm and educated in the district schools of Mead township. It has been his pleasant lot to remain through life in this most desirable part of Mead township, having always been the home farmer. In 1901 he erected his present handsome residence of eight rooms, which is one of the most complete and convenient houses in his locality. Mr. McMaster has given his attention to general farming and stock raising, mainly standard breeds of cattle and sheep, and has been very successful in both lines.

On April, 1877, Mr. McMaster was united in marriage with Melissa Taylor, who was born in October, 1853, and was reared in the same neighborhood as our subject, a daughter of Frazier and Lucy (Remley) Taylor, the latter being a venerated member of her son-in-law's household. The children born to our subject and wife consisted of three sons and three daughters, namely, Flora E., Ross A., Samuel, Ida, Roberta and Delbert.

In politics Mr. McMaster has always been identified with the Democratic party and exerts a wide influence in its ranks in his section. For 27 years his father admirably filled

the office of justice of the peace and is a man of the utmost reliability and the highest citizenship. Following his father's lead, our subject early became connected with the Masonic body. Samuel McMaster was originally a member of Moriah Lodge, No. 105, but later became a charter member of Weyer Lodge of Centreville, and as he joined the organization in 1844, he is probably the oldest Mason in the county. Our subject belongs to Weyer Lodge, No. 541, of Centreville, Ohio, and St. Clairsville Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M. Mr. McMaster with his family attends the Methodist Church at Jacobsburg and is a liberal contributor to its support. Few families in the township are better known or more generally esteemed.

JOHN A. RAMSEY, one of the prominent and successful business men of Key, Belmont County, Ohio, who is engaged in farming and stock dealing and also handling the leading makes of farm machinery, was born in 1860, in Mead township, being a son of Allen and Mary (Thornborough) Ramsey. Our subject's mother was born in England, but was brought to Ohio when but 18 months old by her father, William Thornborough, who entered land on what is known as the Ramsey Ridge, and which is now the property of Abram Ramsey. Extended mention of Allen Ramsey and other member of the family will be found on other pages of this work.

John A. Ramsey was reared on the home farm and remained there, assisting in the work and attending school, until he reached manhood. A trip through the great West about this time was a most excellent method of education; during his 18 months of absence, he visited almost all of the Western States and Territories, spent six months at Portland, Oregon, and saw many phases of life and living which, perhaps, made him all the more satisfied with the advantages and opportunities offered in Belmont County. Mr. Ramsey is a large land owner, among his possessions being

a valuable farm of 200 acres in the vicinity of Key, and his elegant residence in this town. For the past two years he has been handling machinery and is extensively engaged in dealing in stock.

In 1891 Mr. Ramsey was married to Minnie A. DeLong, who was born in 1870, in Mead township, and four children have been born to this union, namely: Bertha, born April 27, 1895, died April 29, 1895; Gladys, born July 4, 1896; Lena Valletta, born July 31, 1898; and Carrie Wanita, born January 12, 1900. Mrs. Ramsey belongs to a prominent county family. Her father, Adam DeLong, was born in Belmont County, June 14, 1827, and died December 26, 1899, being a son of Jonathan DeLong, a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. In young manhood Adam DeLong moved to Washington County, Ohio, and during his 10 years of residence there married Mary Ann Flowers, who is a beloved member of Mr. Ramsey's household. After leaving his farm in Washington County, Mr. DeLong lived for a time in Businessburg, removing to Belmont town some seven years prior to his death. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. DeLong were: Tirzah, who died October 26, 1861, aged nine years; John T., who is a farmer near Danbury, Nebraska, married Annie McHenry of Illinois, and four of their six children survive; Harriet S., who is the widow of William Irwin, who died in 1902, resides at Shadyside, with two sons and three daughters; Samuel M., who married Levada Keyser, lives near Anvil, Ohio; Alvaretta, who married James Hart, resides at Belmont and has four sons; Ida M., who married O. S. Hall, died one year later, in 1892; Robert H.; Minnie A., who became Mrs. Ramsey, was born May 19, 1870; and William A., who resides at Belmont, engaged as a salesman,—he married Dora Gregg and has two sons. As this family was one of the early ones of the county, more extended mention is interesting.

Jonathan DeLong was born April 25, 1796, in Pennsylvania, and was the first of the family to locate in Belmont County, about

1812. He died February 5, 1868, owning at one time 320 acres of timber land in Mead township. His children were: Rachel, born July 17, 1816, married Robert Watt, and both died at their home near Jacobsburg; Andrew, born October 15, 1817, married Catherine Phillips and they died near Businessburg; Jacob, born July 1, 1819, moved to Washington County, and there married a Miss Hoover and still survives; John, born July 2, 1821, married a Miss Hoover, and died in Washington County; Samuel, born October 21, 1823, married Margaret Scott and they live in Indiana; Catherine, born May 1, 1825, married a Mr. Wiley and they live in Washington County; Adam, born June 14, 1827; Sabina, named for her mother, born October 1, 1830, married William Kirkpatrick and they live in Washington County; Jonathan C., born April 7, 1833, died in Washington County; and Martin Luther, born August 4, 1836, married Christiana Trimble and they reside near Lewis' Mills, in Belmont County.

Mr. Ramsey is identified with the Republican party. Formerly he was connected with the Farmers' Alliance movement and has always been deeply interested in agricultural advancement. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Church at Jacobsburg. As an upright and honorable citizen, Mr. Ramsey enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens.

MOSES PERKINS, a prominent farmer, stock raiser and dealer, residing in section 11, Kirkwood township, Belmont County, was born on the farm now owned by his nephew, Samuel W. Perkins, December 6, 1829. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hart) Perkins.

His parents were both natives of Maryland. His father, Samuel, came to Kirkwood township as early as 1802, when the forest had scarcely been touched by the hand of man. He built a shed in which to live until the completion of his house, and the 160 acres which com-

prised his home farm have since been in possession of the Perkins family. He held no offices and was a good farmer, giving that work his entire attention. He served as a private during the War of 1812, and made an honorable record as a soldier. He died at the age of 73 years, and was survived six years by his wife, who died at the age of 80 years. He and his wife were both faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To their union were born the following children: Nelson, who farmed in this county until his death at the age of 60 years; Rebecca, the wife of Reuben Mitcalf, died at the age of 75 years; Maria, who died at the age of 20 years; Cassander, who died at the age of 25 years; Jonathan, a record of whose life appears in the biography of Samuel W. Perkins; William, a farmer of this county, who died at the age of 60 years; Delilah, who died at the age of 27, was the wife of Fielder Perkins; Letha, who died at the age of 16 years; and Moses, the only surviving member of the family. Four of the girls died of scarlet fever within four months.

Moses Perkins was educated in the common schools of his community, and as a boy assisted in the work upon the farm. He has disposed of 60 acres of the original tract held by him, but retains some 100 acres, which are planted to wheat and corn for the most part. The land is well improved and is underlaid with coal which has never been leased or sold. He is one of the reliable citizens of his township, and wherever known is held in the highest esteem.

Mr. Perkins was joined in marriage November 11, 1853, with Rebecca J. Murphy, a native of this county and a daughter of L. D. and Elizabeth Murphy, the father a native of Ohio and the mother, of Maryland. She is one of nine children, the others being: Delilah, who resides in Wisconsin, is widow of George Weeden, who was killed as a soldier in the Union Army; Brice M., a farmer, living in Wisconsin; Sarah J., wife of David Majors, of Kirkwood township; A. C., deceased; Asbury, a farmer of Kirkwood township; Hamilton, a farmer of Kirkwood township; James A., de-

ceased; and L. D., deceased, who was a farmer in Belmont County and later in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have three children: Elizabeth, wife of Wilson McWilliams, a farmer of the county, has four children living,—Weldie, Campsie, Frederick, and Eva B.; Mary F., wife of O. B. Groves, a contract plasterer of Barnesville, has six children,—Forest and Belle, deceased, Gertrude, Everett, Moses and Willard; and Rosa L., who married Colbert Sheppard, and both are deceased, leaving one child, Mary Ethel, who married Oliver M. Smith, September 6, 1902. Mrs. Perkins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN CARLILE, a dealer in lumber and builders' supplies in St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, and also a general farmer, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, January 3, 1846. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Davidson) Carlile.

James Carlile, an aged citizen of St. Clairsville, was born in Ireland, where for many years he was a miller. His mill, which was located on a high hill, was run by wind, and he ground corn, wheat, and rye. He came to America in 1853. During the voyage, which lasted seven weeks and three days, a most terrible storm was encountered, which continued for 12 hours. Mr. Carlile landed in New York, where he remained for a brief period, and then went to Wheeling, West Virginia. After a short time, he located in St. Clairsville. There he followed various lines of business, such as teaming, and hauling dry goods and lumber from Wheeling to St. Clairsville, before the time of railroads. He then settled on 13 acres of land near St. Clairsville, where he farmed and reared his family. He married Elizabeth Davidson, and they had two children,—John, and Annie, who died in her 26th year. James Carlile is now 92 years old, and is a well-known figure in St. Clairsville.

John Carlile was schooled in St. Clairsville, and after his school days were over he went to Wheeling to learn a trade. He learned the

trade of blacksmithing under Samuel J. Ellefritz, and followed that line of work for three years. Later, he worked as a blacksmith for Busby & Little, carriage manufacturers, of Wheeling, West Virginia. He then did blacksmithing in St. Clairsville, under the firm name of Martin & Carlile. This partnership lasted for two years, when Mr. Carlile bought Mr. Martin's interest, and was engaged in the carriage and general blacksmithing business, alone, for 15 years. In 1881, he entered the lumber business, having the only lumber yard in St. Clairsville, and in this he is very successful. In addition to the lumber business, he owns a farm in Richland township, and carries on farming. Mr. Carlile is an excellent business man, is conscientious and energetic, and his success has been due entirely to his own diligence and perseverance.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage March 7, 1880, to Eugenie Johnston, a native of Belmont County, and a daughter of B. R. and Margaret (Buffington) Johnston. Mr. Carlile and his wife have five children, namely: Walter D., a clerk for the Scott Lumber Company, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Annie E., a bookkeeper in her father's office; Mary M., who is at home; James R., who assists his father in the lumber business; and Gertrude, who is in school.

Mr. Carlile and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic blue lodge in St. Clairsville. In every way, he is a good and enterprising citizen, and worthy of the respect in which he is held.

A. W. WILCOX, justice of the peace at Bethesda, Goshen township, Belmont County, also carries on general farming, leading the life of a most intelligent and active citizen. He was born February 12, 1854, and his parents were Isaac and Parthena (Fletcher) Wilcox, natives of Belmont County.

Mr. Wilcox was educated in the common schools and took a more comprehensive course at the Hopedale Normal College and became



MATTHEW HENDERSON.



MRS. MIRANDA P. HENDERSON.

a teacher in country schools. During the last years he taught, as well as afterward, he held the office of township clerk, after which he entered the mercantile business at Ozark, Monroe County, Ohio. In 1887 he removed to Goshen township, where he purchased a farm, and has been a farmer ever since.

September 30, 1885, he was united in marriage with Frances A. Patterson, a daughter of William and Harriet Patterson, both of whom are deceased. They were blessed with one child, Hazel D., and in her their hopes are centered.

Politically our subject is a thorough believer in the principles set forth by the Republican party. Mr. Wilcox is a liberal patron and believer of the Chautauqua Assembly, which is located in Goshen township, this county. Fraternally, he is a member of Belmont Lodge, No. 277, I. O. O. F., of Belmont, Ohio.

JOHN LARUE HENDERSON and ROBERT PATTERSON HENDERSON, prominent farmers of Wheeling township, Belmont County, Ohio, are sons of Matthew Henderson, and grandsons of Andrew Henderson.

Matthew Henderson was united in marriage with Miranda Perrian, who was born in New York City and whose ancestors at an early day moved from Holland to France and at a later day became established in America. One, Jacob Perrian, was surveyor for William Penn and entered some land, where the city of Philadelphia now stands, and, it is said, leased it for 99 years. Peter Perrian, father of Mrs. Henderson, moved to Ohio in 1821 and in 1822 established an old wheat mill in Belmont County. He subsequently moved to Harrisville, and then to Monroe County. He died at the age of 85 years, and his wife died four years later at the age of 85 years. They had seven children, all of whom are now deceased. Matthew Henderson and Miranda Perrian were married on Wheeling Creek in Belmont County in 1831, and there passed the remainder of their lives, the former dying in September, 1862, and the

latter, March 1, 1887. To them were born the following children: William P., deceased; John Larue; Wilson; Leander, deceased; Edward, deceased; Matthew C., who was never married and lives in Colerain township; Peter P., deceased; Andrew J.; Alexander, deceased; Mary P., deceased; Miranda, deceased, and Robert Patterson.

John Larue Henderson was born in Wheeling township, two miles below his present farm, August 6, 1833. He took to farming at an early day and has since continued in that occupation with unvarying success. He has 122 acres of land and follows general farming and stock raising. He enlisted in 1864 in the 100-day service, participating in several hard fought battles. He has never married. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican. Religiously, he was baptized in the old Seceders' Presbyterian Church.

Robert Patterson Henderson was born where his residence now stands in Wheeling township, June 8, 1855, and has followed farming all his life, remaining at home until after his marriage. He moved to Oregon, where he lived some 14 months, then moved to Oklahoma Territory, where he was the first man that ever sowed wheat in Pottawatomie County, hauling the seed a distance of 72 miles with ox-teams. In 1891 he was married to Mary C. Dietrich, a daughter of Philip Dietrich of West Wheeling. Her parents are of German descent, and she is one of 12 children, all of whom are now living but John. To this union was born one child, Mabel Esther, born May 4, 1892, in Linn County, Oregon.

W. W. GIFFEN, one of the most successful farmers of Mead township, Belmont County, owns and occupies a fine farm in the vicinity of Businessburg, the location of his spacious brick residence being on a high hill and commanding an extended view over miles of country.

W. W. Giffen was born in Monroe County, Ohio, and he is a son of John and Nancy

(Adams) Giffen, who were married in Belmont County, although the former was born in Scotland in 1819, and the latter, in Pennsylvania, in 1828. Both parents are beloved and honored members of their son's household.

John Giffen was a son of William and Isabel (Reed) Giffen, who emigrated from Scotland to America, in 1820, settling first in Pennsylvania, but in the following spring pushing on into Belmont County, Ohio, where they located on McMechen's Creek. Later they removed to Pleasant Hill. In the spring of 1846 their son, John Giffen, removed to Monroe County, and remained there until 1866, when he returned to Belmont County and purchased the farm where he resides with his son. This was known as the William Warren farm, and the large and substantial residence was erected by William Warren. Here John Giffen most successfully pursued an agricultural life, accumulated a competency and for a number of years has lived a retired life. During many years he was prominently identified with public affairs in the township, most efficiently filled many of the local offices, and on many occasions served as trustee. He is known as a man of the highest integrity and one whose word needs no legal measure to make it binding. A family of 10 children was born to John and Nancy (Adams) Giffen, their names being as follows: Isabel, the wife of David Johnson, a farmer living near St. Clairsville; W. W., of this sketch, who is unmarried; James A., a resident of Licking County, Ohio, who married Jane Cooke, and has these children,—Lawrence, Otto, Wilma, Clara, Annie, Sarah and Jennie; John, A., of Licking County, who is unmarried; Sarah J., who died some years ago; Orleana, who resides at home; Letitia, who married Joseph Main, of Delaware County, Ohio, and has one child,—Nancy Lavella; Matthew, who is unmarried, is a resident of Morrow County; Archie, who is a resident of Delaware County, married Martha Main, and has three children,—Lloyd, Alta and Alma (twins); and Elizabeth, who died in 1882.

Our subject is an experienced, careful, practical farmer, and for a considerable period he

has given much attention to the breeding of high grade stock, thoroughbred cattle and sheep, his healthy flocks of National Delaine sheep and herds of sleek Durham cattle testifying to his gratifying success. In politics, Mr. Giffen is identified with the Democratic party. The family belongs to the United Presbyterian Church and attend services at Pleasant Hill. This family is very well known through Belmont County, where they have attained prominence in agricultural circles and are socially representative. The beautiful old home is often the scene of family reunions, the aged parents being the center of the group, happy in the knowledge that their children have grown to be not only a credit to them, but also to the county.

GEORGE K. PHILLIPS, postmaster at Glencoe, Richland township, Belmont County, and chief clerk of the Belmont Coal Company at this point, and well known through his participation in other business enterprises, was born in Goshen township, near Belmont, in 1870, being a son of Ralph W. and Margaret (Dermott) Phillips.

Ralph W. Phillips was born in 1834, in Goshen township and is a representative farmer of Belmont County. For 20 years he was a successful teacher and for 11 years has been township trustee. His wife was born in 1836, in Ireland. At the age of ten years she came to America with her parents, Thomas and Margaret Dermott, who now reside in Goshen township. The children born to our subject's parents were: William, who died at the age of three years; Jennie, who married Edward C. Michael, United State Express agent, at Bellaire, and they have two children; Lawrence, who operates a well drill, resides at Belmont,—he married Rachel Eckles and they have four children; and George K.

George K. Phillips obtained his education in the public schools at Belmont, and was 16 years old when he taught his first term of school, at Wood Grove, Union township, and

continued to teach at the one place for three successive years. For a period he successfully operated a farm in Belmont County and then became the owner and operator of the Belmont Roller Mills, remaining with this plant for four years. In February, 1902, he was made chief clerk of the Belmont Coal Company, and for 18 months previous to this date he was head shipping clerk of the Bellaire Bottle Company. He was appointed postmaster of Glencoe in 1902. In politics he is an active Republican and takes much interest in the success of the candidates and measures of this party.

In 1894, Mr. Phillips was married to Della M. Lewis, who was born in Goshen township, a daughter of John I. and Mary J. Lewis, and two children have been born to this union, viz.: Nellie M., born in 1896, and William, in 1899. Mr. Phillips is an enterprising and successful business man, who is awake to the demands of the times, and through stability of character enjoys the confidence of his employers as well as the public.

GEORGE A. KORNER. Among the successful and busy men of York township, is George A. Korner, a well-known farmer and dairyman, and also a business man who for some years has been identified with the coal interests of both Belmont and Monroe counties.

Mr. Korner is of German extraction, born in York township, Belmont County, in 1853. He is a son of Henry and Doris (Dempewolf) Korner, the latter of whom was born in Germany and died in Ohio, in 1895, aged 82 years. Henry Korner, the father, was born in 1810, in Germany and about the time of his majority came to the United States, finding his first employment in the lumber regions of the State of New York. His adopted country was at that time having some differences with France, and the young man enlisted in the United States Navy, as a member of a band, and on the historic old ship "Constitution" cruised through the Mediterranean and stopped at many Euro-

pean ports during his four years of service. After all this travel, Mr. Korner selected Belmont County, Ohio, as his choice of residence, and at Steinersville, York township, he engaged in a mercantile business for several years. He then purchased the farm near the town, now owned by our subject, and engaged in farming until 1881, when his death occurred. Mr. Korner married Doris Dempewolf and they reared a family of seven children, as follows: Theodore, who is a resident of Portsmouth, Virginia; Gustavus, who resides at Bradford, Pennsylvania; Louisa (Mrs. Aggers), who resides in Seattle, Washington; Lewis, who is a resident of Prairie Depot, Ohio; George A.; Albert, a resident of Columbus, who was formerly a teacher in Belmont County; and Dr. Alexander, who practices his profession at Woodsfield, Ohio.

Mr. Korner has engaged in extensive farming operations and has been also interested in modern dairying. In addition he has given much attention to the optioning of coal lands, both in Belmont and Monroe counties, and is well known through the locality as a keen, successful man of business enterprise. In the fall of 1901 he built his handsome residence in Steinersville, which, in modern equipment, comfort and convenience, is not equaled in York township. He has introduced a complete system of waterworks, finding his supply in a spring on an adjacent hill, this being the first private plant in the township.

On February 22, 1888, Mr. Korner was united in marriage with Clara Stackhouse, a daughter of Joshua Stackhouse, an old pioneer of the county, and to this union have been born two children,—Doris, aged 12 years, and Waldo, aged 10 years, both of whom are bright pupils at school. Mr. Korner has always been identified with the Democratic party, although no seeker for office, his varied business interests fully occupying the time not filled with personal and social activities. He is very well known in his locality and enjoys a full measure of the esteem of his fellow citizens, and is reckoned among the solid men of old York township.

M. C. STONEBRAKER, one of the prominent farmers and influential citizens of Mead township, Belmont County, was born in March, 1857, on the farm where he now resides, the only son of Ephraim and Martha E. (Granfell) Stonebraker, who were married on December 30, 1852, at Jacobsburg, Belmont County.

Ephraim Stonebraker was the youngest of a family of 15 children born to his father, Samuel Stonebraker, who was twice married. Ephraim died on the farm where his widow resides with her son and family, near Key station, in March, 1865, aged 35 years. The mother of our subject was born August 12, 1833, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Barnett) Granfell, the former being of English descent and the latter of Scotch-Irish. William Granfell was born September 27, 1791, and died in 1837; his wife, born June 4, 1805, died April 13, 1866. Their children were: Martha E., James, Thomas, Miles, Preston, Mary, who died young, and Margaret, who married James Gladdin of Smith township and is also deceased. Mrs. Stonebraker is a niece of one who was so well known and highly regarded in this section that he was universally called "Uncle" Tommy Miles, a very early pioneer. He never married, and at death willed his section of land to relatives.

Our subject was educated in the district schools and has spent his whole life on his farm, which contains 80 acres of well tilled and productive land, where he has successfully carried on general farming and stock raising. Mr. Stonebraker erected here a very comfortable house in 1884 and replaced the old one, which serves well as a stable, although under its old roof three generations of the family found shelter for many years. Mr. Stonebraker has leased the old farm and is preparing to remove to Key in order to give his children better educational advantages and to retire from enforced activity.

In 1878 Mr. Stonebraker was married to Mary Phillips, who was born in Smith town-

ship, in July, 1859, a daughter of James W. and Annie (White) Phillips, the latter of whom has been deceased for some 15 years. The Phillips family was a very early one in Smith township and lived near Jacobsburg station. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Stonebraker are Earl B., born December 8, 1882, who is a graduate of the Wheeling Business College and is now a solicitor for the same; and Etta M., who was born May 3, 1891.

In political sentiment Mr. Stonebraker has been a lifelong Democrat, and he has most acceptably served for six years as township trustee and is serving his third term as justice of the peace, his excellent judgment and high standing in the community making him a very popular official. In religious views the family is in accord with the Presbyterian Church and attend services at the Concord Church.

GEORGE FLOTO, who conducts a meat market on 7th street, Martin's Ferry, and who is one of the excellent citizens of the place, was born in this city on May 5, 1866, a son of Henry and Margaret (Proler) Floto.

Henry Floto, the father, was born in Germany and came to America prior to his marriage, leaving his parents and several of his family in the old country. Several brothers live in Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Floto followed the trade of baker through his active life, and is a well-known and respected citizen of the county, of ample means and is identified with a number of the financial enterprises of Martin's Ferry. He has been president of the board of directors of the old Buckeye glass house, and the People's Savings Bank and of other institutions. His life has been passed here until within the last few years. He retired from active business although he is but 66 years of age, his wife being some six years his junior. Both are members of the German Lutheran Church. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Floto were the following: George,

of this sketch; Ada, who assists her brothers in the bakery; Frank, who conducts the bakery business in Martin's Ferry; Henry, who is engaged in the meat business with his brother George; Christopher, who is engaged in the bakery; Emma and William, who reside at home. Two children are deceased.

George Floto acquired his education in the schools of Martin's Ferry and assisted his father in the baking business until his health failed him. Since changing his line of work he has regained his health and now has a very prosperous trade. He has been in the meat business for several years and thoroughly understands the wants of the public. He is a stockholder in the Germania Half-Dollar Savings Bank of Wheeling, and his industry and provident husbanding of his means augur a life of ease in his old age.

On April 12, 1894, Mr. Floto was married to Elizabeth H. Seabright, daughter of Charles and Louisa Seabright, and two children have been born to this union, a bright little son and daughter, Philip H. and Ruth L. Our subject and wife belong to the German Lutheran Church. He is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias and also belongs to the Uniform Rank. He takes only a passing interest in politics, but is fully awake to all that will benefit or advance the interests of his community, in this way proving himself a most useful citizen.

GEORGE LAWRENCE RAMSEY, M. D., is a leading physician of York township, Belmont County, Ohio, and a prominent representative of one of the old and honored pioneer families of the county. Dr. Ramsey was born in Mead township in 1872, being the eldest of the nine children born to his parents, William and Amanda (Helpbringer) Ramsey, most highly esteemed residents of Mead township.

The early ancestral history of the Ramsey family reaches back to Ireland, in which land the great-grandfather of Dr. Ramsey was born in 1772. In 1790 he immigrated to Washing-

ton County, Pennsylvania, where he married a Miss Falconer and in 1818 removed to Belmont County, Ohio, as one of the first settlers of Smith township. He left a family of six sons and one daughter, namely: David, John, Samuel, Abram, Allen, Aaron F., and Nellie.

Allen Ramsey, the grandfather of Dr. Ramsey, was born May 28, 1811, and married Mary Thornborough, in Washington township, Belmont County. The Thornborough family originated in England, the grandmother being a daughter of William and Matilda (Lazenby) Thornborough, who came to America and settled in Belmont County about 1818 and followed an agricultural life in Washington township until death. Mrs. Allen Ramsey died December 1, 1902, at the age of 86 years.

There were six children in the family of William and Amanda (Helpbringer) Ramsey, that grew to maturity, namely: William J., Ellis C., Newell M., Mary T., who married John W. Muster; Eva L., and George Lawrence.

Dr. Ramsey obtained his primary education in the common schools in the vicinity of his birthplace, and as early as the age of 14 years decided upon his life work, thereafter directing his study and reading to that end. When prepared for college, he entered the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio, graduating with much credit, on April 5, 1898. His first location for practice was at Batesville, Noble County, where he remained until the spring of 1901, when he settled at Powhatan Point, purchasing there his fine property on the turnpike, and owns one of the handsomest homes in this select neighborhood.

On March 20, 1900, Dr. Ramsey was married to Luella V. Wilson, a young lady of Charleston, West Virginia, and one child, Newell Wilson, was born to this union, in this county. Dr. Ramsey's fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias, of Batesville, and he also belongs to the Belmont County Medical Association. Like all his family, the Doctor is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and continues attached

to the Methodist Church, in which he was carefully reared by an excellent mother. Dr. Ramsey sustains the most cordial relations with his brother practitioners, and his ability and skill have been very generally recognized by the community.

WILLIAM DUVALL, who since 1851 has been a resident of Belmont County and is well known as the postmaster and popular general merchant of Businessburg, in Mead township, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Jefferson County, December 4, 1820.

The parents of Mr. Duvall were Dennis and Mahala (Fowler) Duvall, the former of whom died in Jefferson County and the latter in Mead township at the age of 77 years. Our subject is the only member of his parents' family surviving, and although the winters of 82 years have somewhat whitened his locks, his physical and mental activity place his years not beyond 50. With the vigor of middle life he manages the details of a large business and makes in person his purchases in Wheeling when necessary to supplement his stock. His capacity is such that he may justly look forward to many more years of activity and usefulness.

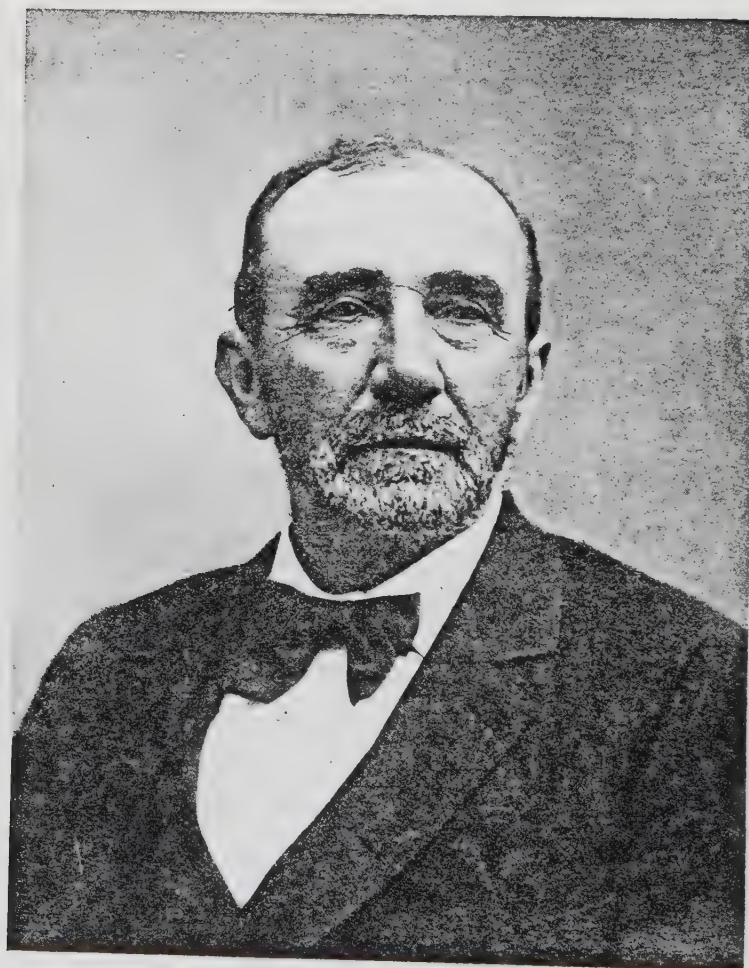
Mr. Duvall was reared in Jefferson County, where he remained until 1851, coming then to Pipe Creek, Belmont County, where he was engaged for some years in both farming and merchandising. In the stormy days of the Civil War his loyalty induced him to so arrange his business that he could enlist in the service of his country, entering in 1862 Company F, 52nd Ohio Vol. Inf., in which service he continued two years and eleven months, or until the close of the war. His regiment was included in the 14th Army Corps, 2nd Brigade and 32nd Division, under grim old General Sherman, with whom he marched to the sea. Although not seriously wounded, Mr. Duvall had some very close calls, one of these being at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Every day of his ser-

vice but one, Mr. Duvall carried his load of equipment.

After his return from the army our subject opened up a general store at Businessburg, and this has mainly claimed his attention ever since. This store building was erected by Mr. Warren, who was one of the early pioneers of this locality. For the past 25 years the post office has been under Mr. Duvall's charge, its management giving general satisfaction. In politics our subject is a staunch Republican and is proud of his State and his party. In his earlier years he was in sympathy with the Know-Nothing party. He has not been a seeker for office; served during a short period as justice of the peace, and declined the position of township assessor even when elected. Mr. Duvall never married, but in the community in which he has lived so long is surrounded by warm personal friends. He attends the Bethel Presbyterian Church.

JOHN WORKMAN, a prominent and substantial farmer of Smith township, Belmont County, is a worthy representative of an old family of the county. He was born in Smith township in 1827, being a son of William and Isabel (Eckels) Workman, the former of whom was born in Maryland, and died in Ohio in 1865, aged 78 years. The latter was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and died here in 1885, at the age of 80 years.

William Workman accompanied his parents to Belmont County from Maryland, at an early day, and through a long life became well known in business and politics and accumulated an ample fortune. In his earlier years he engaged in milling and in wagon-making, but the latter part of his life was passed in farming. Mr. Workman bore his part in the War of 1812 and for many years was a justice of the peace. In politics a Democrat, he was the choice of his party for county commissioner at various times, and creditably served for five terms as a member of the Ohio Legislature. He was one of



JOHN YOUNG.

the substantial men of his county and left a fine farm of 240 acres of valuable land to his family. A family of 11 children was born to William and Isabel Workman, namely: Charles C., Mary A., William, Robert E., Sarah J., Amos, John, David, Isabel, Robinson, and Keziah.

John Workman, the seventh member of the above family, was reared like other boys of his day, with much work and a little schooling, and grew to manhood quite capable of managing a farm of his own and of taking his place as one of the responsible citizens of his county. In 1849 he married Elizabeth J. Lash, who was a daughter of Isaac and Ann (Ogleby) Lash, and was born in Belmont County in 1828. A family of 11 children was born to this union, as follows: William L., one deceased, Harvey C., Joseph, one deceased, Sarah J., John W., Mary A., Ida and two deceased.

Mr. Workman owns a fine farm of 103 acres, located one mile west of the hamlet of Whitney, and successfully carries on general farming and stock raising to a moderate extent. A man of reliability and integrity, he has taken a leading place in township movements, and has served most capably as justice of the peace, township trustee and as school director. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party. The religious membership of the family is with the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN YOUNG, a well-known and successful fruit grower of Pease township, Belmont County, is a native of Germany, a country which has given Ohio many of her most valued citizens.

Mr. Young was born in 1831, and he is a son of Jacob Young, who was also a native of Bavaria, Germany, and who brought his family to the United States in the fall of 1836. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel and 40 days were passed on the Atlantic Ocean. The family located at Wheeling where Jacob Young found work at his trade of blacksmith, and also in the coal mines, until the breaking

out of the Civil War, when he became a member of the 77th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. He died several years ago, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Frederick Kerner, who died at the home of Mr. Young, at the age of 89 years. Mrs. Jacob Young died June 13, 1885, at the age of 80 years.

John Young was the only child born to his parents and was given excellent educational advantages in the German schools, but had little opportunity to learn the English language. While still a lad, he earned 12½ cents a day, hoeing corn for Governor Sharnick, who resided south of Wheeling on Carval's Run. About 1849 he entered the Top Mill at Wheeling and was one of the workmen there employed in making the wire which was used to build the old suspension bridge across the Ohio, from Wheeling to the Island. At the opening of the La Belle Mill he secured work there and remained until 1859, removing then to Pease township, Belmont County. In 1863 he was able to purchase his present home farm of about 60 acres, and since that time has made many substantial improvements on the place, erecting fine buildings and turning his land into a fruit farm. Here Mr. Young can show some of the finest grapes grown in this part of the State, his vineyard covering two and one-half acres, and its productiveness enabling him to sell more than 10 tons of fruit a season. Other specialties are strawberries and raspberries. His careful culture and thorough knowledge of varieties and soils make these fruits very profitable.

On February 22, 1852, Mr. Young married Margaret Méal, a native of Strasburg, Alsace, France, who died some years since, leaving the following children: Lizzie, who is the wife of Frederick Adolphs, resides on the Cadiz Pike; Albert, who married Margaret, a daughter of William Neelan, also resides along this pike, and is employed in the Aetna-Standard Mill; Lena, who married Charles Adolphs, resides at Bridgeport; and Catherine, who married George Meister, who is the leader of the famous Meister Band, of Bridgeport. The sec-

ond marriage of Mr. Young was to Barbara Miller, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, but who has lived for 42 years in the United States.

Mr. Young has been a faithful and enthusiastic Republican since he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, in Ritchie township, Wheeling, at a time when it was a dangerous policy to speak in favor of the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Young was one of the eight men who were brave enough to vote as they deemed right. He is a man of admirable judgment and strict integrity, and has capably filled the position of supervisor of his township for about 10 years. His religious membership is in the German Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, of Bridgeport.

MILES HART, one of the well-known and popular citizens of Smith township, who for 28 consecutive years followed teaching in Belmont County, comes of an old agricultural family, which originated in the person of his grandfather, Miles Hart, in Greene County, Pennsylvania.

Our subject was born January 24, 1844, in Smith township, and is a son of Silas and Sarah (Twinem) Hart, the latter of whom was born in 1816, in the State of New York, a daughter of Leonard and Mary Twinem, who came from Ireland to Belmont County about 1817. Mrs. Hart died at the old home just north of Centreville. Silas Hart was born in 1817, in Smith township, and was a son of Miles Hart, who came to Belmont County in 1815 and stopped first in Mead township at Dillie's Bottom and then settled permanently on section 28, in Smith township, where he died in 1852. Silas Hart died in the spring of 1894, at the home of his son Miles. Our subject is one of a family of seven children born to his parents, three of whom besides himself survive, namely: Catherine (Mrs. Barrett), of Texas; Leonard, a resident of Goshen township; and S. W., of

Smith township. Cephas and Hamilton are deceased, and a daughter died in infancy.

Miles Hart was reared on the farm and attended the country schools and also went to a select school. In 1866 he began to teach the winter sessions of school in his neighborhood, learning in the meantime the carpenter trade and spending the summer vacations on the farm, continuing thus until 1894, when he gave up the profession to devote himself entirely to the operation of his farm. Mr. Hart purchased this valuable and attractive home in 1872 and has 82½ acres of land most admirably fitted for farming and stock raising.

In 1878 Mr. Hart was married to Mary C. Stonebraker, who was born in Smith township in 1860, being one of five children born to Jeremiah and Mary (Glover) Stonebraker, the three survivors being: James W., of Smith township; Eliza J. (Mrs. McCann), of Richland township; and Mrs. Hart. Those deceased were: John T. and Margaret, the wife of D. M. Scatterday. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hart, one of whom died in infancy. Of the two young ladies, Sarah is the successful teacher of a school near Martin's Ferry, and Blanche is still a student.

Mr. Hart has taken an active interest in politics in his locality, voting the Republican ticket, and has been called upon to serve in many offices, his intelligence, education and excellent judgment making him eminently desirable as a township or county official. By appointment he served one year as township clerk and was elected and re-elected, serving with the greatest efficiency. In the latter "seventies" he served for two years as assessor. The religious connection of the family is with the Concord Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Hart is the clerk of the congregation.

Mr. Hart's long associations as an educator make him a very well-known resident of Smith township, and few citizens are so highly regarded by all classes of people. As a teacher he was brought into such close relations that his interest in many of his neigh-

bors began in childhood and a mutual regard has ever since been maintained. He has a wide circle of attached friends. He was elected a member of the Board of Education, and served with credit for a term of three years.

JOHN W. DELANEY, a prominent farmer and successful stock raiser of Smith township, Belmont County, and one of its leading and representative citizens, was born in this township, December 24, 1840. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Montgomery) DeLaney, the former of whom was born in the State of Maryland, coming to Belmont County while the National Road was being built, making his way from Baltimore afoot. He was fatherless and dependent upon his own resources, his father having met death on the Potomac River. Prior to coming to Ohio, John DeLaney had served as a soldier from Maryland against the British, in the War of 1812, and was wounded.

When John DeLaney first came to Belmont County, he was engaged as a tobacco packer with the father of Col. J. F. Charlesworth. Several years later he bought a farm near Ferris Mills, which he improved, and then removed to the farm now owned and occupied by his son, J. W., of this sketch. Here he died, September 13, 1864, aged 75 years. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Montgomery) DeLaney, passed away March 30, 1878, having lived 84 years. Both parents were regarded highly in their locality. Their three children were: Hannah, who became Mrs. Lash, and both she and husband are deceased; Sarah J., who became Mrs. Robson, and she is also deceased; and J. W., the youngest.

Mr. DeLaney is one of the large land owners of Smith township. Here he was born, reared and educated and here his useful life has been passed, mainly in agricultural pursuits, great attention having been given to stock raising. Mr. DeLaney probably owns the finest herd of thoroughbred Spanish Merino sheep in Belmont County and justly takes pride in them.

He is considered an authority in stock matters, notably so in sheep, and he has done much to raise the general standard in Belmont County. The fine farm where he now resides and upon which he built his elegant home, in the summer of 1878, comprises 160 acres and formerly belonged to his father. In addition, Mr. DeLaney owns 110 acres in the northwest quarter of section 16, and a valuable tract of 80 acres in section 24. This is all valuable, cultivated land and some of the choicest in the township.

In 1878 Mr. DeLaney was united in marriage with Mary E. Workman, who was born in Knox County, and the five children born to this union are: Jerusha Jane; Martha Florilla, the wife of Harry Scott, of Warnock; A. N.; J. W., Jr.; and Susan E.

As one of the representative members of the Republican party in Smith township, Mr. DeLaney has been called upon to accept a number of local offices and has performed the duties of the same with credit to himself and his locality. For a long period he has been a leading member of the Concord Presbyterian Church. He is one of the intelligent, upright, public-spirited citizens of his township, one always found in the front rank in progressive movements, and one whose advice may always be relied upon in agricultural affairs.

JOHN L. CUNARD, a worthy representative of one of the old families of Belmont County, Ohio, and a prominent farmer of Union township, owning two fine farms of 93 and 50 acres, in section 11, and another large cultivated tract of 150 acres, in section 10, was born in Union township, November 15, 1874.

Smith Cunard, the father of John L., was born November 15, 1839, in Union township, and died January 10, 1902, in the same township, in which he passed his whole life, a farmer by vocation, and a large land owner, possessing 520 acres in the township. He was interested in sheep raising and made it very profitable.

He was a man of estimable character, highly regarded in his community and was very frequently called upon to settle estates and hold township offices, being one of the truly reliable, solid citizens to whom a community looks for assistance in times of adversity or anxiety. At the age of 22 years he married Christina Gosset, daughter of William and Elizabeth Gosset, the former of whom lived to attain the age of 97 years and the latter, the age of 80 years. Mrs. Smith Cunard died August 12, 1902.

Marion Lee Cunard, the grandfather of John L., came to Ohio from Loudoun County Virginia, about 1836 and settled first in Richland township, Belmont County, where he remained until 1846, and then removed to section 4, when he lived for 12 years, removing then to section 5, where he purchased 160 acres of land and lived upon it until his death, which occurred in 1868, at the age of 52 years. His parents were Edward and Adah (Thatcher) Cunard, both of whom died in Loudoun County where Edward Cunard was a slaveholder,—his widow eventually freed her slaves. Edward Cunard died a young man, but his widow survived him, living to be 80 years old. The children of Edward Cunard were: Marion L., Steven T., Luther C., Sarah Ann (Mrs. Thomas Stone), Nancy C., (Mrs. Smith Marks), Mary P., unmarried, and Maria (Mrs. Craven Copeland), all of whom are deceased. Marion Lee Cunard married Permelia Nichols, who was born December 7, 1817, and died March 18, 1844. She had nine brothers and sisters, as follows: Maria (Mrs. James Gardner), deceased; Nancy (Mrs. William Norris); Jonah, who first married Nancy Hoge and second, Jerusha France; Balaam, who married Abigail Hatcher; Sarah (Mrs. Caldwell Dunn); Samuel, who married Sarah Dillon; Elizabeth (Mrs. Andrew Richey); Alfred, a resident of Mercer County, Ohio, who married Eliza Hoover, now deceased; and Daniel, who married Adaline Brock, and resides near Mount Hope school house. Other members of our subject's family are. John, an uncle, residing in Wheeling township, Belmont

County, who married first Lettie Spencer and second, Katie Neihart; and an aunt, Mrs. Ada A. Ferguson, born April 10, 1844, who was educated in the common schools and was married to Joseph W. Ferguson, July 19, 1879.

John L. Cunard was one of a family of five children born to his parents, three of whom died in early life. He was the fourth in order of birth, his surviving sister being Elizabeth Piersel, the wife of William Piersel, of Union township. This sister has one child, Mary Christina. Mr. Cunard and his sister have a claim of 150 acres of land in Union township, which is in the possession of Sadie Rankin, who has a life claim on it, she having been a member of the family since her seventh year.

Mr. Cunard was educated in the common schools of his township, and has followed farming and stock raising all his life, making a specialty of grain crops. On November 15, 1899, he married Ella Ida Walker, a native of Belmont County, and a daughter of William and Matilda Walker of this county. Mrs. Cunard was the seventh in a family of nine children born to her parents, the others being as follows: George, a resident of Bridgeport; Margaret (Mrs. William Taylor), a resident of this county; Nancy, deceased; Orville, at home; Amy; James; Frank; and Clyde and Nellie, twins. One son, Walker Smith, was born to our subject and wife, on August 25, 1901. Mrs. Cunard is a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church and is much valued socially. Mr. Cunard belongs to no secret societies, and votes with the Republican party, although in no sense a politician. He is one of the best known and most highly respected young farmers of the county and bids fair to become one of its most prominent farmers.

T. C. AYERS. The legal profession in St. Clairsville, Ohio, is well represented by men who have won reputation throughout Belmont County, and among these is T. C. Ayers, whose field of practice covers the county, State and United States courts. Mr. Ayers was born in Noble

County, Ohio, May 20, 1858, and is a son of Philander C. and Nancy J. (Eagan) Ayers.

Philander C. Ayers is one of Belmont County's most substantial farmers. After a residence of 14 years in Noble County, he moved to Belmont County, in 1863. In 1862, he sent a substitute into the army, as his removal to Belmont County made it necessary for him to remain at home. He is in every way qualified to fill responsible positions, but has accepted only local offices. He has reached the age of 74 years, and his wife is about seven years his junior. Both are most highly respected members of the Methodist Church. They became the parents of 14 children, namely: Margaret F. (Morris); Mary E. (Bigley); Emma A. (Groves); Anna M. (Henderson); T. C.; Adda E. (Howell); Tabitha J. (Barber); William F.; E. E., a minister, who married Eleanor Elder; Minnie C., who is at home; Harriet K. (Shepherd); John H., who married Clara Carpenter, and lives on the home farm; Esther M. (Shepherd); and Lorena B., who died in 1876, at the age of three and a half years.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools and Hopedale Academy, in Harrison County, and pursued a course in the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. He studied law under John Pollock, of St. Clairsville, and completed his legal studies at the Cincinnati Law School, in 1889. Since that time Mr. Ayers has made his home in St. Clairsville, and by reason of his public spirit, progressive enterprise and ability as a lawyer, he has become one of the leading citizens of the place.

On May 10, 1888, Mr. Ayers was united in marriage with Mary E. Gibson, who was born in Noble County, Ohio, and is a daughter of the late LeRoy Gibson, and a relative of General Gibson. Her mother was Margaret Berry, and both the Gibson and Berry families are old and honored ones in Belmont County. Two children were born to this union,—Kendall G. and Cecil L. Mrs. Ayers is an active member of the Methodist Church.

For a number of years, Mr. Ayers has been

a prominent member of Belmont Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., in which he is past master. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and was one of the organizers, on November 9, 1897, of the lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he has since been clerk. This lodge was the first one of that order in this Congressional district. As an orator, Mr. Ayers has always been in great demand during political campaigns, as his logical reasoning and fluency of speech impress his points as conclusively on an audience of voters as on a jury. Mr. Ayers is held in high esteem in St. Clairsville, his record having shown him to be wise in counsel, generous and fair in spirit, a scrupulous official, and honorable and agreeable in all the relations of life.

ISAAC H. PITTMAN, a well-known citizen of Pilcher, Wayne township, Belmont County, and the efficient and popular postmaster, was born April 17, 1870, in Monroe County, Ohio, being a son of David B. and Rachel Jane (Ady) Pittman.

The Pittman family is of French origin, but the grandfather of our subject, Theodore Pittman, was a native of Ohio, born near Beallsville, in Monroe County. His son, David B., was born in Monroe County in 1846, but came to Belmont County in 1881, locating first on Piney Creek, near Beallsville, removing to his present fine farm in section 30, near Pilcher, in 1885. For several years he has served as supervisor. His wife, Rachel Jane Ady, was born in 1850, near Cameron, Monroe County, a daughter of Joshua and Catherine (Hurd) Ady. Our subject is the eldest of the seven children born to his parents, the others being: Theodore A., a farmer of Monroe County, who married Ella Hudson and has two children,—Elvert and Herbert; Ida, who lives at home; Catherine, who married Ezra Kirkbride, a farmer near Pilcher, and has two children,—Rose and Vernon; Charles, who is engaged in the huckster business and resides at Pilcher; and Stephen L. and Marion S., who are both at home.

Mr. Pittman was educated both in Monroe and Belmont counties and took a supplementary course in a normal school. For nine years he engaged in farming in Wayne township, but in 1899 turned his attention in a different direction, embarking in a mercantile business at Pilcher. Since its opening, his business has been greatly enlarged and now Mr. Pittman carries a stock that is valued at \$2,000, conducting a general store and supplying a large territory. Since September, 1901, he has also been the postmaster and has become one of the most prominent men of the village, owning his own comfortable and attractive home, his store and other property.

In 1891 Mr. Pittman was married to Flora Sutton, who was born in Wayne township, near Hunter, a daughter of Joseph and Phrelove (Stidd) Sutton, both families being among the early settlers. Mrs. Pittman has one sister, Mrs. Ernest Moore, of Wayne township. Mr. and Mrs. Pittman have one bright little son of 10 years, Bracy S., who is an apt student at school and already a help in the business.

In politics Mr. Pittman is stanch in his Republicanism and is highly valued by his party. His fraternal connection is with the lodge of Knights of Pythias, of Jerusalem, Monroe County. Both he and his estimable wife belong to and liberally assist in supporting the Christian Church.

SAMUEL GILLASPIE, a well-known agriculturist residing in York township, Belmont County, Ohio, resides on the old home farm where he was born and has always lived. The date of his birth is 1842, and he is a son of David Gillaspie and grandson of David Gillaspie.

David Gillaspie, grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania and at the age of 16 years was in the block-house at Wheeling, (West) Virginia. He was a potter by trade and for some years worked about Wheeling. Upon coming to York township, he located upon the farm now owned and occupied by our subject, which has been in possession of the Gillaspie

family for more than 90 years. He took up section 27 in partnership with the Moore family and lived upon this farm until his death in 1857. He married Hannah Stuckey, by whom he had the following children: John, Jacob, David, Nancy, Lydia, Barbara and Elizabeth.

David Gillaspie, father of our subject, was born in York township in 1812 and resided here all his life, dying in 1887. He was a Democrat in politics and served as township trustee many years. He married Matilda Gates, who now resides at Beallsville, Ohio, at the advanced age of 84 years. To them were born three children: Samuel; Philena, of Beallsville, widow of Thomas Wilson; and Nancy (Brock), who lives in Monroe County. Mrs. Gillaspie's father was Daniel Gates.

Samuel Gillaspie was reared in his native county and in 1862 enlisted in Company F, 52nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in the 14th Army Corps, under General Sherman, accompanying that great general in his march through the Southern States to the Atlantic Coast. Upon the close of the war he returned home and has since engaged in farming. He helped to build the present house on the farm, as well as the barn and other outbuildings, and at the present time owns 72 acres of well improved land.

Mr. Gillaspie was joined in marriage to Melinda Hurley, who was born in Washington township, Belmont County, in 1847, and is a daughter of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Willis) Hurley, being one of eight children that grew to mature years: Washington, Charlotte, Franklin, James, Nehemiah, Cyrus, who died in Andersonville Prison, Sarah E., and Melinda. Those who died before reaching maturity were Adeline, Eveline, Sarah E., and an infant. To our subject and his wife were born the following children: Annie married Louis Schafer and has three children living, Leroy, Myrtle, Goldie, and one deceased, Bernice Marie; Zepheniah married Mary Boner and has a daughter, Hazel; Effie married George Kreichbaum, of York township, and has a son, Clarence; Elizabeth (Perin) has two sons living, Floyd and Ralph, and one de-



PETER NEFF.

ceased, John N.; Winona, wife of Albert Newhart, has a son, Newell; Myrtle, Hattie, and Sherman. Three children—Maud, Lena, and an infant—are deceased. In politics Mr. Gillaspie is independent. Socially he is a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 595, at Armstrong's Mills. Religiously he is a member of the Christian Church.

Ithamer P. Gillaspie, a cousin of our subject, residing in section 28, York township, was born December 2, 1848, and is a son of John and Margaret (Cree) Gillaspie, his mother, who is 76 years of age, residing with him. His father was born in 1803 and died in 1879. Ithamer is one of 10 children: Melissa D., widow of David Carpenter, residing in Mead township; Nancy Jane, deceased, who was the wife of William Richmond; Wellington, of Wirt County, West Virginia; Margaret Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Abram Ramsay; David C., of Emporia, Kansas; John J.; Hannah; Mary E.; Ithamer P., and George W., of Glencoe. Ithamer P. Gillaspie married Sarah Janet Giffen, who was born in York township in 1850 and is a daughter of John G. and Sarah Giffen, and they have four sons and one daughter, as follows: Martha J. (Fish), of Bellaire, Ohio, who has two children, Neva and Eula; Everett E., of West Virginia; George W., of West Virginia; Cleveland G., and Clarence A. The Gillaspie family is one of the oldest and best known in York township.

PETER NEFF, a representative of one of Belmont County's oldest and most prominent families, is engaged in farming in Pultney township near the farm on which he was born, August 28, 1822.

Peter Neff is a son of George and Margaret (Helm) Neff, who came to Pultney township from near Baltimore, Maryland, as early as the spring of 1806. George Neff owned a farm, but followed blacksmithing, being one of the first to follow that trade in the county. They were parents of the following children:

Jacob, Andrew, Henry, Mary, George, Hannah, John, Peter and Elizabeth.

Jacob Neff, who was born December 18, 1806, was married to Mary Owen, June 17, 1830. He lived and died in Richland township. Andrew, born November 24, 1808, was married to Jane Alexander, April 1, 1845. Henry, born July 30, 1811, is the oldest of the family now living. He was married to Matilda A. Hall on October 15, 1844. Mary, born July 30, 1813, is now deceased. George, born February 20, 1815, was married March 6, 1849, to Sarah Bucher, who died in June, 1900. He resides on his farm near Neff's siding. For a period of 60 years he conducted the sawmill now operated by his son, Franklin, it having been built in 1832. He has six children, as follows: John B., who is vice-president and general manager of a large fruit exchange in California; Enoch, who is a physician of St. Joseph, Missouri; George, who died at the age of two years; Margaret E., who died in 1882, at the age of 26 years; Franklin, born in 1858, is a civil engineer, manages his father's farm, is interested in coal and manufacturing enterprises and is secretary and treasurer of the Standard Stone & Brick Company,—he was married in 1891 to Mary E. Hall, a daughter of William Hall of Pultney township; and Mary S., who married James S. Culverhouse of Cadiz. Hannah, the sixth child of George and Margaret (Helm) Neff, was born August 1, 1817, and was married October 15, 1840, to James T. Scott. John, deceased, was born January 19, 1820. Elizabeth, who was born August 29, 1825, married Enoch D. Crawford, October 21, 1852.

Peter Neff is living on a farm which formed a part of the old homestead, and his fine brick residence is but a short distance from the place where he was born, although a new house stands on the old site. He follows general farming and has a great deal of pasture land, raising thoroughbred stock.

Peter Neff was married November 20, 1852, to Eliza Jane Thompson, who died August 2, 1896, leaving two children: Clarence W., and

Ada. Clarence W. was born December 25, 1853, and actively manages our subject's farm of 326 acres. He married Mary Bell McKelvey, October 20, 1876, and has two children: Alva Meades and Ada Luella. Ada, who was born March 23, 1857, was married October 25, 1876, to Thomas McKelvey, who resides near Bethel station, by whom she has two children; Clarence, who is with the Charles Arnold drug company of Bellaire, and May, who is at home. In politics, Mr. Neff is a Democrat. He is a member of the Coal Brook Presbyterian Church. His son Clarence W. and the latter's wife belong to the Belmont United Presbyterian Church.

DR. ISAAC G. COPE, whose death occurred August 31, 1898, practiced his profession in Belmont County for nearly 40 years, being located in Colerain township. Early in his career he gained an enviable reputation as a physician, which increased as the years went by. He was loved by his many patients for his manly virtues; he was in truth a "family physician," and the sick in spirit as well as in body confided in him.

Dr. Cope was born in Colerain township February 12, 1840, and was a son of Dr. Caleb Cope, whom the older generation remember as one of the pioneer physicians of Belmont County.

Dr. Caleb Cope was for many years the leading physician in Colerain township, and was noted not only for his great skill in his profession, but also for his public spirit and loyalty to his country. He sent four of his sons to serve in the Civil War and contributed most liberally to its continuance. After a period of illness, he died October 6, 1875, aged about 65 years, sincerely lamented by a large family and by patients distributed all over the township and vicinity. Dr. Caleb Cope's first marriage was to Mildred Fowler, and six sons were born to this union, namely. Dr. Isaac G.; Alexis and Herman, twins; John W.; James H.; and Orlando. Alexis enlisted at the be-

ginning of the Civil War, as a private, for three months, and then became a veteran in the 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., coming out of the service with a captain's commission. For a number of years he has been the superintendent of the State University of Ohio, at Columbus. Herman died at the age of six years. John W. served in the Civil War as a member of the 98th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He was married at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and died in that city in 1882, at the age of 39 years. James H. resides in Colerain township. Orlando is the superintendent of the Belmont County Infirmary. The mother of these sons died in 1849, and in 1850 Dr. Cope married Julia A. French, and the four children born to this union are the following: Dr. Charles S., who resides in Michigan; Dr. William H., who resides in California; Frederick, who lives near Martin's Ferry; and Mary, who has her home with her brother, William H., in California. For some years she was a successful teacher in the county. The second Mrs. Cope died in 1873. Both she and her husband belonged to the Society of Friends.

Dr. Isaac G. Cope was educated in the common schools of Farmington, Colerain township. He read medicine with his father and was engaged in practice when President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 troops to quell the rebellion. He enlisted as a private, but on account of his medical knowledge was soon made hospital steward, and later was commissioned surgeon, in 1864. He served about three years and then resigned in order to return home and take up his father's practice, the latter being in failing health. Until his death, he was in constant practice and became still more eminent than his father. He was a valued member of the G. A. R. and was also connected with the Masonic societies of St. Clairsville.

On May 4, 1865, Dr. Isaac G. Cope was united in marriage with Elizabeth C. Dungan, a native of Belmont County and a daughter of B. Ellis and Sarah (Fox) Dungan. Mr. Dungan, who was a prosperous farmer, died March 14, 1883, at the age of 75 years;

his wife died April 25, 1889, in her 81st year. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dungan were estimable members of the Society of Friends. They had a family of eight children, as follows: Josiah, who was a clerk in a grocery, died in 1861, at the age of 25 years; Charles is a farmer of this county; William is farming on the old Dungan homestead; Thomas C., who is an attorney and real-estate dealer, lives in Missouri; Mary Anna married Edgar A. Berry, who is farming in Colerain township; Elizabeth C., the wife of our subject; Julia, who married John Lash, a jeweler in Wheeling, resides in a pleasant home on Wheeling Island; Sarah C., who married John Wiley, resides on a farm in Colerain township.

A family of 11 children was born to Dr. Isaac G. Cope and his wife, the record being as follows: Caleb H., who is a farmer of Belmont County, married Anna Hughes and they have three children,—Harold D., Esther L. and Bertha; Dr. Ellis C.; Mary Anna; Sarah M. married Edwin Steer and has two children,—Ralph C. and Frank; Elizabeth C.; Alice M., who is taking a trained nurse's course in the Allegheny General Hospital; Mabel I.; Edith S. married Hollarn J. Cope and is a teacher in the San Jose (California) public schools,—they have one child, Robert; Julia L.; and Isaac G. and Lucille, both students at school.

DR. ELLIS C. COPE, second son of Dr. Isaac G. Cope, was born November 26, 1869, in Colerain township. Inheriting instincts, and spurred on by the eminent examples of his father and grandfather, he decided early in life to adopt the medical profession, and directed his studies to that end. His preparatory reading was pursued under his father and he graduated in 1893, at the Ohio Medical University, at Columbus. After a year of practice as a physician and surgeon in the Protestant Hospital, at Columbus, he began work in this county, locating at Barton. He has been made surgeon at this point for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and for several of the standard insurance companies.

Dr. Ellis C. Cope was married October 30,

1900, to Mercy Pratt, a native of Belmont County, being a daughter of Joseph and Anna Pratt. Mr. Pratt died at the age of 43 years, but Mrs. Pratt still survives and resides near Barton. Dr. Cope stands well both socially and professionally, being a member of the county, State and national medical societies, and being also identified with the leading organizations of a social nature in his community.

JOHN F. SHRY. A thorough business man, well-qualified farmer and prominent county official is found in John F. Shry, of sections 30 and 36, Wayne township, Belmont County. He was born in 1862, in Somerset township, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Baker) Shry.

Henry Shry was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and came to Belmont County a fatherless boy. He found a pleasant home with Henry Gregg of Goshen township, with whom he remained until he began his own life as a farmer, becoming the owner of property in Goshen, Somerset and Warren townships. In politics he was always identified with the Democratic party. His death took place on November 30, 1900. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Baker, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and who died when John F., who was the youngest of ten children, was four years of age, the others being: Milton H., who was a member of the 60th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., died in the army during the Civil War; George also served in the army and died later in Belmont County, leaving a widow and family in Barnesville; Thomas Irvin resides in Kirkwood township, this county; Winfield S. lives in Wayne township; Sarah Elizabeth is the wife of Jonathan Mercer of Warren township; Mary Eliza is the wife of Jonathan Briggs of Salem, Ohio; Ruth Ella is the wife of J. J. Sears of Piedmont, Ohio, formerly treasurer of Harrison County; William H., a horse dealer in California; and Martha Jane, the wife of George Armstrong, of Morristown, Ohio.

When John F. Shry was 10 years old, the family moved into Warren township and two years later into Goshen township, and in both townships was his education secured. In 1890 he purchased from Mr. Copeland his present fine farm of 95 acres, and located on the place, making the greater part of the improvements that now add so much to the value of the property. Until within the past three or four years Mr. Shry has followed an agricultural life. He has of late been much interested in coal optioning and oil leasing, also giving some attention to politics. Like his father, he is a staunch Democrat, and is serving as township trustee, belonging also to the Board of Education.

In 1889 Mr. Shry was married to Mary Ellen Day, who was born in Somerset township, and is a daughter of the late George Day, who died December 3, 1900, having served four years during the Civil War, a member of the 52nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. Two daughters have been born to this union, namely: Bertha Mabel and Laura E., both little maidens at school. Mr. and Mrs. Shry attend services in the Methodist Church. He is a public-spirited, wide-awake citizen, fully equal to the demands of the day, and holds a high place in the regard of the residents of Wayne township.

JAMES RALEY, deceased, one of the hardy pioneers who performed his part in converting Belmont County from an unbroken wilderness into a country of rich farms, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1756. When a young man, he went to Frederick County, Virginia, where he married Rachel Steer, a daughter of James and Abigail Steer of the same place. After five children had been born to them, they removed to what was then the Northwest Territory, purchasing from the government a farm in the northern part of Pease township, Belmont County, choosing a spot on a sunny hillside near a never-failing spring of water. Here James

Raley followed blacksmithing and with the help of his family soon cut off enough of the timber to till the soil and raise crops, and in a few years had a plentiful supply of the comforts of life. Their sugar was made from the maple trees, their clothing from the flax they raised, and the wool from their sheep. The forests had to be cleared away before crops could be raised, but in common with other pioneers they toiled bravely on and soon were rewarded by a good living. Both James and Rachel Raley lived to an advanced age in the full possession of their faculties, and were buried in a near-by Friends' burying ground, where rest the remains of all their children except one. The farm remained in the family for 86 years and is now in possession of Edgar Berry. They were through life consistent and valued members of the Society of Friends. Of their children, who were 10 in number, several died before reaching maturity. Among those who grew to manhood and womanhood were: Asa; Hannah, who married John Howard, by whom she had 10 children, of which number, one is now living, their descendants mostly being located in Iowa; Ann, who married Thomas Hirst, and is survived by a son who lives in Whittier, California, her descendants mostly being located in California and Arizona; Joseph, who married Sally Fowler, but died without issue; and Rachel, the youngest daughter, who married Daniel Atkinson, and left three children,—Mary, who married Evan Beitler of Cowles, Nebraska; Ruth, wife of John Thomas Packer, of Marietta, Iowa, and William, who married Catherine Williams and lives near Pleasant Grove, Ohio.

Asa Raley was born in 1797 and grew to be one of the substantial men of Pease township, Belmont County. In 1826, he married Ase-nath Hirst, a daughter of David Hirst. The latter, a son of John and Mary Hirst, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1761, and in 1796 was joined in marriage with Ann Smith, a daughter of Thomas and Rachel Smith. In 1815 they removed to Ohio, living two years at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson

County, nine years at Colerain, Belmont County, and the rest of their lives at Flushing, Belmont County. They reared a large family of children, the descendants of whom are settled in the West with the exception of a few who remain in Belmont County. These children were: Thomas, John, Israel, Asenath, Rachel, Mary, Smith and Hannah. Smith Hirst, the last survivor of the family, died at Colerain in 1898, aged nearly 90 years, leaving no family. They were consistent and useful members of the orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, and firm in their adherence to the doctrines held by them as a society.

To Asa and Asenath (Hirst) Raley were born the following offspring: David H., who lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.; Dr. J. Newton, who lives in Reading, Lyon County, Kansas; Mary H., wife of Edward Stratton of Salem, Ohio; Martha R., married to Joseph Russell, afterward to Gibson Binns (both now deceased), of Colerain, Ohio; Rachel R., wife of Jacob Maule of Colerain, Ohio; and Elizabeth and Melissa A., who are unmarried.

D. H. DARRAH, owner and proprietor of "Darrah's Pharmacy," a flourishing business establishment at No. 3175 Union street, Bellaire, Ohio, has worked in various capacities, but for the past 20 years has been chiefly engaged in the drug business. Mr. Darrah was born in 1856 and was reared at St. Clairsville, Ohio. He is a son of John and Martha (Harris) Darrah and grandson of William and Letetia (McFarland) Darrah. His mother was a daughter of David and Mary (Arrick) Harris and granddaughter of Enoch and Laney (Dew) Harris. His grandmother, Mary (Arrick) Harris, was a daughter of John and Susanna (Price) Arrick.

William Darrah, our subject's paternal grandfather, emigrated from Ireland and located at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, where he was engaged in mercantile business until his death. His wife, Letetia McFarland, was a native of Scotland.

John Darrah, father of D. H. Darrah, followed farming for some time prior to his death, but had investments in various public enterprises. Previous to, and during the Civil War, he bought and shipped stock to Chicago. He died soon after the close of that conflict. His wife's father, David Harris, served nine consecutive years as Probate judge of Belmont County.

D. H. Darrah was educated in the public school adjacent to his father's farm, three miles west of Bridgeport on the National Pike, and also had the benefits of an academic course in Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio. In 1874, he located in Bellaire and clerked several months in the First National Bank. He then entered the drug store of Husbands & Inskeep as an apprentice to learn the drug business. He afterward worked in a similar capacity with J. & M. N. Mercer, druggists, with whom he remained two years. A little latter he purchased an interest in the *Bellaire Democrat* and in partnership with John R. Gow tried journalism for about six months. In the latter "seventies" he purchased a drug store in South Bellaire and has been engaged mainly in that line of work ever since.

In 1896 he erected his present store building of modern design, which is built of brick and is two stories high. The lot upon which the structure stands is 120 by 24 feet, and the building itself is 84 by 24 feet. It has a steel ceiling and is conveniently arranged, being well stocked with drugs and the usual line of accessories found in any first-class drug store. The place also contains a fine soda fountain and everything is well arranged and neatly kept. Mr. Darrah is a registered pharmacist and fills prescriptions in a careful manner. In addition to this, he handles the finest line of pure drugs in the city and has put upon the market several preparations of his own composition. Conspicuous among the latter are "Darrah's Headache Powders" and "Darrah's Pleasant Worm Syrup."

Our subject was united in marriage with Ida G. Patterson, a daughter of James and Katherine Patterson, and they have one child

living, a daughter, Katie, and one deceased, Pearl, who died aged 12 years. In politics, Mr. Darrah is a Republican. He has served two terms as township clerk. At one time he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for county auditor. The county was then heavily Democratic, but notwithstanding this fact he was defeated by only two votes. He filled the office for 10 months, however, being appointed to fill a vacancy by the county commissioners. Mr. Darrah was appointed postmaster of Bellaire in 1888, during Harrison's administration and served four years.

In Masonic circles, our subject is a member of both the blue lodge, in which he served as master, and the chapter at Bellaire and of Hope Commandery No. 26 of St. Clairsville, of which he is senior warden. Aside from his business, he is interested in various enterprises. He is upright and honorable in all dealings and enjoys a good patronage. The family favor the Presbyterian Church and stand well in social circles. Mr. Darrah is a charter member of the Dollar Savings Bank of Bellaire, and has served as a director of the Belmont Savings & Loan Company.

JOHN CALDWELL, one of the substantial, representative and public-spirited citizens of Wheeling township, Belmont County, Ohio, who resides upon his fine farm comprising 168 acres of land situated in the coal and oil belt, was born May 18, 1843, in Wheeling township, at the home of his grandfather, John Bell.

The family is of Irish origin, the grandfather of our subject, also named John Caldwell, being a native of County Antrim, Ireland. He came to America with his family, when his son William was about five years of age. In Ireland he married Mary Black of his own county and they had three children born in the old country,—William, Jane and John Patrick,—while Elizabeth was born near Philadelphia, where they landed. The family started west at a later date, and at Pittsburg

the father, with others, took a fever and died, leaving the widow in the strange land with four children to rear. She located in Washington County, Pennsylvania, about five miles west of Washington and bravely took up her burden, following weaving in order to bring her little ones bread. She educated them as well as she could, and kept them together, and in every way was a woman of character well worthy to be remembered by her descendants.

William Caldwell, the father of our subject was born in Ireland, February 14, 1814, and crossed the ocean with his parents in 1819. He lived with his mother near Little Washington until they removed to Ohio about 1830, when they located on a little farm near Fairpoint in Wheeling township, moving in 1836 to a farm which is now the site of Bannock, which he in association with his uncle, Patrick Black, bought equally,—William buying the west half, about 75 acres. June 2, 1842, Mr. Caldwell married Mary Jane Bell, daughter of John and Margaret (Dunn) Bell, of this county and of Scotch descent, tracing an ancestry to Robert Bruce of Bannockburn. After their marriage, William and his wife went to housekeeping on the farm, occupying the old log house then standing, the uncle building a new brick residence on his portion of the land, where he with two brothers lived out their lives. William also built a new residence and both of these still stand, some additions having been made to them. There were born to William and Mary Jane (Bell) Caldwell a family of 13 children, namely: John our subject; Margaret Dunn, who was born in 1844, and died in 1852; William Taggart, who was born July 10, 1846, married Mary E. Price, has nine children, and lives in Wheeling township; Patrick Black, who was born May 12, 1848, married Nancy Armstrong, has five children, and lives in Richland township, near Bannock; Elizabeth Jane, who was born July 26, 1850, married John Clark, has four children and lives in Union township; Robert Bruce, who was born April 26, 1852, married Margaret Snedeker of this county, has two children and lives in Richland town-



JOHN J. KOEHLINE.

ship, near East Richland; Mary, who was born January 27, 1855, died of diphtheria, in 1863; Annie Bell, who was born June 27, 1856, married Fred M. Daniel, has seven children, and resides in Richland township, near Bannock and St. Clairsville; an infant, born in 1857, deceased; George Alex., who was born July 13, 1858, lives single on the home farm at Bannock; James Hammond, who was born May 18, 1860, died of diphtheria in 1863; Martha Ellen, who was born January 23, 1862, died of diphtheria in 1863; and Sarah Agnes, born March 4, 1864, who lives on the home farm.

Our subject remained at home until 1872 when, on January 24th, he married Euphemia Elizabeth Hays, a daughter of Henderson Hays, of Wheeling township, near Uniontown. After marriage, he moved to his present farm where he has continued to make improvements, erected all the buildings except the barn and has engaged in extensive farming. Mr. Caldwell's land is very valuable, lying as it does, in the coal and oil belt of the State. Since the death of Mrs. Caldwell, in 1894, various members of his family have resided with him. In religious belief, our subject is a Presbyterian, and like his father, active in the work of the church, also like the latter being identified with the Democratic party. For many years he has been township trustee and school director, and in 1890 and again in 1900, he served as land appraiser. Mr. Caldwell is much esteemed in his locality as an upright man, and one who through his public-spirit has assisted in the growth and development of his township.

JOHN J. KOEHNLINE, deceased, was for many years a prominent man of Bridgeport, Ohio, and during his long and useful life stood among the foremost and most enterprising citizens of Belmont County. He was born in Fulton, (West) Virginia, March 28, 1840, being the second child and eldest son of John M. and Elizabeth (Klem) Koehnline.

John M. Koehnlein was born in Wurtem-

berg, Germany, in 1816, and came to the United States in 1838. The trip was made on board a sailing vessel and he was four months on the way. He located in Bellaire, Ohio, removing some time later to Marshall County, West Virginia,—while living there his marriage took place. His wife, Elizabeth Klem, was a native of Baden, Germany, and their marriage was consummated at Bellaire, Ohio. Mrs. Koehnline died February 5, 1899, at the advanced age of 81 years and five months. Six children were born to her and her husband, as follows: Elizabeth, John J., the subject of this biography; Jacob; Catherine B.; Henry; and William. Elizabeth, who married Nicholas Zimmer, died at the age of 58 years. Jacob enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War, serving four years. He finally died from cholera, after an illness of about five hours. Catherine married William Conway and is also deceased. Henry is a resident of the city of Bridgeport, Ohio, and William is a contractor and builder and real estate dealer of the same city.

John M. Koehnline was a pioneer in this section of the country. He opened the mine between Aetna and Bridgeport, during the war, having removed to the latter place in 1863, and engaged in the coal business. He shipped the product of his mine as far south as New Orleans. His death took place in 1875.

John J. Koehnline, our subject, was educated in his native place and was one of the pioneer river men on the Ohio River. He boated coal to Cincinnati and Louisville, from Bridgeport and often from Pittsburg. He had a steamboat of his own called the "General Harrison," and was also engaged in transferring freight across the river at Bellaire. In 1890, he moved up the river opposite the Wheeling steel bridge, and carried on the coal business from that point. This mine is now run by his sons, and is the largest retail mine in the city, furnishing employment to upward of 18 men.

In company with his brother, William, our subject opened an ice house, under the firm name of Koehnline Brothers and for a number of years carried on a successful business.

Later an artificial ice plant was started by our subject and his son, George, and a flourishing business in that line has been carried on to the present day, the son having succeeded to the business. The plant has a capacity of 24 tons per day and during the summer season furnishes employment for 10 or 12 men. Four wagons are required to distribute ice, the product being disposed of in Bridgeport and vicinity. The running expenses of the plant exceed \$200 per week, and it ranks among the most practical and useful enterprises in the city.

Mr. Koehnline was quite an extensive property owner, and floated the first coal to Louisville after the war. He enlisted in the Union Army, June 1, 1861, as a private in the 2nd Reg., West Virginia Vol. Inf., which later became a cavalry regiment. Our subject served with the regiment throughout his term of service, having enlisted for four years. He was engaged principally in scout and picket duty previous to 1864, and during that time participated in the engagements at Lewisburg, Sinking Creek, Wytheville, and various others. He was subsequently attached to Milroy's Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Army Corps, of the Army of West Virginia. He was with all the movements of the regiment until he was honorably discharged from service at the expiration of his term at Camp Carlisle, June 6, 1864. He took active part in the battles of Bull Run, Kelley's Ford, Rocky Faced Gap, Alleghany Mountain, and Beverly, and in the minor engagements of Cloyd's Run, Piedmont, New Market, and many other skirmishes. He also took part in Averill's famous raid. He was wounded in battle, but never severely, but had numerous narrow escapes from danger by reason of his personal disregard of danger.

October 7, 1871, Mr. Koehnline was united in marriage with Miss Cilles, a daughter of George and Barbara (Smith) Cilles. The ceremony was performed on Wheeling Island, Rev. J. T. Latane, an Episcopalian divine of Wheeling, officiating. Mrs. Koehnline is the eldest of 10 children. Her father was a gardener by occupation and died in 1897, aged 76 years. He was a member of the Lutheran

Church. His wife, whose death took place during the same year, was a faithful member of the Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Cilles reared the following children: Mrs. Koehnline, widow of our subject; Casper, who resides near Parkersburg, West Virginia; Minnie, deceased; Amelia, who died when about 32 years old; Christina; Louisa, who died aged 19 years; Tillie, wife of William Baker, of Wheeling; Jennie, a stenographer and bookkeeper in Wheeling; Rosa, who died aged 13 years; and George, a gardener of Wheeling Island.

Mr. Koehnline's death took place April 14, 1902, being 62 years and 17 days old at the time of his demise. He was not only an interesting character, but was a valued citizen as well. He lived almost all his life in Bridgeport, and was prominently connected with many of the important business enterprises of this city. He was a worthy and upright citizen and he was deeply mourned by a large number of citizens in this section of Ohio. He was a valued member of the G. A. R., and was past commander and treasurer of the same. Politically, he was an ardent Republican. In religious circles both he and Mrs. Koehnline were active members and workers, the former being a member of the German Lutheran Church; and the latter has been a member of the Episcopal Church since her 10th year. She has ever been a devoted and active worker in both church and Sunday-school work, contributing very liberally toward the support of both.

Mr. and Mrs. Koehnline reared a large family. Nine children were born to them, viz.: John J., Jr., who died in infancy; George M.; Rosa B., who married James W. Dillon, of Bridgeport, and has one child, Elmer W.; James A.; Katie E., who was a member of the graduating class of 1902 of the Bridgeport High School, is assistant bookkeeper in the office of her brothers; Thomas; Harrison and Mary A. and Frederick, who died in infancy.

George M. Koehnline and his brother, James A., succeeded their father, John J. Koehnline, in the coal and ice business, and are regarded as being among the most successful and rising young merchants of Bridgeport.

CRAWFORD WELSH ARMSTRONG, owner and operator of the Armstrong Mills in Washington township, located at one of the important stations on the Ohio River & Western Railroad, is one of the leading business men of Belmont County. Mr. Armstrong owns the town site at this place, and has had the property surveyed and platted, it being the only one of its kind in Washington township. Here he has erected a number of comfortable houses, many of which he has sold to resident employees of the great mills. For a number of years Mr. Armstrong has concentrated his efforts here and has engaged extensively in a mercantile business.

On December 5, 1841, Mr. Armstrong was born at Armstrong's Mills, being a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Welsh) Armstrong, the former of whom was born March 11, 1813, in Belmont County, a son of that old pioneer Thomas Armstrong, who, with his family, migrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled in 1811 on Captina Creek. Here Thomas Armstrong started a tannery and young Alexander learned the business and when, in 1833, the father opened up a general store, the son was equally useful in a clerical position, exhibiting indeed so excellent a business capacity that in 1839 he was admitted to a partnership, his brother James receiving the other half interest in 1843. In 1844 Alexander Armstrong purchased the grist mill which his father built and continued to operate it in connection with a woolen factory, at the latter place manufacturing cloth and yarns and working the wool into rolls for the use of the neighboring farmers' wives. In 1847 the brothers disposed of their dry goods and discontinued that branch of their business, but Alexander subsequently opened a new store, in partnership with a Mr. Miller, who, in 1849, sold his interest to James Armstrong. The firm of Armstrong Brothers continued until 1854, when the goods were again disposed of and the store room was leased to William Woodburn, who continued there a few years and then removed his stock elsewhere.

About 1858 Alexander Armstrong, who was

a born merchant, again started into the mercantile business at his old stand, in partnership with E. W. Bryson, the latter retiring six years later, and Mr. Armstrong continuing alone until his death in March, 1884. During all this time he also conducted the woolen factory which he had built in 1846 and which is still a part of the large store building now occupied by the firm of C. W. Armstrong & Son. Mr. Armstrong was the postmaster at this place from the receipt of his commission from President Tyler until his death, and he was succeeded for one year by his son, C. W. Armstrong. The mercantile business is now conducted by a Mr. Lindsey, who is also the postmaster. Alexander Armstrong was a man of unusual business acumen and became possessed of a large amount of property, owning 1,100 acres of land exclusive of his mills and stores. He was one of the important factors in the organization of the Bellaire & Southwestern Railroad, now the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railway, and served both as director and as vice-president. A later reorganization has changed this road into the Ohio River & Western Railroad, but during Mr. Armstrong's connection it bore its former name. He was prominent also in the Methodist Church, and also in public life, as late as 1871 having a clerical position under the administration of Hon. Isaac Welsh in the State Treasurer's office. In all these various lines of activity, Mr. Armstrong displayed an uprightness of character and recognition of business integrity which reflects honor upon his family and the enterprises which bear his name.

In 1839 Alexander Armstrong was united in marriage with Elizabeth Welsh, who was born February 21, 1819, in Belmont County, and was a daughter of Crawford and Mary Ann (Erford) Welsh, the former of whom was born July 7, 1784, in York County, Pennsylvania, and married in 1807; and the latter of whom was born September 20, 1789, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and died February 21, 1875. Crawford Welsh came to Belmont County soon after his marriage and took up land in the eastern part of Richland

township, bringing his wife in 1808 and here he died December 13, 1863. He had been a man of affairs and had served four terms in the Ohio Legislature. These children were born to Crawford Welsh and wife: John, Isaac, Henry, David, Elizabeth, James R., Temperance, Mary Jane, and Crawford Erford. John, who was born December 15, 1808, became prominent and served as associate judge in this county but died at Laclede, Missouri, in 1866. Isaac, who was born July 20, 1811, married Mary Armstrong, daughter of Thomas Armstrong, moved then to Beallsville, Monroe County, engaging in mercantile pursuits and the buying and shipping of tobacco, until 1854. Then he removed to a farm on Capitan Creek, near Armstrong's Mills, and lived there until death. In 1857 he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives by the united vote of Americans and Republicans, was re-elected in 1859, and then served two years as Senator from the Belmont and Harrison County district. In 1868 he was presidential elector for the 16th District and was chosen to carry the vote of Ohio to Washington. In 1871 he was elected State Treasurer and held the office to within six weeks of the expiration of his second term, his son Leroy completing the unexpired time, Mr. Welsh dying November 29, 1875. Henry, who was born April 5, 1814, moved to near Laclede, Missouri, and died there. David, who was born August 27, 1816, died July 29, 1866, at Glencoe, Richland township, having served as surgeon of the 33rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., through the Civil War. James R., who was born September 7, 1821, died in youth. Temperance, who was born August 9, 1824, married Rev. John C. Thompson, a minister of the Congregational Church, and died May 29, 1901, at Clarksfield, Ohio. Mary Jane, who was born January 10, 1828, died young. Crawford Erford, the only survivor, was born December 19, 1833, served in the Civil War as a member of Company F, 15th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., from August, 1862, until discharged December 19, 1864, on account of a severe wound in the leg, received in June, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, has never married but resides at

Armstrong's Mills and has been elected five times as township treasurer.

The children of Alexander and Elizabeth (Welsh) Armstrong were these: Julius, Crawford Welsh, Zwingle, Alonzo A., Hon. Elihu B., Rev. Thomas, Leroy Wood, and Mary Elizabeth. Julius Armstrong was born April 6, 1840, and resides at Columbus, where he is chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, having been first appointed by Governor McKinley and re-appointed by Governor Nash. From August, 1862, until the close of the Civil War he served in Company F, 52nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He married Lizzie Warren of Belmont County and has three children,—Edna, Clara and Warren. Zwingle Armstrong was born December 22, 1843, and resides at Armstrong's Mills on his farm of 475 acres, where he built an elegant brick residence in 1860. His first marriage was to Rosalie Kelley, who was born in 1853 at St. Clairsville, daughter of John and Rachel (Judkins) Kelley, the former a county treasurer many years ago. Mrs. Armstrong died 30 years since. The present Mrs. Zwingle Armstrong was formerly the widow of H. T. Meek, of Bellaire, and the children of her first marriage are: Nellie, the wife of J. M. Armstrong of Pittsburg; and Elsie, a student at Mount Union College. Alonzo A. Armstrong was born November 23, 1846, and is an Indian agent for the government in Arizona. He married Jennie Woodburn and they have one daughter, Florence. Hon. Elihu B. Armstrong was born September 7, 1849, has served two terms as State legislator and resides at Armstrong's Mills. He married Mary H. Lindsey, who died in November, 1899; the six children of this union are as follows: Carl, Bertie and Bertha (twins), Rex, Robert and Edith. Rev. Thomas Armstrong was born October 15, 1852, and is the pastor of the Methodist Church at Cadiz, Ohio. He married Maggie Neff and they have three children. Leroy Wood Armstrong was born May 26, 1857, and resides on his farm near the mills. He married Mattie Armstrong of Delaware, Ohio. Mary Elizabeth, who was born September 3, 1861, mar-

ried John A. Lindsey, and they reside on a farm near Farmer City, Illinois, and have two children,—Edith and Leone.

Crawford Welsh Armstrong, our subject, has made his home at Armstrong's Mills all his life except during an army service and from 1866 to 1871, when in business at Glencoe. From 1872 to 1882, at which time he purchased the mill, he was engaged in merchandising for his father and managed the mill, in the latter year purchasing the mill. He carried on the business on his own account until it was burned in April, 1900. No time was lost in rebuilding the mill, with increased facilities, and it was started January 15, 1901, with a capacity of 35 barrels. After the death of his father, our subject with his brother, Elihu B. Armstrong, continued the store about one year and then sold that line to Julius Armstrong, who several years later sold to H. B. Wilkinson, who in turn sold to its present proprietor, A. J. Lindsey. In the fall of 1892 our subject started the present store, which is conducted under the firm name of C. W. Armstrong & Son, the latter, Frank B., having taken a half interest and for some years having been the manager of this large stock. Mr. Armstrong owns 50 acres of the town site, as noted before, and has done much to make this a very attractive locality.

In July, 1867, Mr. Armstrong married Sarah A. Elliott, who was born in 1844, a daughter of Thomas Elliott of Trumbull County, Ohio. The children born to this union are: Frank B., a very successful business man; Estella E., the wife of Luther Perkins of this vicinity, their children being,—Mary and Chester; Bessie B., a student in a medical college at Columbus preparing for a professional life; Harry M., an engineer at the flouring mill; and Gertrude, at home.

Mr. Armstrong has a notable war record; enlisting as a private in November, 1861, in Company D, 43rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., he was soon promoted to be corporal; December 31, 1863, he was appointed duty sergeant; and August 9, 1864, 1st sergeant. On April 1, 1865, he was made captain and mustered out as such July 19, 1865. Politically he has al-

ways been identified with the Republican party, as have the other members of his family. Many township offices have been thrust upon him, and he served three years as jury commissioner, one of the first appointments by Judge J. B. Driggs in this county under the new law. For the past 30 years he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church. His fraternal relations are with Hess Post, G. A. R., No. 595, of Armstrong's Mills. In every relation of life Mr. Armstrong occupies an honorable position and he is very justly regarded as one of the most progressive business men of Belmont County.

JOHN C. JOHNSON, who conducts a farm in Richmond township, Belmont County, Ohio, has various other business interests and is one of the substantial men of his vicinity. He is a native of this county, born in Colerain township, October 23, 1850, and is a son of Robert Johnson. His grandfather, George Johnson, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to this country when a young man, settling near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

Robert Johnson was born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1813, and died December 17, 1884. He came to Belmont County in 1840, locating first in Pease township and then in Colerain township where he died. He also resided in Harrison County for a period of 17 years. He was a coal miner, well digger and riverman, in addition to which he engaged in farming a part of the time. He was a member of the Methodist Church all his life, as were his parents before him. Prior to the war he was a Democrat, and then changed his political allegiance to the Republican party. He married Emily Dowell, who was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and died in 1855, at the age of 37 years. They had nine children, as follows: David, Eliza A., Tillie J., William and Daniel, all of whom are deceased; George, who lives in Harrison County; John C., subject of this sketch; Edward; and one who died in infancy.

John C. Johnson has employed most of his time in buying and selling options on coal land, disposing of 2,100 acres in this manner in 1901 at a goodly profit, and still has some 1,900 to dispose of. He is a coal miner and worked for some time in the mines of Belmont County, in the mines at Streator, Illinois, and at other places. He worked on a farm during his early life, and in 1898 purchased the Kinter farm of 234 acres, which he is now successfully operating.

June 26, 1878, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Rebecca Ella Robison, a daughter of John and Lydia Robison. Mrs. Robison is now living at the age of 93 years, is hale and hearty, and every indication points to her reaching the century mark. Mrs. Johnson was born in Harrison County, August 28, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been blessed with eight children, as follows: Anna May; Frederick; Cora Belle; Mary Elva; Asa Jay; Clara Emma; and two who died young. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and is serving his second term on the School Board. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. OLIVER PORTERFIELD, a well-known educator of Belmont County, Ohio, in which profession he has been engaged for the past 20 years, was born on the home farm in section 31, Smith township, April 11, 1861. He is a son of Alexander and Lydia Jane (Carleton) Porterfield, and grandson of John and Margaret (Robb) Porterfield.

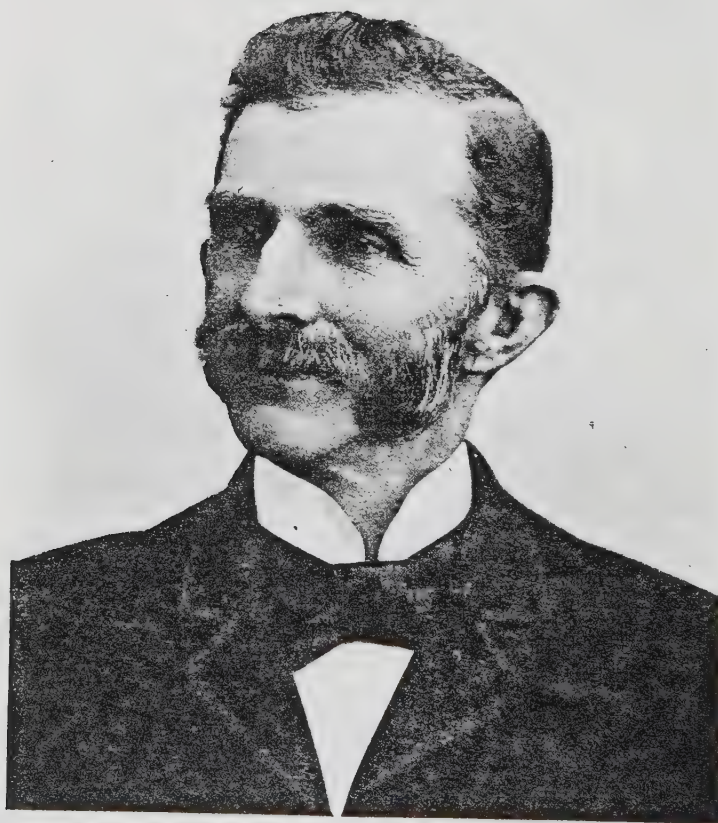
John Porterfield was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1801, locating first in Pennsylvania. In 1805, he removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he remained until 1811, when he came to Belmont County and located in Richland township on the farm now occupied by Prof. W. D. Porterfield. In 1818 he removed to Smith township, where he died. He and his wife had 16 children, as follows: Elizabeth; Susan; Matthew; John and James, twins; William;

Margaret; Emily; Mary, widow of George Myers, residing in Pultney township; Monica; Andrew; Jane; Nathaniel; Alexander; Sarah, widow of George W. Kemp, residing in Goshen township; and Joseph. But two of the family are now living.

Alexander Porterfield was born in Smith township, January 22, 1830, and died June 6, 1900. He was married November 6, 1856, to Lydia Jane Carleton, who was born in Goshen township March 12, 1839, and is a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Pryor) Carleton. She was born on the farm settled upon by the Carletons in 1814, and which has since been in the possession of the family. Her father, Thomas Carleton, was born in 1813 and died July 15, 1869. He married Margaret Pryor, who was born in 1819 and died October 16, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Carleton were parents of the following children: Lydia Jane; Joshua, deceased; Mark L.; Margaret Ann (Bentley), deceased; Thomas W., of Smith township; William, of Smith township; Elizabeth (Kinney), of Montgomery County, Kansas; and John O., of Goshen township.

Alexander Porterfield and wife had five children, as follows: Margaret Isabelle, who is at home; Clara D., wife of J. W. Stonebraker of Smith township; J. Oliver, subject of this sketch; Emma L., wife of W. W. Lucas of Smith township; and Crawford O., who owns and resides on a part of the home farm in Smith township.—he married Margaret I. Mellott, a daughter of Joshua R. Mellott of Smith township.

J. Oliver Porterfield was reared and primarily educated in the country schools. He entered upon his profession in 1883, and has since continued, his first schools being at Lampsville and in Goshen township. During 1886 and 1887 he taught at Hopedale College in Harrison County, and has since been located at many different places. He is at present in charge of the Lampsville school. He has never married and resides at the home built by his father in 1875, a most substantial and comfortable brick structure. The farm consists of 480 acres and



JOHN W. NEFF.

is owned by various members of the family. They make a specialty of raising Delaine sheep and Shorthorn cattle.

Politically, our subject is a Republican and since September 1, 1900, has served as a member of the board of school examiners for the county. He was appointed to this office for a term of three years.

JOHN W. NEFF, capitalist, planing-mill owner, coal operator and farmer, is prominent in each line and is one of the leading men of Belmont County. His large and well-cultivated farm, comprising 288 acres, is located nine miles south of St. Clairsville, and is one of the most valuable tracts of land in Richland township.

Mr. Neff is a son of Belmont County, born in 1846, in Pultney township, his parents, Andrew and Jane (Alexander) Neff, also being natives of the same township. The father died in the old home in 1852, having been a successful farmer through life, a member of the Democratic party, and long connected with the Presbyterian Church. The mother was a daughter of Robert Alexander, and she died in 1883, at the age of 68 years, a most consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Robert Alexander's wife was a Miss Dixon. The three children born to our subject's parents were: John W., Alexander and Andrew J.

When Mr. Neff began his planing-mill operations in 1880, the machinery was erected in his barn; in 1883 his great new mill was ready for the expansion which had taken place in the business, which is now the most extensive in its line in the county. The many articles manufactured at his plant include such as the following: Siding, flooring, molding, brackets, casing, ceiling, window and door frames, farm ladders, step ladders, water troughs, sleds, telephone brackets, porch columns, fence pickets, paper roofing, Carey's roofing, lining paper, deadening felt, shingles, lath, lime, plaster, doors, windows, transoms, wire cloth, fence,

wood pumps, Myers' pumps and hay tools, spraying pumps, roller doors, track and hangers, pulleys, rope ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch and under), hinges, locks and catches, nails, oil and paints, ochre, white lead and roof coating. To meet further demands, Mr. Neff is building another plant at Neff's siding. Another of his enterprises, the Neff Coal Company, is located just below. Mr. Neff is interested in the Shadyside Real Estate & Improvement Company, in various lots and enterprises in Bellaire, and is also a stockholder in the Dollar Savings Bank of Bellaire.

In 1873, Mr. Neff was married to Mary E. McKelvey, a daughter of Samuel and Lucinda (Creamer) McKelvey. She was born in Mead township, Belmont County, in 1847. Four children were born to this union, namely: Lizzie E., who married Frank Mellott; Harry A., who married Dora Schramm, daughter of Jacob Schramm; Andrew; and Oliver. The religious connection of the family is with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Neff is a man of business stability and integrity and is regarded with feelings of the highest esteem throughout Belmont County. Mr. Neff was one of the promoters of the Enterprise Telephone Company, and has been a director in the organization since its incorporation. In connection with his many other enterprises, he is also successfully engaged in the fruit-growing industry, making a specialty of plums and small fruit.

LEE EVANS. In Lee Evans, Wayne township, Belmont County, finds her oldest citizen who has continuously made his home here, and also one of her most successful farmers and leading men. Mr. Evans was born within two miles of his present home, in Wayne township, in 1826, and he is a son of John N. Evans, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and accompanied his parents to Belmont County about 1804.

Eleazer and Mary (Nichols) Evans, the parents of John N. Evans, were Virginians by birth. The former was left an orphan in

youth, and earlier family records are not at hand. He followed farming all his life and, later, coming to Ohio, bought a small farm in Goshen township, Belmont County, where he settled and became a man of consequence. For 20 years he was a justice of the peace in Goshen township and later was made treasurer of Wayne township. He died at the age of 70 years, in July, 1847, his widow surviving some three years. Their children were these: John N., who was the father of our subject; Alfred, who was a merchant at Belmont, where he died; Israel, who moved to the West, became a farmer near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and died there; Nathan, known as Judge Evans, of Cambridge, represented the 16th District in Congress, and died at the above place; Margaret, who died at the age of 60 years; George, who died on his farm in Indiana; Elizabeth, who married William McFarland, died at the age of 80 years, her husband still surviving in Goshen township, at the age of 90 years; Sarah, who is deceased; Ezra E., who was known as Judge Evans, of Zanesville, was at attorney and died in the fall of 1901; Aaron, who has reached the age of 83 years, resides in Wayne township, near Somerton; and Albert, who died in youth.

John N. Evans resided in Goshen township until his marriage, and then moved to Wayne township, locating on the ridge, some two miles north of Newcastle, moving later to a property one mile south of Hunter, and then removing to a farm directly east, two miles, where his death occurred in 1862. Mr. Evans, like his father, became one of the prominent and responsible men of his time, called upon to fill offices and to assist in township government.

The mother of our subject was Jane Kinney, who was born in 1800 in County Armagh, Ireland, and who came to America in young womanhood. Her death occurred in June, 1859. She was a woman of strong personality and strength of character, and left a large family inheriting many of her admirable attributes. Her children were: Elisha, deceased; Mary, who resides in Western Iowa, at the age of 81 years; Thomas, deceased; Lee, of this biogra-

phy: Margaret, who lives in Wayne township; Deborah, deceased; Ruth, who died in November, 1859; Eden D., who died in Wayne township, in 1881, served three years in the Civil War; Elwood B., who resides on a farm in Wayne township; William H. H., who died in 1858; and Sarah E., who lives in Nashville, Indiana.

For 76 years Lee Evans has been a resident of Wayne township and has done his part in promoting the township's advancement. His early manhood was passed in farming during the summers and teaching school during the winters. Since 1863 he has occupied his present farm of 364 acres, this land having been originally entered by a Mr. Stanley, but since the grandfather's time the homestead has been in the possession of the Evans family. Mr. Evans has carried on general farming and is known for the success which has always attended his efforts. In 1884 the present comfortable and commodious residence was erected to take the place of the old home which was destroyed by fire. The Evans men in every generation have been men of ability, who have taken prominent positions in their communities, and such has been the case with our subject. He has at various times served as justice of the peace and as treasurer of the township, and his opinion has been highly regarded and his judgment consulted in all public affairs. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been an ardent adherent, formerly having belonged to the Whig party and having cast his first vote for President Taylor. He has served many times as a delegate of his party and as members of various political organizations, and was a very important worker in the campaign which resulted in the election of the late Governor McKinley. Fraternally he has long belonged to the Masons, having been a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 89, at Barnesville, belonging now to Somerton Lodge, No. 354, F. & A. M.

On September 20, 1849, Mr. Evans was married to Martha A. Shipman, born in 1828, at St. Clairsville, a daughter of George Shipman, who moved to Wayne township when she

was a girl. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Evans all survive, no bereavement having yet entered the family. These are: Hannah J., a teacher, residing at home; Melvina R., the wife of Rev. D. C. Wasburn, of the Methodist Church at Belle, Ohio; Ruth A., at home; Ada, the wife of C. F. Coleman, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Eva O., at home. A family reunion of more than usual interest took place at the old home, on September 20, 1899, this being the occasion of the golden wedding of our honored subject and estimable wife. The family circle of children and grandchildren was complete. Both Mr. and Mrs. Evans have long been prominent in the Methodist Church at Mount Horeb, in which our subject has been very active and useful as class leader, exhorter and steward. In the evening of life, it is most gratifying to be able to look back over so many well-spent years and to enjoy the affection of kindred and the high esteem of neighbors and friends.

JOSEPH McALLISTER, the junior member of the firm of J. & J. H. McAllister, lumber merchants and extensive farmers, of Morristown, Ohio, a leading business factor and a prominent public citizen, was born August 22, 1851, in Pultney township, Belmont County, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Tarbott) McAllister.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. McAllister were Wallace and Elizabeth McAllister, who came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Belmont County, in 1807, locating on a farm of 50 acres in Pultney township, near Rock Hill Church, in the shadow of which they lie buried. Elizabeth McAllister was a woman of exalted Christian character, and one of the charter members of the Rock Hill Presbyterian Church, which was organized under an elm tree, standing about one and one-half miles west of Bellaire, on Mc-Mechen's Creek. Since that day when the little fervent band of Christian men and women gathered under the spreading branches of the old elm to found a church, three edi-

fices have been erected, the third of which was destroyed by lightning, and the fourth is now building, the intention being to make it a substantial, commodious structure, costing \$8,000.

John McAllister, the father of our subject was an only child, and was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and accompanied his parents to Ohio in 1807. He naturally inherited the home farm and lived upon it until his death, in 1878, in his 77th year. From his parents he imbibed religious principles which guided him through life, making him not only a man of Godly life, but one who scrupulously lived up to all the ordinances of the religious body to which he belonged. In the observance of these rites, he was supported by his wife, and one of the most valued possessions of our subject is his beloved mother's well-read Bible. Both parents were laid away in the cemetery of the Rock Hill Church, in which they had so long worshiped, the mother preceding the father some eight years, dying in 1870, in her 56th year. Her three brothers were: William, a farmer; James, a carpenter; and John, a farmer,—all of them prominent men and life-long residents of Pultney township. Mrs. McAllister was the eldest of three sisters, the second being Fanny, who died at the age of 18 years, and Isabel, the only survivor, who is the widow of Daniel Giffen, of Pease township, whose home adjoins the High Ridge United Presbyterian Church property.

A family of 12 children was born to John and Elizabeth (Tarbott) McAllister, namely: Elizabeth, who married Steven White, resides in Owen County, Indiana; Robert, who lives on the old farm; Wallace, who is a farmer in Delaware County, Ohio; Isabel, who married Hugh Giffin, who is a retired farmer of Pultney township; Nancy J., who married Thomas W. Lucas, a farmer of Owen County, Indiana; James, who resides at Kirkwood, is a farmer of Belmont County; Margaret, who married John Giffin, resides on their farm in Pultney township; John H., who is the senior member of the lumber firm, resides at

Morristown; Mary F., who married George W. Gillis, resides on their farm in Owen County, Indiana; Joseph, who is the subject of this biography; Martha Ann, who married Thomas Davis, resides at Kirkwood, where Mr. Davis is a sheet roller in the Aetna-Standard Mill; and Sarah C., who married W. L. Brokaw, and resides at Cambridge, Ohio. It is a somewhat unusual circumstance that so numerous a family should all have attained maturity and have passed into middle life without any vacancy in its ranks.

Joseph McAllister was educated in the old Rock Hill school house and assisted his father on the farm until 1871, when he and his brother, John H. McAllister, formed a partnership in carpenter contracting, following this line until 1876, when they became owners and operators of a portable, circular sawmill, and until 1882 they engaged in custom work. In the spring of the latter year they changed their business into one of contracting and furnishing timber from the tree, for railroad constructing, and in this industry they operate not only their own mill, but five others also, having an annual output of from \$20,000 to \$50,000 worth of lumber, the business reaching the latter figure in 1901. In their own mill they employ 12 men, besides having a full equipment of teams, camp equipage and all the outfit and belongings for such purpose, furnishing their first customers, the Scott Lumber Company of Bridgeport, Ohio, the Aetna-Standard Iron & Steel Company, and the C., L. & W. Railway Company, their operations having been chiefly confined to Belmont County. Their contract has been made for their entire output until 1903, at which time, or soon after, the firm contemplates retiring from business.

The firm of J. & J. H. McAllister also owns fine farming lands in Belmont County, comprising 100 acres, which they have operated for the past five years, making a specialty of wheat growing, realizing this year 30 bushels to the acre. Joseph McAllister has been prominent in civic and township affairs, having held many of the responsible positions in the latter,

at various times, and for two terms having been honored by his fellow citizens with the office of mayor of Morristown, serving most acceptably in every instance. In fraternal orders he is a prominent Odd Fellow, and has represented District No. 36, in the Grand Lodge of Ohio, two terms, and is also a member of the encampment branch of the order. He is a member of the blue lodge, F. & A. M., and is vice-chancellor in the Knights of Pythias.

On June 29, 1881, Mr. McAllister was united in marriage with R. E. Jolly, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of the late distinguished Prof. E. B. Jolly and Elizabeth Sights, the former of whom was a native also of Pennsylvania, where for 33 years he was a noted educator, being one of the first five teachers to win a State certificate. Professor Jolly died January 2, 1886, at the age of 56 years. He was a life-long member of the Disciples' Church, and a great Bible student, becoming an authority in Holy Writ, for he possessed such thorough knowledge of the Scriptures that he was able to immediately locate a text upon hearing it repeated. He was held in high esteem both as teacher and man. His venerable widow still survives at the age of 73 years, and resides at Taylorstown, Washington County, Pennsylvania. She also is a consistent member of the Disciples' Church and a lover and student of the Bible. These parents reared nine children, the eldest being Mrs. McAllister, and the others being as follows: Frank D., who is a carpenter and contractor, living in Claysville, Pennsylvania; William C., who is a farmer, living near Taylorstown, Pennsylvania; E. M., who is also a farmer, living near Middletown, Pennsylvania; John C., who is a farmer, living near Middletown also; Mattie B., who was a teacher for nine years, died at the age of 25 years; Minnie, who married M. J. McKelebon, a motorman on the electric railroad, resides on Wheeling Island; Susie C., who married William Grimes, in the postal service, lives at Claysville, Pennsylvania; and Lettie May, who is still at home.

The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. McAllister were: Maude E., who is a graduate of the Morristown High School and also of the musical department of Mount Union College, Ohio, a lady of unusual musical gifts; Charles L., who was born January 11, 1884, died July 12th of the same year; and Ethelynd L., who is still a student, and who displays marked musical ability on the violin. Both parents and daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. McAllister has been a trustee for the past 12 years. In every way our subject is a most worthy citizen and with his family belongs to the best social life in Morristown.

J. TAYLOR HENDERSHOT, one of the best known citizens of Washington township, Belmont County, is a prosperous general merchant of Hendershot, of which he is also the postmaster. He was born in this township in 1849, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Bartlett) Hendershot.

Henry Hendershot engaged in farming all his life, and for many years lived on the farm now occupied by our subject. He died in 1885 and his wife in 1871. The mother was probably a Virginian by birth, and was in the block-house at Wheeling during the trouble with Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hendershot became parents of the following children: John Peter, deceased, a soldier of the Civil War; William, deceased, who also served in the army; Henry Clay, deceased, also a soldier of the Union Army; Elizabeth, deceased; Annie (McGar), a widow, residing near Belmont; Lydia Bell, deceased, and J. Taylor, subject of this biography.

J. Taylor Hendershot was reared and has always made his home on the farm. Early in the "nineties" he established a general store, carrying a stock of goods invoicing about \$2,000, and this he has since conducted in a most successful manner. When Hendershot was made a post office some seven years ago our subject received the appointment of postmaster, in which capacity he has since con-

tinued. He owns a farm of 160 acres, all of which is well improved and is operated under his direction. He was joined in marriage with Eunice Hall, a daughter of Job Hall, and they have three children: Birdie O., now at Steubenville; Foster Welch, at Captina Mills, and Bernie Baer, at home. Politically he is a Republican and has served as township trustee and in other local offices. He is a member of Moriah Lodge, No. 105, F. & A. M., of Powhatan. In religious attachment he is a member of Grand View Christian Church.

Job Hall, father of Mrs. Hendershot, was born in Richland township, Belmont County, in 1824, and is a son of William and Nancy (Dillon) Hall, and grandson of Dennis Hall. The last named moved to Wheeling from Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1805, and later located in Pease township, and finally in Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio. He was a miller by trade and followed milling throughout life. He married Rachel Shubridge, who died in Knox County, Ohio, and of the children born to them four died before leaving Virginia. The others, William Y., John, James, Nancy, and Priscilla, are now all deceased. William Y. Hall, father of Job Hall, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, January 9, 1795, and came with his father to Richland township. He resided in Belmont County until 1854, when he moved to the State of Iowa, locating in Appanoose County, where he followed carpentering and farming. His death occurred January 13, 1870. His wife, Nancy Dillon, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and was a daughter of Job and Catherine (Colly) Dillon, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Richland township when Mrs. Hall was very small. She died in 1833 in the prime of life. Six children were born to William and Nancy Hall, namely: Alma, born in 1822, married and moved to Iowa, where she died; Job; Lovina, born in 1827, married Isaac Meek and died in this county; Melissa, born in 1829, died at Armstrong's Mills; Catherine, born in 1831, died single, and Nancy, born in 1833, who is the wife of William Slay, of Glencoe.

Job Hall was four years old when brought to Washington township, where he has since made his home, having now passed the age of 78 years. He was reared on a farm, but later took up the trade of a millwright when 33 years of age. He engaged at various mills and continued in the business until some five years ago, his last work being to help put in the rolls at the Armstrong Mills, which were later burned. He has resided on his present home farm since 1859, and has followed farming during that period. He was married in 1849 to Elizabeth Hendershot, who was born in Washington township in 1824, and is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Brewer) Hendershot. They have five children: Eunice, born in 1850 and wife of J. T. Hendershot; James W., born in 1852, died at the age of two years; Alonzo O., born in 1854, resides at Bellaire, where he is engaged in the grocery business; Mary, born in 1857, wife of Samuel Carpenter, of York township; and Viola, born in 1860, married Charles F. Kocher, a blacksmith, and resides at Armstrong's Mills. Politically Mr. Hall is a Democrat and has served in various township offices. Fraternally he is a member of Captina Lodge, No. 429, I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Christian Church and he is a Universalist.

FREDERICK FRALEY, well known as one of the representative farmers of Washington township, Belmont County, was born in Germany, December 7, 1838, and was six months of age when brought by his parents to this country. His parents, Philip and Barbara (Vite) Fraley, upon coming from Alsace, Germany, first located in Monroe County, Ohio, but shortly after came to Belmont County, locating on Cat's Run, in Washington township.

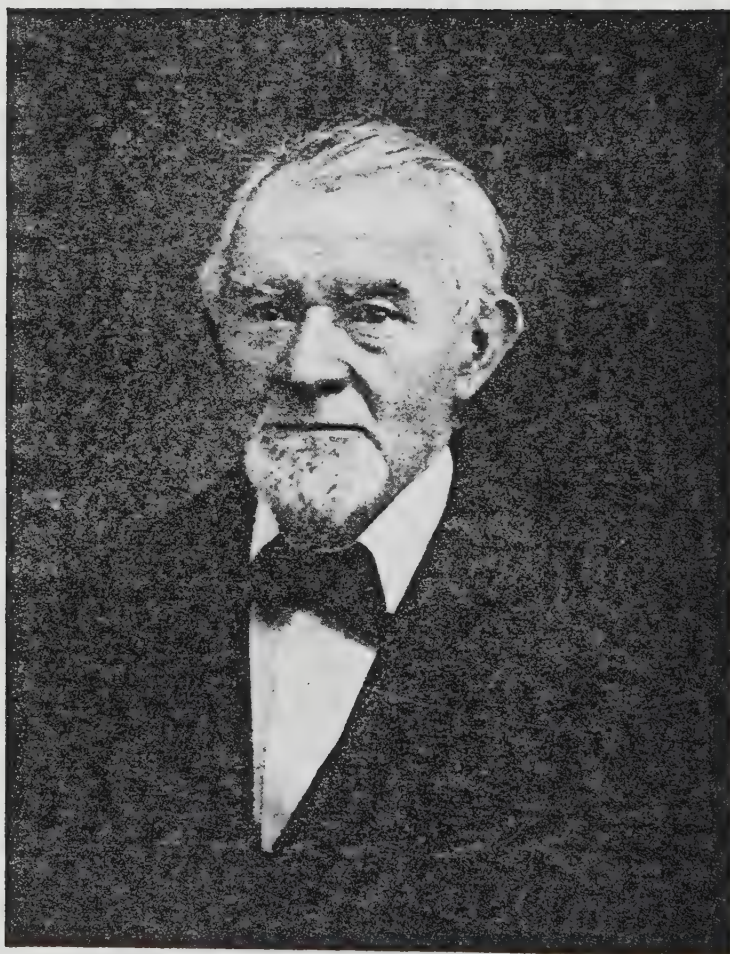
The parents of our subject both died on the home farm, the father in 1867, at the age of 77 years, and the mother in December, 1879. There were seven children in the family of Philip Fraley, as follows: Jacob, half-brother

of our subject; George, deceased, whose son Charles lives on the old home farm; Peter, a farmer of Monroe County; Frederick; Philip, proprietor of the Beallsville Mills, who also owns a farm in Monroe County; Barbara, wife of John Andregg, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Charlotte, wife of Henry Anshutz, of Washington township. All remained at home until marriage and each had a farm.

Frederick Fraley remained at home longer than the other children, and he and his brother Philip secured of Charles Danford the John Noffsinger farm, on which he now lives. He has 160 acres, which he devotes to general farming and stock raising, and he is considered one of the substantial and reliable farmers of the township.

Mr. Fraley was joined in marriage with Mary Schafer, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1841, and is a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Intzinger) Schafer. Her parents came from Wurtemberg, Germany, and were early residents of Monroe County, Ohio. They were parents of nine children, as follows: Godfrey, who resides near Barnesville; Jacob, an engineer of Sardis, Ohio; Adam, a retired farmer, who conducts a hotel at Newport, Ohio; Frederick, a farmer living near New Martinsville, West Virginia; George, deceased; Levi, who resides near Somerton, Ohio, and follows farming; Mary, wife of Mr. Fraley; Catherine, who is unmarried, and Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Walter, who lives in Switzer township, Monroe County, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraley have 10 children, as follows: Edward, a farmer, located south of Hendershot, married Miss Wright and has three daughters—Lucy, Carrie and Mary; Pauline, wife of Mathias Brown, resides near her father and has three children—Lucy, Minta and Nina; Clara, widow of L. G. Brown, resides with her father and has three children—Francis, Clarence and Bessie; Caroline, wife of Alfred Schafer, resides in Washington township and has five children—Lawrence, Leslie, Frederick, Elsie and a baby; Charles, a farmer, living southeast of Beallsville, Mon-



HERMAN HARTENSTEIN.

roe County, married Sevilla Kocher and has three children—Effie, Arlie and Lester; John W. resides in Davenport, Iowa, and is unmarried; George, who is in the pottery business at Steubenville, married Luella Schrawger and has two children—Dewey and Russell; Jacob T., who resides in Steubenville, married Blemma Bilyen; Harry Berton, who is at home, and Oliver B., of Steubenville, Ohio. Two children died in infancy. In politics Mr. Fraley is a strong supporter of Democratic principles. He is a Lutheran in religious views and his wife is a Methodist.

HERMAN HARTENSTEIN, a venerable and honored resident of Belmont County, Ohio, has spent almost half a century of his useful life in the iron and steel works. In 1900 he retired to his farm near Bellaire,—this farm is most beautifully situated, being located on a hill overlooking the Ohio River. The original purchase contained but 30 acres, but later a 50-acre tract adjoining was added, making it one of the finest 80-acre farms in the vicinity. Here Mr. Hartenstein carries on general farming and his activity would put to shame many a younger man. Valuable sand pits are to be found on his land and large quantities of sand are sold for molding purposes.

As the same indicates, the subject of this sketch is of German nativity. His birth took place in October, 1830, in Saxony, Germany, and he is a son of Henry Hartenstein, who with his family emigrated from the fatherland, locating in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1844. Purchasing a tract of land in that county, Henry Hartenstein followed agricultural pursuits for many years. About a year prior to his death, he sold his farm and removed to a near-by town. Both he and his wife died in 1895—within six weeks of each other—and both were octogenarians at the time of their deaths.

Although living in a distant county, our subject made it a rule to visit his aged parents at least once a year for many years be-

fore their deaths. He has four sisters, who reside on farms in different parts of Butler County, Pennsylvania, and his brother, Louis, is successfully engaged in mercantile life in the same State.

Mr. Hartenstein obtained his primary education in Germany, and after locating in the United States attended night school. When 15 years of age, he secured employment in the iron works at Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, continuing to work there until 1849, when the plant was closed. After a brief sojourn at Pittsburg, he went to Wheeling, and followed the fortunes of a miner a few months. The following year (1850), upon the opening of the Belmont Mills, Mr. Hartenstein entered the employ of Bailey, Woodward & Co., continuing in the employ of that firm for many years after the La Belle Mill was built there by them, working in all 17 years with the Belmont and La Belle companies. He first worked in the rolling department and later was employed for years in the boiling rooms. He tended the puddling furnaces and, as the business grew, became manager of the puddling and heating furnaces, retaining that position for years.

In 1886 Mr. Hartenstein entered the steel works as assistant manager and filled that position in an able manner until his retirement from the service in 1900, having spent 49 years in the business. He is well known all over the steel region and is one of the few men now living who were among the early employees of the mills.

In February, 1852, our subject was united in marriage with Louisa Knipping, who was born in Germany in 1833 and is a daughter of William and Theresa (Schlinkey) Knipping. She came to this country in 1844 and was reared in the family of her step-father, August Wiedebusch, who lived in Wheeling, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hartenstein have five daughters and three sons living and have lost several children. Their two eldest sons, August and Herman, reside in the West. Albert, the youngest son, is a druggist in Bellaire. The daughters are Leona (Mrs. John Murphy),

Roberta (Mrs. Peter Kern), Louisa (Mrs. Joseph Glasser), Mary (Mrs. James McKee) and Annie, wife of John Glasser, a manufacturer of some note. All reside in Bellaire.

Mr. Hartenstein is a faithful follower of the Democratic party. While a resident of Wheeling, he served three years as a member of the City Council. Mr. Hartenstein was captain in the West Virginia State Militia during the Civil War. In fraternal circles, he is a prominent Mason, having a membership of 20 years' standing. He affiliates with the blue lodge and chapter of Bellaire and with Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T., of St. Clairsville. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since he was 21 years of age. He is an active member of the Lutheran Church and contributed largely toward its support. From the foregoing it will be seen that our subject has led a long and active life and, although now in advanced years, is still a useful member of his community.

Mrs. Hartenstein's father fought in the battle of Waterloo and was never wounded. He was a brave soldier and was granted a life pension by King William, who also awarded him a brass medal.

SAMUEL W. PERKINS, a farmer and stock raiser residing in section 17, Kirkwood township, Belmont County, was born in this township July 14, 1849. He is a son of Rev. Jonathan and Rebecca (Majors) Perkins, and a grandson of Samuel Perkins, after whom he was named. The last named was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his widow received a pension for nearly 15 years.

Rev. Jonathan Perkins was born June 15, 1820, where the house of our subject now stands, and was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. He traveled the Moorefield circuit and was senior minister of the circuit. He later had a local charge and was a man of great popularity, enjoying the distinction of having united in marriage and buried more people than any other minister in the county. He served as

justice of the peace some 12 or 15 years, and his efforts were successful in amicably settling the differences of his neighbors without the intervention of the courts. During the Civil War he was captain of a military company which he took out to oppose the Morgan raid. He was a strong abolitionist and believed in a vigorous prosecution of the war. At one time he owned nearly a section of land and was a very successful farmer. In 1872 he had a large quantity of wool destroyed in the great Boston fire, but his loss was comparatively slight, owing to the property being insured. His death, which occurred August 28, 1887, was widely deplored, as he had lived a very useful life and came from one of the early families of the county. He joined the church at the age of 17 years and ever after was a consistent Christian. He served as a class leader in the church at Salem, and during a period of 15 years never missed a class meeting. He was united in marriage February 8, 1846, to Rebecca Majors, who was born in section 18, Kirkwood township, September 9, 1825, and died August 25, 1902. She was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years was quite active in church work. She was a great home woman until the death of her husband, when home lost its charms, and she thereafter spent her declining years at the homes of her children, whose chief joy was ministering to her wants. Eight children blessed the union of Rev. and Mrs. Perkins, five of whom survive, namely: Sarah E., wife of George E. Smith; Samuel W.; Margaret R., wife of J. W. Anderson, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Wichita, Kansas; Josephine O., wife of Albert S. Reynolds, a justice of the peace of Kirkwood township, and N. S. G., who resides where his father lived.

Samuel W. Perkins was educated in the common schools and later at Hopedale, after which he took to agricultural pursuits. He has 210 acres of well improved land, and all is underlaid with coal. He raises some stock that he sells, and winters about 35 head. He is one of the substantial men of his township,

of which he is now serving his second term as trustee.

March 29, 1876, Mr. Perkins was united in marriage with Nannie A. Anderson, a native of this county, and a daughter of D. P. and Margaret Anderson, the former of whom died in 1890, and the latter April 18, 1902, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Anderson and wife had the following children: Rev. J. W.; Mary, wife of Rev. W. G. Cash, superintendent of schools at Morristown for a time; Nannie A., and Ella M., wife of G. W. Warrick, who resides on the old Anderson homestead in this county. Our subject and his wife have four children, as follows: Emsley O., a member of the class of 1904 at Athens College; Isa Edith, who married F. J. Hamilton, a manufacturer of cigars at Hendrysburg, O., and has a daughter, Carrie L.; Jonathan F., who lives at home on the farm, and Margaret R., who is attending school. Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been trustee and steward. He has frequently served as superintendent of Sunday-schools and has been a leader for about 10 years. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican.

J. C. ISRAEL, a well-known agriculturist residing in section 2, Kirkwood township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born on his present farm December 21, 1833. He is a son of Robert and Mary (Taylor) Israel, and grandson of John Israel, who was a civil engineer and laid out the town of Sewellsville.

John Israel was born in England and came to the United States at an early age, settling in Maryland. He came to Ohio in 1801, and with his brother-in-law, Nicholas Gazaway, entered section 2, Kirkwood township, in partnership, this farm having since remained in possession of the family. On account of ill health he took a trip to the West Indies, and returned much benefited, but soon after died. His wife, Rachel Clary, died on the home farm at the age of 82 years. They had a family of

12 children, 11 of whom grew to maturity, but all have now passed away.

Robert Israel was born on the home farm in 1806, and lived there until he retired from active business, then moved to Morristown, where he died in 1891. He was a farmer and stock raiser and for a period of 20 years was a trustee of his township. He was a member and elder of the Christian Church in Morristown. He was an ardent Whig and later a Republican, favoring a vigorous prosecution of the Civil War. He married Mary Taylor, whose father, Noble Taylor, was one of the best known men and largest land owners in the county at the time of his death, about the middle of the 19th century. Mrs. Israel was born in 1810 and died in 1858. To this union were born the following children: Sarah E., born in 1831 and died in 1868, was the wife of John M. Dickerson; J. C.; Noble J., born in 1836 and died in 1889; Clarissa A., wife of John M. Dickerson, resides in Muskingum County; and Joseph H., who died in 1876.

J. C. Israel received his education in the district schools and has lived on the home farm all his life. With his brother, Noble J., he entered the army under General Brooks and was called out to repel the Rebels, who sought to invade the Northern States from Canada. They were in the service a period of 17 months and were with the regiment at Cleveland during Morgan's raid, and were sent as guards on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Our subject has some 363 acres of land, all well improved and underlaid with coal. He raises stock and grain, his land averaging from 50 to 75 bushels of corn to the acre. He has never had to buy grain with which to feed his stock. He has served as land appraiser, was township assessor two years, and school director 12 years. He was county commissioner six years, beginning in 1885, and acted in that capacity during the construction of the county buildings.

In 1856 Mr. Israel was joined in marriage with Elizabeth A. Pryor, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Israel died in February, 1858, at the age of 22 years, and

in 1860 he formed a second union with Sarah E. Skaggs, who died in 1869, leaving three children: E. L., a farmer in Union township, who married Ella Landers and has four children—Roy, Hobart, Dewey and Lillian; Mattie, a twin of E. L., who died at the age of six months; and Robert, a pharmacist of Morristown, who married Mattie McCarrahan and has two children—John B. and Abbie. In 1871 Mr. Israel married Maria G. Gregg, a daughter of Steven C. Gregg, county commissioner for many years, and they have two sons, Emmet G., of Oklahoma, who married Kate Hill, and Albert, of Texas. Religiously our subject is an elder and member of the Christian Church. He is probably the oldest Republican in the county, although not the oldest man.

JAMES PATTON FERGUSON, who has lived in the section of Belmont County known as Wheeling township since 1859, is engaged in the occupation of general farming, and also raises some fine stock, especially in sheep and cattle. He is of Irish descent, being a son of Malcolm and Mary (Patton) Ferguson, and a grandson of Samuel Ferguson, who was born in Ireland and immigrated to this country during the early part of the last century.

Samuel Ferguson settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, at first, soon after his arrival in the United States, but his residence there was but of short duration for he removed to the State of Ohio in 1824, and was located in Colerain township, Belmont County, for a time. Then he lived with his daughter Hannah on a farm in Wheeling township. This farm was his home during the remainder of his life and is but a short distance away from the land owned by our subject. While living in Pennsylvania, the first wife of Mr. Ferguson was taken away by death, leaving him six children, namely: James, Malcolm, Benjamin, Hannah, Sarah Ann and Eliza Jane. James Ferguson was born in Pennsylvania in 1808 and removed with his father to Ohio in 1824. He was educated in part in the com-

mon schools, but on the whole his education was mostly obtained through his own, individual efforts, for he was a natural student and had a wonderful aptitude for mathematics, oftentimes receiving difficult problems for solution from his relatives and friends in Ireland. He made his home at McComb, Hancock County, Ohio, reared a large family of children and lived to a very old age, being found dead in his bed one morning. Benjamin Ferguson was born in 1816. Hannah was born in 1810 and married George Coss, a native of Ross County, near Chillicothe, Ohio. She is now deceased and left five children to mourn her loss. Sarah Ann was born in 1814 and married Mr. Wood. Eliza Jane was born in 1818, and married William Sloan, of Harrisville, Ohio. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Ferguson married a second time, but the second wife also died while he was in Pennsylvania and left no children.

Malcolm Ferguson, the father of our subject, was born July 27, 1812, and was a native of the Keystone State. He, like his father, was also married twice, the first marriage being contracted with Mary Patton, the mother of our subject, who was a daughter of James H. and Jane (Walker) Patton. The maternal grandmother of our subject was a sister of Rev. John Walker, one of the founders and first teachers of Franklin College, and died at the advanced age of 91 years. When James P. Ferguson was but four years of age his mother died, leaving one other child, Mary Miller, and some time later his father married Julia A. Miller, a daughter of David Miller of Cadiz, Ohio, and a school teacher by profession. They also had two children, named William Hanna and Nancy Jane. Mary Miller, our subject's own sister, was born April 20, 1844, and in October, 1867, was united in marriage with Samuel McCracken of Wisconsin and had the following children: Malcolm F., born September 13, 1868; Robert F., born June 15, 1870, who has been two years in the service of the United Presbyterian Church at Xenia, Ohio. Mrs. McCracken married a second time, being united with William Voshall,

February 17, 1876, but died April 15, 1877. She and her infant daughter were buried in one coffin.

William Hanna Ferguson was born October 29, 1847, and obtained a thorough education at Franklin College, after which he took a course at the theological seminary, at Xenia, becoming a minister of the United Presbyterian Church. He was located at Uniontown, Ohio, for a time, and at Piper City, Illinois, prior to locating in Lisbon Center, New York, his present place of residence. He chose for his wife Sarah Armstrong of Logan County, but they have no children.

Nancy Jane Ferguson was born July 11, 1852, and died November 29, 1860, a victim of diphtheria, her case being the first in the neighborhood to prove fatal.

Malcolm Ferguson's father died when he was but a small boy and he made his own way through life and succeeded well in his efforts, proving a source of benefit and help to those around him who had not the experience and ability that were his. His death occurred September 3, 1896, but he is still remembered by many of his neighbors and friends.

Our subject is a native of New Athens, Harrison County, and was born August 8, 1841. He received a favorable training in the common schools and when the family removed from Harrison to Belmont County, he went with them and has resided here ever since. During the Civil War he joined the 100-day service as a member of the 170th Reg., Ohio National Guard, and saw good service during his term.

November 11, 1869, James P. Ferguson was married to Sarah C. Amos, a daughter of Joshua and Orpah (McComas) Amos, her parents being people from Baltimore, who first removed to a farm in Monroe County, Ohio, and made their home for a time, afterward moving to Colerain township, Belmont County, Ohio. Mrs. Ferguson was the second child in a family of eight, and was born February 23, 1838. Her brothers and sisters are as follows: James O., publisher of the *Shelby County Democrat*, who has traveled much in

foreign lands, is quite conspicuous in political affairs, and is a prominent worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church,—he was Adjutant General of the State, under Governor Allen, has represented Monroe County in the Legislature, and has served as State Senator from his district also; Elizabeth J., who was born in 1840, married Mr. Prewett; William, who was born in 1842; A. Mack, born in 1844; Benjamin F., born in 1846; Anna M., born in 1848; and Elbridge Gerry, born in 1861.

Our subject and his wife had two children, but the beloved mother died March 15, 1894. Glenn Amos, the oldest child, was born February 1, 1878, on the home farm, was educated in the common schools first and later took a course of three terms at Franklin College. Anna Myrtle was born February 5, 1879, was also educated in the common schools, but since her mother died, when she was 15 years old, she has taken full charge of the home duties for her brother and father, filling the position with loving care and fidelity. She was married October 29, 1902, to Elmer E. Coulter of Harrisville, Ohio. Two nephews that were reared by Mr. Ferguson and his wife also belong to the home circle.

James P. Ferguson's grandparents on both sides of the family were Associate Presbyterians and he and his children also belong to the United Presbyterian Church at Unity, Rev. W. G. Waddle being the present pastor, and Mr. Ferguson's membership in that church dates back to the year 1861, when he first took his vows and became a member, continuing faithful and zealous in his church work ever since. His fellow citizens hold all due respect and consideration for him, esteeming his services as those of a friend, worker and earnest helper. He has never taken an active part in politics beyond the great questions which rise from time to time.

Mr. Ferguson was married to Elizabeth Eleanor Bentley September 16, 1902, she being a daughter of the late Solomon and Eleanor (Thompson) Bentley of Bannock, Belmont County, Ohio.

GEORGE GILLESPIE, a well-known citizen of York township, Belmont County, Ohio, is a native of this township, the date of his birth being 1841. He is a son of Jacob and Mary E. (Pyles) Gillespie, and grandson of David Gillespie.

David Gillespie was born in America, but was of Irish parentage. He was at the Wheeling block-house, contemporary with the Zane family. Upon coming to York township, Belmont County, Ohio, he took up land from the government at Dover, now owned and occupied by Samuel Gillaspie. His death occurred before the breaking out of the Civil War. His children were John, Jacob, David, Nancy, Lydia, Barbara, and Elizabeth, all of whom are now deceased.

Jacob Gillespie was born in York township in 1806 and died in 1895. He resided in York township all his life, a part of the time being located in the northern part of the township. He married Mary E. Pyles, who was born in York township and died about 1847. To them were born the following children: Mary Elizabeth, wife of James Giffen, living at Glencoe; Robert G., who resides at Waverly, Coffey County, Kansas; Ebenezer, who served in Company F, 52nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., was killed in the battle of Chickamauga; Lydia, deceased, was the wife of Alexander Graham, of Washington township; George, subject of this sketch; Sarah, wife of Noah B. Carle, resides near St. Clairsville, in Richland township, and Maria Louise, who died about 1847.

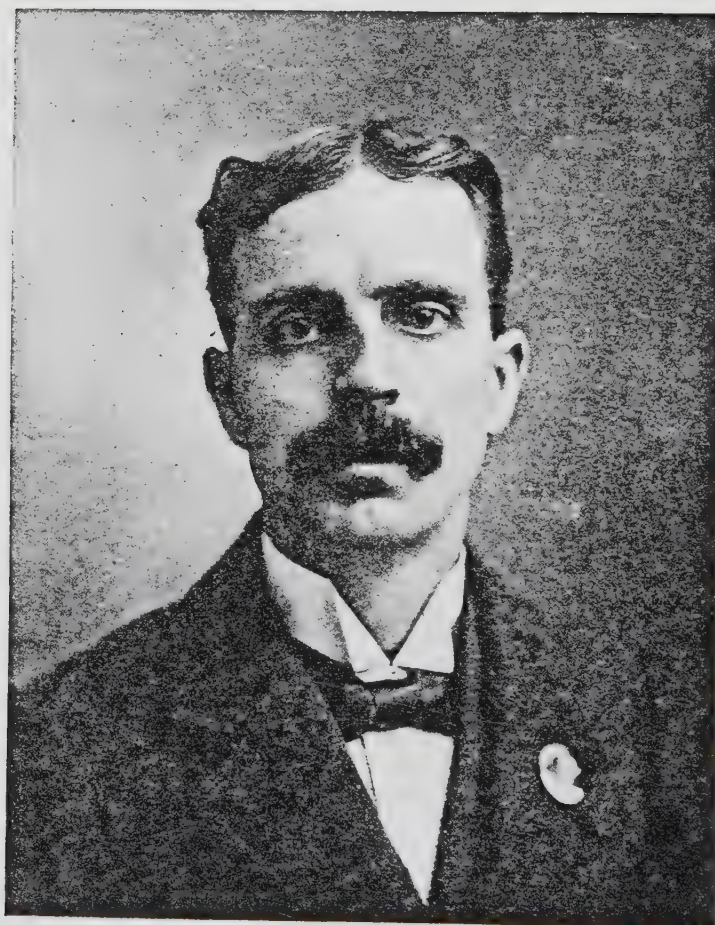
George Gillespie was reared at the home of his grandparents in York township, until he was 12 years of age, since which time he has lived in York township. He came to his present home about 1891, it being the old James A. Giffen farm in section 22, consisting of 172 acres. He is engaged in general farming and has a well improved farm. He is a man of high character, deeply interested in all relating to the general welfare of the township and county, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Gillespie was united in marriage with

Mary E. Giffen, who was born in York township, and is a daughter of John G. Giffen, and to them were born nine children, as follows: Alice, who lives at home; Sarah Ellen, wife of Joseph Penn, of Belmont, Belmont County; Lena B., wife of Charles E. Ruble, residing in Bellaire, Ohio; Albert A., of Moundsville, West Virginia; Lawrence, a machinist by trade, located in California; Edison, who is also located in California; Vernon B., who lives at home; Frank E., who is also at home, and Mary J. Politically Mr. Gillespie is independent, and is at present a trustee of York township, to which office he was elected in the spring of 1901 on the Democratic ticket. In religious views he is a member of the Christian Church.

ALBERT ZURCHAR, a well-known farmer of Washington township, residing on the William Hendershot farm, which he owns, has been a resident of Belmont County since 1898. He was born March 29, 1844, in Canton Bern, Switzerland, and is a son of Albert and Margaretta (Spring) Zurchar, who never came to this country. He is an only son and has six sisters, four of whom live in Switzerland.

Albert Zurchar was educated in the good common schools of his native land and also learned the trade of cheese-maker, which he followed several years. In the fall of 1866 he came to America, locating in Ohio township, Monroe County, O., where he resided some years. He then lived in Wetzel County, West Virginia, for 11 years, at the end of which period he returned to Monroe County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm. He continued there until he sold his farm in 1898, when he came to Washington township, Belmont County, purchasing the William Hendershot place. Here he has a farm of 140 acres, which he devotes mainly to stock raising. He has good stock, preferring Durham and Jersey cows, and contemplates the manufacture of the famous Schweitzer-kase, for which he would find a ready sale.



RICHARD ARTHINGTON DOSTER.

Mr. Zurchar was first married to Mary Rief, who is deceased. He then married his present wife, Louisa Yost, who was born in Washington township and is a daughter of Jacob Yost, who is of an old family of this section. Two children have blessed this union, Adelia and Charles. In politics our subject is Democratic on national issues, but independent in local affairs. In religious views he is a Lutheran, but attends the Christian Church. Mr. Zurchar is a self-made man in all that term implies, and during his residence of but four years in this community has won innumerable friends, who admire him for his excellent traits of character.

RICHARD ARTHINGTON DOSTER, the popular postmaster of Temperanceville, Somerset township, Belmont County, and for the past 11 years its leading merchant, was born in 1864, in Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, and has been a resident of Belmont County since 1881.

Mr. Doster is of old and honorable ancestry, his maternal line being the same as that of Alexander H. Stephens, the leading statesman of the Southern Confederacy, while a long and uninterrupted line leads on the paternal side as far back as Queen Elizabeth, of England. His father is Aaron B. C. Doster, who for many years was a commercial traveler and now assists in the management of his son's establishment in Temperanceville.

Aaron B. C. Doster was born in 1832 near Martinsburg, Fayette County, Ohio, and accompanied his son to Belmont County in 1881. In politics he supports the Republican party and is fraternally a Mason. The mother of our subject was Louisa Jane Stephens, who was born in Monroe County, and died in 1870, at the early age of 29 years. She had been the devoted mother of four children, namely: John S., deceased; Richard A., of this sketch; Mary H. (Mrs. William Mace of Temperanceville); and Hattie F., deceased.

Our subject received excellent educational advantages, attending Woodsfield High

School and Greenfield Seminary, following which he engaged for nine years in teaching school, five of these being in the schools of Temperanceville. Embarking in the mercantile business, Mr. Doster has continued to yearly expand until he now carries as complete and well assorted a stock of goods as can be found in any town of its size in the county. His trade is a critical one and extends over a wide scope of country. In April, 1897, he was appointed postmaster, and still continues in office.

In May, 1896, Mr. Doster was united in marriage with Annie L. Gallagher, who was born in Temperanceville in 1871, and is a daughter of Austin and Barbara (Harren) Gallagher, and a niece of the distinguished Catholic Bishop, Nicholas Gallagher, of Galveston, Texas. The two children born to this union are: Louisa Marie, born in 1897; and Charles Ralph, born in 1900. Mrs. Doster, a lady of refinement and culture, is a devoted daughter of the Catholic Church. Mr. Doster belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE W. GREEN, a prosperous farmer of York township, Belmont County, of which he is a native, was born June 23, 1835, and is a son of Robert B. and Mary T. (Trackler) Green.

Robert B. Green was born in New York State January 27, 1792, and moved with his father, Asher Green, first to Moundsville, West Virginia, about 1802, and in 1815 to Belmont County, buying a tract of land at the mouth of Cat's Run, which had been entered by George Lemley, and is located in section 14. Mr. Green had a large tract of land, consisting of 420 acres, and engaged in general farming. He also traded between his place and New Orleans, making his first trip on a flatboat in 1805, returning home on foot. He frequently made the return trip by boat to New York. He resided on the home farm until his death September 18, 1869. He was at one time a commissioner of Belmont County, and

assisted in building the wooden bridge across Captina Creek, in the "forties." He married Mary T. Trackler, who was born in Shenandoah County, (West) Virginia, February 6, 1799, and died in Belmont County, April 27, 1874. She came to Gallia County, Ohio, about 1806, and for years carded the wool and made clothing for the family. Her father, who was of German descent, came by wagon down the Kanawha River and settled upon 400 acres of land along the Ohio River. To Mr. and Mrs. Green were born the following children: Philip T., born May 21, 1819, and died April 12, 1844; Albert G., born June 30, 1821, who lived on a portion of the old homestead until his death; Elizabeth, born April 11, 1823, died April 7, 1826; Loman H., born February 3, 1825, who is deceased; Barbara T., born August 21, 1827, who married John M. Robb and resides on a part of the old home place; Permelia, born in June, 1830, now deceased, first married a Mr. Ring, and later John Owens; Mary, born January 7, 1832, married William Abrams, who survives her and resides in Allegheny City, being a steamboat pilot; George W., subject of this biography, and John C., who was born June 8, 1841, and died September 21, 1842.

George W. Green was reared on the home farm in York township, and for three or four years clerked in the store of Dorsey & Potts, also teaching school for a time. From May 1, 1864, to September 31, 1864, he served with the rank of 2nd lieutenant in Company C, 170th Reg., Ohio National Guard, with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Upon his return from war he served one year as clerk in the store, and then returned to the farm to care for his parents in their declining years. He has a very fine farm, on which he built a comfortable home and made many other improvements, and follows general farming.

January 1, 1860, Mr. Green was joined in marriage with Jane Greenlee, who was born on McMechen's Creek January 23, 1845, and is a daughter of Alexander Greenlee, her mother being a Brice. She was reared on McMechen's

Creek and moved to York township when her father purchased the Lemley farm. To this union have been born the following children: Mary O., born August 20, 1869, who is the wife of Oscar W. McMannis, and resides in Colerain township; Robert B., born October 8, 1871, who lives at home; Charles E., born June 12, 1872, who teaches school at Captina; William J., born January 21, 1875, who is at home; Albert G., born May 19, 1877, who died February 18, 1882; Walter L., born September 29, 1879, who died March 3, 1899; and John A., born January 2, 1882, who is at home. Politically our subject was a Democrat for many years and is now a Prohibitionist. He served as assessor of York township two terms. In religious views he is liberal as to creed, his wife and Charles E. attending the Presbyterian Church and his three other sons the Methodist.

HENRY C. ANSHUTZ, a prosperous farmer residing on the southeast corner of Washington township, Belmont County, was born at Moundsville, (West) Virginia, March 26, 1846. He is a son of Christian and Catherine M. (Jenewine) Anshutz, both natives of Germany.

The parents of our subject came to the United States when children and their marriage occurred in Belmont County, Ohio. The father came to this county about 1836 and for a number of years was an engineer in a flouring mill in this section. He was located at Moundsville when our subject was born. He followed the same line of business for a period of 14 years. In 1855 he returned to Belmont County and located on the farm now mainly owned and operated by his son, Henry C. He purchased land in section 1, Washington township, first buying 80 acres, to which he subsequently added. His death occurred in 1869, at the age of 56 years. His wife is still living at the age of 82 years and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Gates, living in the West. They had four children, as follows: Sarah Amelia, wife of Robert Gates, residing at Nevada, Mis-

souri; Edward, who died in Kansas, leaving a wife and three children; Charles, who died in Nevada, after having traveled extensively over the West; and Henry C., whose name heads this biography.

Henry C. Anshutz was nine years of age when his father moved upon his present home farm, and here he has since resided. He owns this farm of 160 acres and has some 40 acres in section 7, all well improved with substantial buildings. The original log house has been remodeled and rebuilt into a comfortable modern home, and a new barn was constructed in 1893. He follows general farming and has raised very fine stock.

In 1869, Mr. Anshutz was married to Charlotte Fraley, a sister of Frederick Fraley, whose life sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and nine children have been born to them, as follows: Luella, wife of William Hendershot, residing at Bellaire, where he is agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company; George, a farmer residing at Armstrong's Mills, married Etta Hendershot; Edward, a farmer living near Beallsville, Monroe County, Ohio, married Orissa Dawson; Emma, wife of William Schafer, resides near Barnesville, where her husband farms; Robert; Amos; Arminta; Annie and Cora, the last five living at home with their parents. Politically, our subject is a Democrat. Religiously, he is a member of the Lutheran Church, attending St. John's Church in Monroe County.

AMBROSE G. KING. One of the honorable old names in Belmont County, one which has been conspicuous in agricultural, business and military life, is that of King. One of the family's leading representatives is Ambrose G. King, a prominent and successful farmer of Wayne township, who was born April 22, 1837, in Washington township, Belmont County, a son of Philip and Margaret (Danford) King.

Philip King was born in 1812, in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Mich-

ael King, who was one of the early settlers of Monroe County, Ohio, and one of its most prosperous farmers. For nearly 70 years Philip King was a resident of Belmont County, a farmer of excellence, a merchant and tobacco handler of business integrity, a large land owner and a prominent Republican politician. For 27 years he served as justice of the peace in Wayne township, removing there when Ambrose was a boy, and he held other township offices with the efficiency of an honest and upright citizen. His death occurred in 1898.

The mother of our subject was Margaret Danford, a daughter of Hon. Ambrose Danford, at one time a State legislator. She died in 1872, at the age of 60 years. The surviving members of the family born to these parents are: P. L., who resides at Bethesda, Ohio; W. P., who is a merchant at Beallsville, Monroe County; Mary, who married William Miller, a farmer near Beallsville; and Ambrose G., of this biography.

The boyhood of Mr. King was spent in Wayne township and he was educated in the excellent schools at Barnesville. Until the outbreak of the Civil War, he had been mainly engaged in farming, having married and settled down to the enjoyment of domestic life. But Mr. King was too loyal and patriotic to ignore the call of the great President for defenders of the Union, and among the early enlistments of brave men, who hastened to Marietta, to enroll their names, we find that of Ambrose G. King, on August 13, 1861, in Company E, 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and from that date until he received his honorable discharge as a veteran, at Columbus, Ohio, July 27, 1865, his life, energies and faithful service were devoted to his country. His connection during these years was with the 4th, the 8th, the 11th and the 14th Army Corps. So long and continuous a service could scarcely escape being dangerous and that Mr. King, or to give him his well-earned rank, Lieutenant King, saw hard fighting and was in the midst of it, was very conclusively proven by his three serious wounds, a coincidence being that

all occurred in September, the first on the 17th in 1862, the second on the 20th in 1863, and the third on the 19th in 1864. His first wound, at the battle of Antietam, was serious enough to send him home on a furlough of 30 days, after which he rejoined his regiment. His second wound was received at the charge at Chickamauga, a gunshot in the mouth, this necessitating a stay of two months in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee. His wound was so serious, while his valor was so pronounced, that a newspaper deemed it notable enough to thus comment:

"At the battle of Chickamauga, Sergeant King, giving vent to his feelings when a bullet entered his mouth, passed through his cheek and carried with it some teeth, had hardly recovered from the shock when a Rebel demanded his gun, and he answered 'yes,' and plunged his bayonet through his body."

The third wound which this gallant officer received was at Opequan, in 1864, a gunshot wound in the forehead, and this necessitated a hospital residence, at Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, for a period of two months. At this time he was a veteran, his first service having honorably terminated February 14, 1864. On the same day he re-enlisted, in Company E, 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and was transferred to Company F, 36th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. and as above noted was honorably discharged in 1865. To his credit stands a long list of the most telling battles of the war: Lewisburg, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Tullahoma, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Brown's Ferry, Missionary Ridge, Cloyd's Mountain, Lynchburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Cabletown, Charlestown, Winchester, Martinsburg, Halltown, Berryville, Opequan and Beverly. Lieutenant King is the popular commander of the G. A. R. post at Pilcher, an office he has filled since its organization, with the exception of two years. The King family was a remarkably loyal one, three brothers of our subject also serving with distinction: Michael, a member of the 3rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., now deceased, who was a prisoner for 26 months; Philip L.; and Charles

H., a member of the 25th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., who died of the wounds he received at Gettysburg. The military spirit still lives in this patriotic family and resulted in a grandson of our subject taking part in the Spanish-American War as a member of the 6th Illinois Regiment. This young man lost his life at Pittsburgh, on September 23, 1902,—he was then employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On December 23, 1858, Ambrose G. King was united in marriage with Amanda J. Hudson, a daughter of William and Susan (Knull) Hudson, who came to Ohio prior to the birth of Mrs. King. A family of seven children was born to this union, as follows: William R., residing near his father, married first a Miss Tittlow, who at death left two children, Maud and Lettie,—the present wife, formerly a Miss Phillips, is the mother of an infant; Martha J., who is the wife of Leander Davis, resides in Wayne township, and they have six children; Charles S., who married Lucy Hocks, resides in Illinois, and they have two children; Benetta, who first married a Mr. Davis, had two children, her second husband being Mr. McFrederick, and their residence Jerusalem, Monroe County; Mary A., who is the wife of William Barrett, has three children and they live near Glencoe; Emma, who is a trained nurse in Philadelphia; and Kate M., who resides in Barnesville. Mr. King and sons are unusually fine specimens of physical manhood, the father being six feet four inches tall and weighing 240 pounds, his son Charles reaching six feet six inches and weighing 230 pounds, while William is almost an equal, weighing 227 pounds and being six feet three inches in height.

Farming on his well-cultivated 50 acres is the main business of this soldier-citizen, but he has been many times honored with township offices in the gift of the people and the Republican party. As a justice of the peace he has given excellent satisfaction, and now is a notary public in Pilcher. His fraternal association with the Knights of Pythias at Jerusalem, in Monroe County, is of long standing. Our subject is well known through Wayne

township and is a representative man and a justly honored survivor of that great struggle which convulsed the country and absorbed its best blood, 40 years ago.

In six trips across the plains, during which he visited the Black Hills, Colorado and California, Mr. King also was a participant in some Indian fighting.

THE CUNNINGHAM FAMILY. One of the pioneers of Belmont County was John Cunningham, who was born of Scotch-Irish parentage, in March, 1771, in Berkeley County, Virginia. He, with his brother Hugh, were members of the militia sent out under General Lee to quell the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania. Both of these brothers were among the first persons who ever drove wagons over the Alleghany Mountains. Mr. Cunningham and his wife, Hannah (Robinson) Cunningham, came to Belmont County in 1805 and settled near Bellaire on what is now known as the Rhodes farm. He built of logs the present house occupying the knoll opposite to the Klee farm. This house was subsequently weatherboarded and it is still in a good state of preservation after the lapse of almost a century. Mr. Cunningham and his wife were ardent advocates of temperance. Indeed, so strong were Mr. Cunningham's temperance principles that he has been called the "father of temperance" in the community. Mrs. Cunningham was much interested in foreign mission work, then in its infancy. Her prayers for the cause were answered by the calling of two granddaughters, Mrs. Margaret Capp and Mrs. C. W. Mateer, and a great-granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Wells, to the mission work in China.

Mr. Cunningham was ordained as one of the two first elders of the Rock Hill Presbyterian Church, and near this church he lies in his last sleep. Mrs. Cunningham died in 1859, being the last of the original members of Rock Hill Church. Their family consisted of six sons and six daughters, and there were 53 grandsons and 37 granddaughters.

The sons were: Israel, James, Hugh, John, Samuel and George. The daughters were: Abigail, who married John Mooney; Hannah, who married Robert Brown; Sarah, who married William Rankin; Rebecca, who married John Faris; Julia, who married George Milligan, and Agnes, who died in early girlhood. Of the sons, two were life-long residents of Belmont County. These were George, who married Mary Harris, and Samuel, who married Eliza Work, daughter of Andrew and Anne (Anderson) Work, of the vicinity of St. Clairsville. The living children of George Cunningham are Mrs. Leroy Wise of Washington, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Reece Thomas, Mrs. Alva Wise and Miss Hannah Cunningham of the vicinity of Bellaire. Samuel Cunningham's living children are Mrs. Jesse Bonar, of Moundsville, West Virginia; Miss Alice Cunningham, principal of Bellaire High School, and William Cunningham of Toledo, Ohio. The descendants of the remaining sons and of the daughters of John and Hannah Cunningham live in Delaware and Champaign counties, Ohio, and in Ohio County, West Virginia.

H. J. ZINK, a prosperous merchant of Powhatan, has been a resident of the town for a period of 27 years.

Mr. Zink was born in Monroe County, Ohio, and was 15 years of age when, in 1875, he came to Powhatan as clerk in his brother's store. His brother, Edward Zink, had located here some 10 years previously, being the oldest merchant in Powhatan, and conducted a large and prosperous store. H. J. Zink was clerk for his brother for a period of 15 years, then leased his present building for a period of three years, placing in it a complete stock of general merchandise. His business thrived, and at the end of the three years he purchased the building, in which he has since been located. He carries a large stock of everything, which goes to make up a stock, invoicing at from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and each year has witnessed a large increase over the previous

year in the amount of business transacted. Mr. Zink is a thoroughly up-to-date, wide-awake and energetic business man, and his great success has been due to his own efforts alone. He has a two-story building, the dimensions of which are 44 by 65 feet, and it is divided into four large rooms. He has a force of three assistants the year around. About 1898 he opened a branch store at Moundville, West Virginia, where he carries a stock valued at from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. Zink was joined in marriage with Amelia Ramser, of Monroe County, Ohio, and they have two children, Helen and Frederick. He recently erected a very comfortable home on Second street, in which he lives with his family. Our subject is a stanch Democrat in politics, and has served as treasurer of York township for the past 10 years or more. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN F. WHEATLEY has been a general merchant for the past 25 years at Atlas, Belmont County, Ohio, and is the very popular postmaster. He is a native of Ohio, born in 1850, in Somerset township, Belmont County.

Levi Wheatley, the father of John F., was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and after a busy and useful life of 70 years died in Belmont County September 3, 1875. For many years he taught school and later managed a farm in Somerset township. In his early life he was a Whig in politics, and later was actively identified with the Republican party. Both he and wife were consistent members of the Methodist Church. The mother of our subject was Lydia Heck, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, and died in 1858, at the age of 35 years. The four children born to the parents of John F. Wheatley were as follows: Mary S., who married John F. Wheaton, of West Virginia; William, deceased; John F., of this sketch; and Frederick D., deceased.

Mr. Wheatley obtained an excellent educa-

tion under the supervision of his father, and followed the trade of shoemaker for some years. Later he embarked in a mercantile business at Atlas and has also engaged in the manufacture of cigars. For 25 years he has kept the leading general store in the village, and has a trade which extends over a wide territory. Mr. Wheatley is well known as an active member of the Republican party and he has very capably served in a number of the township offices, has been judge of election and trustee and for a long period, a notary public. He is a man of social instincts, and was for many years a member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows and a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 331.

In 1872 Mr. Wheatley married Margaret A. Finley, who was born in Somerset township in 1852, a daughter of Jacob and Esther Finley, and a family of five children was born to this union, viz.: Charles D., employed in the steel works; Jacob W., a justice of the peace; William C., a cigar manufacturer, at Atlas; Lucy A., who married Phineas McKendree, of Speidel, Ohio; and George, deceased. Mrs. Wheatley is a most esteemed member of the Christian Church. In all the relations of life, Mr. Wheatley has shown himself a man of excellent judgment and a high standard of honor, and he is very highly regarded through Somerset township for his many sterling qualities.

SAMUEL RAMSAY, one of the largest land owners and substantial citizens of York township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born April 11, 1842, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Maloney) Ramsay.

Abraham Ramsay was born in 1807 and was a son of Thomas Ramsay, a native of Ireland, whose people were wealthy linen manufacturers there. Thomas Ramsay came to America about 1795 and married a Miss Falconer in Pennsylvania. He accumulated considerable property in Washington County, Pennsylvania, but through injudiciously going security lost quite heavily. He came to Bel-

mont County about 1812, locating in the woods in the southeastern part of the county, on Moore's Run. He worked some on the National Road. He and his wife were parents of 10 children, as follows: Abraham, father of our subject; Samuel, Allen, David, Aaron, John, Margaret, Nancy, Jennie, and Elizabeth.

Abraham Ramsay resided near and at Jacobsburg until his death in 1886, at which time he owned about 1,000 acres of land, mainly in Smith township. He married Sarah Maloney, who was born in Pennsylvania, and married in Belmont County, where she died about 1888. To this union were born the following children: Thomas, deceased; David, deceased; John, who resides near our subject, but in Washington township; Abraham, who also lives in Washington township; Samuel; Nancy (Taylor), of Smith township; Elizabeth (Riley), of Mead township; Aaron, of Smith township, and Allen, deceased. Two children died in infancy.

Samuel Ramsay resided in Washington township until he was 10 years of age, removing then with his parents to Smith township. He purchased his present home farm in York township about 1878, and was married in Guernsey County. He and his wife began housekeeping on this farm and except two or three years spent in Smith township have since made it their home. The farm, which was covered with stone, timber and underbrush, has been greatly improved and is now very valuable farming land. Mr. Ramsay manages the work on the farm and is an extensive sheep man, as was his father, handling from 300 to 500 head of sheep. He owns 375 acres in York township, besides two farms, containing 243 acres, in Washington and Mead townships.

Samuel Ramsay was joined in marriage with Susanna Mendenhall, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Mendenhall, both of whom reside near Salesville, Guernsey County, Ohio. Mrs. Ramsay was born in Noble County, Ohio, April 10, 1852, and as a result of her union with our subject has had the following children: Thomas Abraham, of Washington

township, who married Cora Kittlewell and has three sons; Samuel Oliver, living in Mead township, married a Miss Fraley; Annie A. (Trigg), whose husband is a blacksmith at Jacobsburg; Delphi Odessa (Devaul), whose husband is a farmer and sawmill man of Smith township; Lela L., who is single and lives at home; Carrie Golda, who is also single; Edna Loretta, who attends school at Jacobsburg; Lewis, who is at home and assists his father; Sarah Rebecca, who is deceased, and Emma Ethel and Joseph, who died in infancy. Politically Mr. Ramsay cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President, and has voted the Republican ticket ever since. In religious attachment, he and his family are Methodists and attend church at Jacobsburg.

WALKER FULTON. The agricultural possibilities of Smith township, Belmont County, are well shown in some of its model farms and in none more than in the fine, well-improved estate of Walker Fulton, comprising 176 acres, favorably located two miles southeast of Glencoe. Mr. Fulton is a Buckeye by birth, born in Richland township, Belmont County, a son of Charles and Jane (Brown) Fulton.

Charles Fulton was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, came to the United States in 1837 and died in Mead township, Belmont County, October 25, 1901, at the age of 88 years. By trade he was a shoemaker and worker in leather and prior to locating in the United States was connected with the military service in Canada and employed in the manufacture of leather stocks or collars used to keep the British soldier's head erect. After coming to Ohio, he engaged in farming in Mead township, took part in Democratic politics and was appointed justice of the peace. For 40 years he was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church. His wife was also of Irish birth and ancestry, born in County Derry and married there, and died in Ohio January 27, 1894, in the 81st year of her age. The nine children born to them bore

these names: William and George, deceased; Walker; Robert McKelvey, of Richland township; Isabella, the wife of George D. Creamer of Mead township; Mary E. and James M., deceased; Thomas, a farmer at Delaware; and the youngest child, who is deceased.

Mr. Fulton was reared to work on a farm and has always devoted his attention to the pursuits of agriculture. His line has been general farming and moderate stock raising, and he has been eminently successful, ranking with the most progressive and practical farmers of his locality. In improvements and modern methods, Mr. Fulton keeps abreast of the times and assists materially in making Smith township a leading agricultural one of the county.

In 1865 Mr. Fulton was married to Ellen E. Trimble, who is a daughter of John and Catherine Trimble of Brooke County, West Virginia, and a family of eight children has been born to them, namely: Margaret W., a teacher in Barnesville; Charles B., deceased; John T., engaged in the Harrison County oil fields; Effie J.; Catherine, a teacher in Barnesville; William S., a physician in Wheeling; Sarah A., of Philadelphia; and Mary. Mr. Fulton and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church in which he is a trustee. He is one of the substantial citizens of Smith township, and belongs to a family well known and thoroughly esteemed.

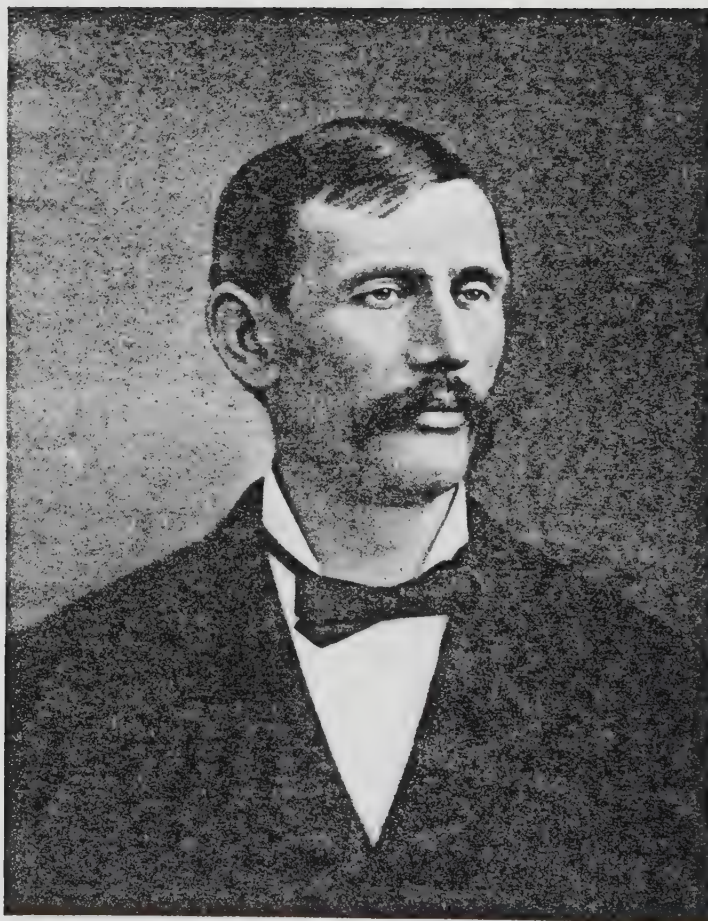
AUGUST KRAATZ, now living in retirement at No. 816 Broadway, Martin's Ferry, is one of the thrifty German citizens who have helped to build up the industries of the city. For over a quarter of a century he was engaged as a skilled blacksmith and has amassed considerable wealth. He is now a large stockholder in the People's Bank and the Belmont Brewery and is a director in the latter. He is also an inventor of considerable note.

Mr. Kraatz was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, November 16, 1845, and when quite young lost his father. He was, however, given careful training by his mother, a most excel-

lent woman. She is still living in Germany and is now 80 years old.

In the excellent schools of his native country Mr. Kraatz procured a good, thorough education. Having a decided liking for mechanics, at an early age he entered a blacksmith shop and learned the trade, becoming in the course of time very proficient. Well equipped for life, at the age of 21 he determined to come to the United States. Soon after landing he proceeded to Wheeling, where he remained for eight years. He found no difficulty in securing positions, and during his stay in Wheeling followed his trade for some of the time at the old Washington Mill and later in connection with the iron works. Coming to Martin's Ferry at the end of this period, he engaged himself as a blacksmith in the Aetna Standard Mill, where he remained until February, 1902, a period of 26 years. That his work has been in every respect satisfactory and first-class goes without saying. During this period he invented the long squaring shear-knives, an excellent article, which has been on the market for the last 17 years. It has had a large sale. A steady, hard worker all his life, Mr. Kraatz has made considerable money, which he has invested to much advantage in brewery stock and in the People's Bank. Owing to his business ability, he has been made a director of the Belmont Brewery.

While residing in Wheeling, in 1869, Mr. Kraatz married Eliza Bieberson, who was born in Hanover, Germany, March 16, 1845. She is one of three children. Her brother, Henry Bieberson, is now president of the Belmont Brewery. Her sister, Wilhelmina, married August Rolf and resides on Market street, in Wheeling. Mr. and Mrs. Kraatz have had nine children: Matilda married William H. Helfenbine, and resides at Martin's Ferry; Emma, wife of Edwin Oppelt, of East Liverpool, Ohio, has a son, Oscar; Clara, who has never married, lives at home; Charles, who married Enola Rohrich, is assistant engineer at the Belmont Brewery in Martin's Ferry; Fredericka lives at home; Harry is in the grocery business with his brother-in-law in East



DAVID F. McKELVEY.

Liverpool; George, who works in the Aetna Standard Mill; Eliza, who died February 10, 1893, at the age of 10; Gertrude, who died December 26, 1901, at the age of 14 years and three months.

Mr. Kraatz is a man whose word carries weight in his community. As a Republican he exerts a large influence in local politics. Fraternally he belongs to the B. P. O. E. Both he and his wife are prominent members of the German Lutheran Church. In 1901 Mr. Kraatz made a trip to Germany, paying a visit to his aged mother, and in October, 1902, he took an extended trip throughout the South-western States, visiting Texas principally, and had a most enjoyable time.

DAVID F. MCKELVEY. The well-cultivated and finely improved farm of David F. McKelvey, located in section 32, Mead township, not only reflects great credit upon its owner, but also demonstrates the great agricultural possibilities of this part of Belmont County. Mr. McKelvey is one of the prominent citizens of Mead township, possessing honorable ancestry, wealth and social position, and is also a representative man in political life. David F. McKelvey was born September 23, 1844, in Mead township, Belmont County, on a farm in the vicinity of his present property, the same now being operated by his youngest brother, Samuel P. McKelvey. His parents were the late Samuel and Lucinda (Creamer) McKelvey, the latter of whom was also born in this county, a daughter of David Creamer, one of the early settlers of Belmont County and one of the very few permitted to see both the dawn and the close of a century. His daughter, Mrs. McKelvey, died July 11, 1885.

Samuel McKelvey was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and after a voyage of six weeks on the Atlantic Ocean reached Belmont County in 1840, where he purchased a farm in Mead township, from Zachariah Hayes, its original owner, and here Mr. McKelvey died in 1888,

when over 80 years of age, having survived all his brothers, viz.: James, David, George, Joseph, Thomas and Weir. They had a sister, Elizabeth, who married a Mr. McCaffrey. The five sons and four daughters of Samuel McKelvey and wife were: David F., of this biography; Robert, Thomas B. and Joseph O., of Mead township; Emma and Narcissa, living on the home farm; Mary E., the wife of John W. Neff, and Nancy Jane, the wife of Theodore Neff, of Bellaire; and Samuel P., born in 1864, who is the capable operator of the home farm, an estate comprising 188 acres, lying in sections 31, 36 and 25. It has been greatly improved under Mr. McKelvey's management.

Reared on the farm, David F. McKelvey has always been deeply interested in agricultural pursuits and has spent the greater part of his life in Mead township. He received a fair education and during his earlier years taught the country schools, but after marriage began his business career as a farmer. For several years he farmed at Wegee, but for the past 20 years has been established on his present farm, a valuable tract of 140 acres, which he has successfully devoted to general farming and stock raising. This land was originally the property of "Tommy" Miles, then the Porterfields, later the McMasters and then was purchased by Mr. McKelvey.

March 24, 1881, Mr. McKelvey was married to Ida J. Alexander, who was born in Pultney township, in 1856, and is a daughter of Samuel Alexander, a pioneer. The two daughters born to this union are Mary and Lucy, both of whom belong to the home circle. In politics Mr. McKelvey has been more than usually prominent and was but lately sent as a delegate to the Democratic Congressional Convention held at Martin's Ferry. For the past five years he has served as township treasurer and is at present one of the school directors. During its existence, he belonged to the Farmers' Alliance. His religious connection is with the United Presbyterian Church. As a commentary upon the great strides made in the county, Mr. McKelvey shows a well-preserved hoghouse on his farm, the same having served

as his earliest school house. With pride he can also point out the neat and attractive buildings now serving as educational edifices.

ARNOLD WILLIAM BURKHART, a well-known agriculturist located in Washington township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, April 1, 1845, and is a son of Andrew and Eustua (Frankhouser) Burkhart, and grandson of Andrew Burkhart.

Andrew Burkhart, the grandfather, came to this country from Switzerland in 1820, and entered land in York township, Belmont County, Ohio, where he followed the business of a horticulturist. He built a log house on his claim, which stood until destroyed by fire in 1897. He and his wife had six children, as follows: John; Catherine (Syllis), who died at Martin's Ferry; Annie (Muster); Frederick, who was unmarried and died in 1897; Andrew; and Mary, wife of Jacob Kocher of York township.

Andrew Burkhart, father of our subject, was born in Switzerland, in 1808, and at 12 years of age came to Belmont County, Ohio, with his father. He was married here in 1840, and later with his wife removed to Monroe County, Ohio, where both died. He died April 25, 1893, at the age of 85 years, and she died in March, 1894, aged 74 years. His wife was a daughter of Nicholas Frankhouser, a pioneer of Belmont County, and also a native of Switzerland. To this union were born the following children: Arnold W.; Rosanna (Sweigard), a widow residing in Monroe County; Caroline, who resides in Monroe County; Jacob, of Monroe County; Lena, wife of Frank Cain of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Mary, wife of Clarence Carpenter of Iowa; Louisa, wife of Henry Kraft of Monroe County; and Samuel, Lizzie and another daughter who died of diphtheria at an early age.

At the age of 10 years, Arnold W. Burkhart accompanied his parents to Belmont County, where he has since resided. During the Civil War he served some four months with General Sheridan, having enlisted in Company C, 170th

Reg., Ohio National Guard, and was wounded at Snicker's Gap, Virginia, in 1864. He remained at home until after his marriage, and then resided on Carpenter's Ridge where Samuel Carpenter now resides. In May, 1888, he bought a part of the old Chandler tract, also known as the William Graham farm, and on this he has since resided. He has 160 acres under a high state of cultivation and devotes it to general farming and stock raising. Honest and straightforward in all his transactions, he has gained the lasting confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, who are pleased to call him a friend.

Mr. Burkhart was joined in marriage with Mary M. Carpenter, youngest daughter of Robert Carpenter, whose wife died December 8, 1898, at the age of 98 years. They have nine children, as follows: Sevilla (Wild), of York township; Lucy (Vandine), who lives at home; Emma H. (Moore), of Bellaire; Jemima (Hendershot); Margaret (Vandine), who lives near her parents; Theodore F.; Grover; Ida; and Eunice. None of the family has ever been sick enough to require the aid of a physician or the use of medicine, which is truly a remarkable record. Although his family has always been Democratic, Mr. Burkhart is a stalwart Republican, and at one time was township assessor. He is a member of Post No. 595, G. A. R., of Armstrong's Mills.

B. F. DISQUE, a prominent citizen of Powhatan, Belmont County, Ohio, where he conducts a large general store, was born in this town in 1852, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Pfeffer) Disque. The father is in his 86th year and is one of the oldest residents of the village. With Mrs. Louis Boger, Mrs. John A. Weyer, Mrs. Richard Dorsey, and Mrs. James Workman, he shares the honor of having lived in Powhatan for more than half a century.

Henry Disque was born in Bavaria, Germany, and upon coming to this country spent nine years in the State of New York. He then lived one year in Monroe County, Ohio,

spent the winter of 1848 at Wheeling, and in 1849 moved to Powhatan, where he has since resided. For a period of more than 60 years he followed his trade as a shoemaker. He married Mary Pfeffer, who was also born in Bavaria, Germany, and died at Powhatan in 1891. Six children were born to them, as follows: Henry, who is in the drug business at Pittsburg; Fred, who is a member of the firm of J. J. Porter & Company, of Pittsburg; George A., a jeweler at Erie, Pennsylvania; Mary (Fuchs), deceased; B. F., subject of this biography, and Mrs. Callie May, who resides at New Matamoras, Washington County, Ohio. The two eldest were born in New York, the third child in Monroe County, Ohio, and the other three at Powhatan, where all were reared.

B. F. Disque early in life worked at the trade of a shoemaker for a few years, then entered the mercantile business at Powhatan as a clerk in 1881. In 1884 he formed a partnership with William Hornbrook, which continued 12 years, and since that time he has conducted the store alone. During the entire time he has been located in his present building, the dimensions of which are 70 by 21 feet. A very complete line of general merchandise is carried. To the rear of the building is a warehouse, in which surplus stock is stored. Across the street from this building is a large storeroom, in which a very complete line of furniture is carried. The trade extends over a large area, surrounding Powhatan and into West Virginia, and necessitates the employment of two or three clerks all the time.

Mr. Disque was first married to Maggie Bean, who died November 19, 1897, leaving two children, Clifford and Eva. He formed a second matrimonial alliance with Mary Hornbrook, a daughter of J. P. Hornbrook, who owns considerable real estate at Powhatan, although he is not a resident. Mr. Disque built a fine home on Front street, in which he lived with his family until he sold it recently to Dr. J. A. Berry. Politically Mr. Disque has always been a stanch Democrat, and in former years was quite active in politi-

cal affairs. He served three terms as township clerk, two terms as township treasurer, and officiated in other minor capacities, such as director of the School Board and councilman. He is an elder and member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of which his father is also a member. His fellow elder in the church is Philip Frankhouser, and in addition to himself the board of trustees includes John Fuchs, Philip Frankhouser, Charles Greene and Samuel Fielding. Our subject is one of the substantial men of the community and has a host of friends wherever he is known.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HENDERSHOT, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers of Washington township, Belmont County, was born in this township along Pea Vine Creek, in 1818.

He is a son of Michael and Mary (Space) Hendershot, who emigrated from New Jersey February 15, 1815, locating along Captina Creek. They both died on the home farm when 86 years of age. The mother of our subject was the second wife of Michael Hendershot, and to them were born the following children: John, born in 1807, who died in 1833; Isaac, born in 1809, who died in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1867; Henry, born February 26, 1811, who died in Washington township in 1885; George Washington, subject of this biography; Mary Ann, born in 1813, who died at the age of 21 years; Sarah Maria, born in 1820, who married Henry Lomar September 9, 1843, and lived in Beallsville, Monroe County, Ohio, where she died; and Michael, born in 1823, who died at Columbus and was buried in York township. By his first wife Michael Hendershot had two children, Daniel, who died in 1883, and Angeline, wife of Adolph Harmon, born in 1804, and died in Nebraska about 1893.

George W. Hendershot was reared and has always resided in Washington township. He owns about one section of land, which is devoted to sheep raising and general farming un-

der his supervision. He cleared this land at an early day and actively managed it until a few years ago, when it was given into the care of his sons, each of whom receives his share of the crops.

September 30, 1843, Mr. Hendershot married Sevilla Carpenter, who was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1824, and is a daughter of Robert Carpenter, who moved to York township, Belmont County, when she was eight years of age. Twelve children were born to them: The eldest died in infancy; Penelope, wife of William Pfeffenbach, resides at Bellaire; Michael Taylor, who lives on the home farm, married Margaret Linden and has five children; Robert C., also residing on the home farm, married Lovina Taylor, deceased, and later Margaret Bryson; Henry S., residing on his father's farm, married Elizabeth Bryson; Sevilla Jane, wife of John Graham, resides on her father's farm on Pea Vine Creek; Mary, wife of Christopher Schnegg, lives in York township; Alice, who died at Wheeling, was the wife of David Honey; Margaret, who married Ross Carle, resides on Pea Vine Creek; George Grant, who resides with his father, married Sarah Diantha Hess; Nancy Ellen, married George Carle and resides near Bellaire, Pultney township; and Anna Laura died at the age of three years. Although Mr. Hendershot's eyesight has failed rapidly in recent years, he retains all his old-time sagacity in business affairs, and gives counsel to his sons. He is most highly esteemed and has friends of long standing in the county. He has always been a Republican since the organization of the party. He was reared a Presbyterian, but is inclined to be liberal in his views.

HIRAM D. TIMMONS*, superintendent and manager of the Barnesville Gas & Electric Light Company, is an expert electrician and plumber, having attained success by adroit endeavor, close application and by years of constant practice of his vocation. He was born in Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, and is past the meridian of life. He is a son of Eli and

Sarah (Dickerson) Timmons, who reared a family of seven children.

Eli Timmons was one of the pioneer settlers of Harrison County, Ohio. In early manhood he learned the trade of a carriage maker, which he followed with success up to the time of his death on the 30th of December, 1877. Eli Timmons was born March 16, 1819, and his wife was many years his junior, her birth having occurred September 25, 1830. She is also deceased.

Hiram D. Timmons accompanied his parents to Barnesville when a mere boy. He became apprenticed and learned the plumbing and heating trade under Healy Brothers. He completed his trade in 1879, having mastered all the details of the business. Some time afterward Mr. Timmons accepted a position as traveling representative of Gordan, Stroebel & La Rue, a large Philadelphia firm. He traveled throughout the South for this establishment for a period of three years, and during that time he fitted many factories throughout with machinery, doing all the hydraulic work and steam piping himself. In 1889, he severed his connection with the house and accepted his present lucrative position.

The city of Barnesville was first relieved from darkness December 25, 1874, by the introduction of gas. A company had been previously organized on September 15th, of the same year, and a plant was built a short distance north of the Hilles flouring mill; this plant was erected by B. Van Steinberger of New York City, who was the chief instigator, at the cost of \$24,000, and the late Hon. Samuel Hilles was the first superintendent. The city was lighted in this manner until March 15, 1890, when an ordinance was passed by the City Council, whereby it provided for the lighting of the city by electricity. A franchise was granted to the Fort Wayne Electric Lighting Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who furnished incandescent lights to the city for a period of ten years.

In 1900, the Barnesville Gas Company obtained the franchise to furnish lights to the city and an electric plant was added at a cost

of \$50,000 and the name of the company was changed to the Barnesville Gas & Electric Light Company. The present officers are: J. W. Bradfield, president; J. M. Lewis, vice-president; and F. Hunt, secretary; with Hiram D. Timmons, superintendent and manager. As before mentioned, the latter became connected with the company in 1889 and has the exclusive control of this large plant. He is a thorough electrician and employs four assistants. Under his careful and capable management the plant has given thorough satisfaction. His kind and amiable disposition, coupled with his shrewd business methods, has made hosts of friends for him while working in this capacity.

In fraternal circles he is a member of the Odd Fellows, and in politics he supports the Republican party. His influence is extensive and powerful and he has done much in securing public improvements as well as stimulating private enterprises. The success of the plant with which he is connected is largely due to his unremitting efforts and the manner in which he has surmounted all obstacles and risen to his present place of authority and responsibility from apprenticeship shows his aggressive and energetic nature.

HAMILTON G. WOODS,* a shearman in the Laughlin Sheet Mill at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, is serving his second term as councilman from the Second Ward, is on the finance committee, the ordinance committee, police, sewer, street and waterworks committees, and can be depended upon to do according to agreement. He was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, February 7, 1861, and his parents were John and Nancy (Gosney) Woods, natives of Smithfield, Ohio.

John Woods spent all his active life as a boiler in the Top Mill in Wheeling, West Virginia. He moved to Martin's Ferry in 1886, a retired business man, and there lived until his death, October 18, 1890, at the age of 66 years. He was married June 4, 1854, Nancy Gosney becoming his wife. She was a daugh-

ter of Reuben and Loretta Gosney. Her father died at the age of 60 years during the Civil War, and her mother died in 1849. Mrs. Woods was one of a family of 11 children, of whom the four surviving are: Mary J., who married William McKee, who was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Nancy, our subject's mother; James, a resident of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; and Davis, residing in Martin's Ferry. The names of the deceased children are as follows: Elizabeth, whose death took place when she was just 18 years old; Hamilton, who died at the advanced age of 70 years; John and John Reuben, who died in boyhood; Andrew, whose death occurred at the age of 55 years, served in the Civil War as a private; Albert, who died when two years old; and Thomas, who is presumed to be living, but who went west and has not been heard from for 12 years.

Our subject's father and mother had two children, John M., who works at the mill in Bridgeport, Ohio; and our subject, Hamilton G. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and John Woods always took part as an officer. He and Governor Atchison were well known to each other, were warm friends, and worked together in the temperance movement in West Virginia.

Hamilton G. Woods was educated in the public schools of Wheeling, after which he, like his father, worked at boiling in the Top Mill and followed that occupation until the organization of the Standard Mill at Bridgeport, Ohio. He helped to start this mill and was given a position as shearman in it, remaining with the company for 19 years, until October, 1901. He left the Standard Mill only to take his position in the Laughlin Mill as shearman.

December 22, 1880, Lillie Howell, a daughter of Isaac and Fanny (Dickerson) Howell, now deceased, became our subject's wife. Her father was a stationary engineer and died January 25, 1901, at the age of 76 years. Mrs. Howell died in 1866, at the early age of 28 years, when Mrs. Woods was quite young.

They were member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at her death that church lost one of its most enthusiastic workers, as well as an excellent singer, for Mrs. Howell always sang in the choir. She became a member in early girlhood and found many little ways of making herself useful and serviceable. Mrs. Woods is a native of Ohio and has been the mother of nine children, whose names are as follows:

Frank H., who works in the Laughlin Sheet Mill and does most efficient service for one of his years; Beulah H.; Richard C. and Kathleen L., twins; Hulda B., Lillie H., Donald S., Gilbert H., and Elizabeth M., born June 5, 1900, and died September 14th of the same year. The father and mother of these children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and rear their children in that faith also. Mrs. Woods is president of the mercy and help department of the church work and certainly does her part. In politics Mr. Woods is a Republican of strong convictions, and as a member of the Council has been of great service to the city. He is also a strong believer in the temperance question,—he acts, lives, and believes in temperance at all times; since he, himself, has never drank an intoxicant in his life, he has never been able to see the need for others to do so, and has taken a firm, determined stand on this question. He and his family live in their pleasant, beautiful home at No. 623 West Washington street.

E. N. BOGGS*, a representative citizen of Barton, Ohio, who is extensively engaged in mining and mercantile business, was born in Colerain township in 1859. He is a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Berry) Boggs. His mother was a daughter of Jacob Berry, who settled in Colerain township about 1802, coming from Hagerstown, Maryland, with his parents when about three years of age.

David Boggs, the paternal grandfather of our subject, came from Maryland to Belmont County in the early part of the 19th century. He settled upon a farm about six miles from Bridgeport, in Colerain township, remaining

here the balance of his life. He accumulated a good property and was a very prominent man of his day. He opened up the first coal bank in Belmont County, it being located on Flat Run. It was not only the first bank opened, but also the first opened for commercial purposes and was known as a "peddler's bank." Belmont County ranks fourth among the counties of the State in the production of coal. David Boggs married Mary Waddle, of Ohio County (West) Virginia, who was born in Triadelphia. The following children were born to them: David; Marjorie, deceased, who married J. W. Collins, of Newark, Ohio; William W., who died in California; Francis; and James, of Belmont County.

Francis Boggs, father of E. N. Boggs, devoted all of his life to agricultural pursuits, in which he met with more than ordinary success. In connection with his farming interests, he also operated a coal bank, which netted him good profits. He was known for his strict integrity and square dealings. He voted the Democratic ticket, but never aspired to office. However, upon several occasions he was called upon to fill township offices.

To him and his wife the following children were born: Ella, who married J. W. Bean, of Bridgeport, Ohio; Catherine, who married M. D. Goldman, of Topeka, Kansas; Ona M., who married E. T. Russell, an elder of the Seventh Day Adventists, with headquarters at Lincoln, Nebraska; F. W., who is assisting his brother in the mercantile business; Jacob W., who was killed in a railroad wreck in 1891; and R. T., who is a conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

E. N. Boggs received a liberal amount of schooling in the district schools of Colerain township, after which he took a business course in Wheeling, West Virginia. Later he attended the normal university at Lebanon, Ohio, and in 1882 he engaged in the coal business, which has claimed the major portion of his attention since that time. He has been eminently successful. He employs on an average 150 men. During the summer months he ships the product of his mine to Northern transportation

companies, and during the winter the coal is used for fuel on trunk line railroads. In 1892 Mr. Boggs opened a general store at Barton, in which he keeps a full stock of choice family groceries, boots, shoes, clothing, patent medicines, etc. His store is a modern two-story structure and is first-class in all its appointments.

Mr. Boggs was married in 1892 to Jemima Hall, daughter of Henry and Hannah Hall, respected citizens of Colerain township. The family consists of four children: Paul; Marjorie; Mildred, and Elizabeth. Socially, Mr. Boggs is a member of Belmont Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M.; Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T., of St. Clairsville, and also is a member of the K. of P.

HON. HARVEY DANFORD*. Among the prominent citizens of Belmont County, widely known in agricultural, political and social life, is Hon. Harvey Danford, who, during 1877, 1878 and 1879, ably represented Belmont County in the State Legislature. Mr. Danford is a man of intellectual strength, extensive travel, wide reading, social acquaintance and large means.

He was born February 16, 1822, in Washington township, Belmont County, on a farm located some two and one-half miles above Armstrong's Mills. He was reared in Washington township, but has resided in Wayne township for the past 49 years. In early youth he had no better advantages than the ordinary farmer boy, his education being entirely secured in the public schools of his day. When he reached maturity he purchased a part of school section 16, in Washington township, which he sold in 1849, removing then to Iowa. However he did not locate there, but soon after returned to Belmont County, and about 1855 he purchased his present fine farm in section 4, Wayne township, making subsequent purchases until his landed possessions in this county now aggregate 613 acres. Until recently, despite his many other interests, Mr. Danford has personally managed this large estate. Among other

possessions is a tract of 40 acres in Florida, secured during one of his numerous visits in the South.

Mr. Danford has long been a factor in the politics of Belmont County. His present political attitude is as an independent voter, although various currents have led him into supporting late Republican candidates. In his earlier years he was a Whig, admiring Henry Clay and his principles. His vote was cast for both Lincoln and Grant, also for Horace Greeley. Always independent in his view of matters, Mr. Danford has been especially free from any charge of "machine-made politics" and has voted as his conscience and judgment decided as certain issues were presented to the people. No more able man was found by the Democrats in 1877 to send as a Representative to the Legislature, and he defended the principles of that party until the election of President Cleveland. He is not in favor of free trade. Some six or eight years Mr. Danford served most acceptably as township treasurer, but is now free from official duties.

In 1850 Mr. Danford married Eliza Jane Perkins, a daughter of Elijah Perkins, who was brought from near Waynesburg, Virginia, to Belmont County in infancy and after a long life here died in 1895, when more than 100 years of age. Mrs. Danford was born in 1829 and her four brothers are: Elihu, Jonas, Reuben and William, the two named last residing near Bethesda. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Danford were: V. A., who resides upon a part of the home farm, as does Charles; Victoria, deceased, was the wife of A. C. Mantell—her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Ward, also occupies a part of the farm; and Rev. M. V. The last named is a graduate of Bethany College at Lexington, and was ordained a minister in Belmont Ridge Christian Church, and for the past two years has been an instructor at the Christian College at Albany, Missouri, but has lately located at Shadyside as bookkeeper for T. A. Rodefer. Mr. Danford has four granddaughters and is rearing the youngest. The family is one of close attachment and for 40 years has been connected with the Christian Church.

DR. WILLIAM O. S. PIPER* is honored and esteemed by the citizens of Bellaire, Ohio, as one of the best physicians of the city, whose future is full of promise. He was born in Glencoe, Belmont County, in 1872, and is a son of Dr. William Piper and grandson of John Piper, who came from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and followed farming as a business, his later years being spent on his home place in Mead township, to which he removed a short time before his death.

Dr. William Piper, the father, spent his younger days upon his father's farm and after securing his education taught school for a few years until he determined on the medical profession as his life work. He attended lectures given at Starling Medical College and became a physician in 1857, his first field of practice being at Jacobsburg, Ohio, where he had good success. He practiced later at Newark, Ohio, and at Glencoe, this county, and at last settled permanently in Bellaire in 1890, having his office and residence both at No. 3263 Guernsey street. He is now one of the oldest and best-known citizens and practitioners in his native county, and during his 45 years of work has gained the reputation he bears as an expert in his profession, skilled and persevering, and as a man of generous but firm disposition. He has reached the age of 70 years, his birth having taken place in May, 1832, near St. Clairsville, Ohio, and although he has always taken an interest in public affairs he has given his time exclusively to his profession. He was trustee of the Children's Home and surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for several years. The only sister of our subject is the wife of Rev. A. Johnson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Newark, Ohio.

Dr. William O. S. Piper followed the example of his father and also taught school in his early years, attending medical lectures at Baltimore. His graduation from the University of Baltimore occurred in 1893, and for the past ten years he has been located at Bellaire, where his office and residence are with his father's on Guernsey street. He chose a daughter of Alfred Paull for his wife, and they have one

child, William Charles, born in 1901. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, giving of their means toward its support.

Fraternally our subject is a Mason, being a member of the blue lodge and chapter of Bellaire and also of Hope Commandery, No. 26, K. T., of St. Clairsville, Ohio. Socially he is a member of the Belmont County Medical Society and of the Ohio State Medical Society, and is valued for his willing service in both. He now has a regular practice which is daily increasing and by careful study and untiring diligence he keeps abreast of the times, and is well informed on all new developments in the medical world. He is looked upon as a man of fine attainments and natural ability and is one of the best physicians in the city.

LOUIS A. CLIPP*, a prosperous farmer and progressive citizen of Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio, was born in Jefferson County, (West) Virginia, in 1847, and is a son of James W. and Elizabeth Ann Clipp.

James W. Clipp, father of our subject, was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life, dying in 1892, at the age of 79 years. He was a Whig before the Civil War and was a strong supporter of the cause of the Union, but since the war was independent in political affairs. His wife, Elizabeth Ann, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1896, at the age of 70 years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Five children were born to their union, as follows: John R.; Charles W.; Louis A.; Margaret V., wife of George Huffmaster; and Thomas P.

Louis A. Clipp was reared in his native county and lived there until 1875, when he removed to Richland township, Belmont County, Ohio. He later located in Wheeling township, where he resided 12 years. He again returned to Richland township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and now resides on his

farm of 80 acres two miles north of St. Clairsville. He has always been deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and development of his township and county, and is president of the Cadiz & St. Clairsville Pike Company. He is also agent for the Champion Machine Company in his district.

In 1876 Mr. Clipp was united in marriage with Mary Ann Jackson, who was born in Wheeling township in 1849 and is a daughter of William and Annie Jackson. Six children resulted from this union, as follows: Wilbert L.; Annie Viola, a stenographer and bookkeeper at Bellaire; James Blaine, who is with the Belmont Telephone Company; Jessie Edith; Philip R.; and Lizzie Loraine. Fraternally, Mr. Clipp is a Mason, and in politics is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wilbert L. Clipp, the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Clipp, was graduated from Delaware College in 1895. On May 22, 1899, he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, being given charge of the car service department at Bellaire, Ohio. On October 1, 1900, he was promoted to be assistant chief clerk to Superintendent of Terminals J. M. Barrett of the Baltimore & Ohio, with headquarters at Wheeling, West Virginia, which position he held until October 14, 1901, on which date he was transferred to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as stenographer to Car Distributor F. B. Lockhart. On March 1, 1902, he succeeded Mr. Lockhart as car distributor with headquarters at Pittsburg, having control of the entire Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in which position he has continued.

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